

# **Governmental Problems** Dwelt On at Length in the Document.

URGES EXCLUSION OF THE ANARCHISTS Czolgosz and His Ilk Enemies of the Human Race.

THE MERITS OF RECIPROCITY.

President Defends the Workings of the Protective Tariff-Construction of the Nicaraguan Canal Urged, and the Laying of a Cable to Hawall and the Philippines-Changes in the Present Militia Laws Recommended-The Navy.

A comprehensive synopsis of President Roosevelt's message to Congress is given be-

To the Senate and House of Representatives: "The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month. "Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been wardered and the "Of the last soven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to jus-tify grave alarm among all loyal American clitzens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassing of an American Presi-dent, have a peculiarly ginister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Gar-field were killed by assassing of types unfor-tungtely not uncommon in history. President held were killed by assassing of types unfor-tunately not uncommon in history. President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible pas-sions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful van-ity of a disappointed office-secker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved ariminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and had alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsi-ble denot

ble despot. "It is not too much to say that at the time "It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. There could be no personal free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the weifare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murdererous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible nower. But for this wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassing over this base apology can-not be urged." The President speaks in the highest terms

of the personal and public virtues of Mr. Mc-Kinley. Describing the nature of the assas-sination and the motive that inspired it, the message continues:

#### Motive of the Assassin.

"The blow was aimed not at this Presi-dent, but at all Presidents at every symbol of government. The anarchist, and especially the anarchist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apolo-gizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes

and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capi-tal is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license work-ing to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of these who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corpora-tions exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in hermony with these instithat they work in harmony with these institutions

## Publicity Remedy for Trusts.

"The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts-publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the view to interest on device the state. interest of the pionic, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete-knowledge which may be made public to the world. "Artificial bodies, such as corporations and

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and "Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper gov-crnmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals. "The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are it business in many states, orten using very little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniform-ity in the state laws about them; and as no ity in the state laws about them; and as ho state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved im-possible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without in-terfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of super-vision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is espe-cially true where the corporation derives a poertion of its wealth from the existence of rition of its wealth from the existence of me monopolistic element or tendency in its siness. There would be no hardship in the supervision banks are subject to it, and INTROSS. a their case it is now accepted as a simple atter of course. Indeed, it is probable that upervision of corporations by the National overnment need not go so far as is now the e with the supervision exercised over them

so conservative a state as Massachusetts, order to produce excellent results. "I believe that a law can be framed which

"I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the National government to exer-cise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Inter-state-Commerce Act. If, however, the judg-ment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power. "There should be created a Cabinet officer. to be known as Secretary of Commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense including ameng many other things whatever concerns labor and all mat-ters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine. **Restriction on Immigration**.

### **Restriction** on Immigration

Restriction on Immigration. "With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital mo-ment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratu-lation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of leg-isiator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possi-ble. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so de-pressed that they can undersell our men in

poses, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its yet represent a standard of living so de-pressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strength-en it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective. "So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be provisions are defective. provisions are defective. "The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The gov-ernment should see to it that within its juris-diction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end with the time it must not be formution that At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows render the enforcement of the eightmade to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all indus-tries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States government women and chil-dren should be protected from excessive hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. "The most vital problem with which this country and for that matter the whole civ-Nothing could be more foolish than the en-actment of legislation which would unneces-sarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress. The message points out the value of the American forests and the necessity for their conservation, and urges the construction and maintenance of receivoirs and irrigating systems for the reclemation of the arid lands country, and for that matter the whole civ-ilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of sosystems for the reclamation of the arid lands of the West. Of the water rights it says: "In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In ial conditions, moral and physical, in large ties, and for another side the effort to deal cities, and for another side the effort to deal with the tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with fore-thought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with haw-abiding re-spect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the Nation no less than to the associations themirrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the Western states have already recognized this and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of Nation no less than to the associations them-selves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the Nation. But on points such as those touched on above the National government can act. "Our present immigration isws are unsat-isfactory. We need every honest and effi-cient immigrant fitted to become an Ameri-can citizen every immigrant who comes here water. "Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions; and this re-quires that we not only understand the ex-isting situation, b.t avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be cient immigrant fitted to become an Ameri-can citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute pur-pose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing members of the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enact-ed with the object of working a threefold im-provement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in made, both by the nation and the states, of made, both by the nation and the states, of the irigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be neces-sary for the nation to co-operate with the several arid states in proportion as these states by their large laws of the several arid states in proportion as these states by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive it. Development of Hawall. we should should be are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of an-archistic societies, but also all persons who "In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the serritory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large cities tilled archistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should re-quire a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examina-tion at our immigration ports, the former be-ing especially necessary. "The second object of a proper immigra-tion law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate Amer-ican citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to de-crease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fit-ness to enter our industrial field as com-petitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough mover to incheap labor; we wish a healthy American by cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system. "It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly modeled on our homestead system. "It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rice than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the pro-tection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. fact we congratulate them and ourserves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and jcalously considered as the welfare of any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concerning the pub-lin leads of Porto Rice.

but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To but to produce a constantly growing surplus for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial re-lations with other nations which are so de-sirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests. "The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection

policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no iong-er require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition. "I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my pre-deconset."

decessor

# Our Merchant Marine.

"The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a Nation that our mer-chant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business

we overtop in other forms of business. "American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots er above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building Ameri-can ships is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and can ships is greater than is the case about that that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals. "Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The Amer-ican merchant marine should be restored to

the "The Act of March 14, 1900 intended un equivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is eminently desir-able to maintain.

able to maintain. In many respects the National Banking Law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce.

# commerce

#### Reduction of Revenues. "The collections from duties on imports and

internal taxes continue to exceed the ordi-nary expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that thre will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our "I call special attention to the need of strict

economy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly careful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like waste-ful or reckless expenditure.

# Regulation of Railroads.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the reg ulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities, and commo-dities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary pow-ers to execute the provisions of this act. "That law was largely an experiment. Ex-perience has shown the wisdom of its pur-nease but has also shown nossibly that some

tablished not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to consider-ations of political influence, or to aught else save the fitness of the man and the needs

of the service. "There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of por-tions of the old world. Encouragement, di rect or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hos-tile Indians in the days when we still had In-dian wars. As we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipinos who follow the path of the insurecto and the ladrone.

recto and the ladrone. "The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial develop-ment. It is therefore necessary that the throwing them open to industrial develop-ment. It is therefore necessary that the Congress should pass laws by which the re-sources of the islands can be developed; so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every bind

"I call your attention most earnestly to the "I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Phil-ippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the con-struction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. "Either the Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a govern-

Either the construction of a govern-ment cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company.

# Recommends Nicaraguan Canal-

"No single great material work which re-"No single great material work which re-mains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the lathmus connecting North and South American. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most-marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is em-phatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete phatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can under-take with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but stand-ing monuments to its constructive ability. "I am gind to be able to announce to you that our perdistions on this subject with that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will

Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an Isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bul-wer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsi-bility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be hald before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal. "The true end of every great and free peo-ple should be self-respecting peace; and this and the since the senate, and the since the secures the secures and the secure secure the secures the secure secure the secure secure secures and the secure secure secure secures and the secure secure secures and the secure secure secure secures and the secure secure secure secures and the secure secure secures and the secure secure secures secures secures and the secure secures secures secures secures secures and the secure secures secures secures and the

ple should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or smi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most re-grettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and bewhich will in the world wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and markexpression to this hope and belief and ed a stride toward their attainment.

## The Monroe Doctrine.

#### by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis

# Our Present Naval Force.

"We now have seventeen battleships ap-propriated for, of which nine are completed nd have been commissioned for actual serv-e. The remaining eight will be ready in rom two to four years, but it will take at east that time to recruit and train the men heast that time to reord and than the mean to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled The men must be trained and drilled "It is just that the great agricultural popu-lation should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 appli-cations awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current facal year will reach 8,600. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of L,000,000 of cur people who have heretofore been dependent upin distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruit-ing must be carried on with still greater

The naval militia forces are state organiations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner

ine of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government. "But in addition we should at once pro-vide for a National Naval Reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Exacutive whenever war becomes immi-

Department, and subject to the tail of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes immi-nent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval sengoing peace establishment, and of-fer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the Naval Acad-emy, graduates of the Naval Militia, officers and comes of constitute steamers longshore and crews of coast-line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population such centers as life-saving stations and lighthouses.

#### Need for Powerful Navy.

ond-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only \$4,294,445 of the aggre-gate postal revenue of \$111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encour-aging the dissemination of public informa-"The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a sec-ondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial, mat-ters. It has been well said that there is no surce way of constinue national disaster than y the Congress with the purpose of encoder-sing the dissemination of public informa-an, were limited to the legitimate news-apers and periodicals actually contemplated with him with the second public policy de-bat expense would be the recognized and becately adopted for a justifiable end. But use of the matter which entry are privito be 'opulent, aggressive, and unarmed.' "It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it negative adopted for a function of the privi-such of the matter which enjoys the privi-aged rate is wholly outside of the intent of he law, and has secured admission only brough an exasion of its requirements or brough lax construction. The proportion of necessary to keep it at the highest point efficiency. "Every effort should be made to bring the

army to a constantly increasing state of ef ficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the army, as in the pavy, should be greatly re-duced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments. "The Congress should provide means where-

by it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guards-

"Only actual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will

made upon them to sustain the interests of the nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is prob-ably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of use-fuiness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to con-ulate the they are a figures to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon should

#### Militia Laws Obsolete.

"Action should be taken in reference to the "Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia inw is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the Na-tional Guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfac-torily if the arrangements have not been torily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer or-

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camping, embarking, and disembarking, while it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly. "A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the army and navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the section and the honor of the fact. The

second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the in reased value of the veteran soldier.

> policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will White House, December 3, 1901. Anna Carter and Myrtle Love, living near Grant's pass, Oregon, not long

elime of second-class mail. If it be only ne-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of he burden is apparent. The Postoffice De-artment has now undertaken to remove the buses so far as is possible by a stricter ap-lication of the law; and it should be sus-ained in its effort."

h wrongly included matter is estimated postal experts to be one-half of the whole ume of second-class mail. If it be only

We view with lively interest and keen "We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to cooperate with their colledgues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their intercourse with the world at large. The occurrences arising from the "Boxer" outbreak in China are reviewed in detail, and the steps taken to secure to the United States its share of the trade of the Orient are ex-plained. The message concludes: "The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heart-felt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our mation in turn received from every

died, our nation in turn received from every guarter of the British empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of

Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we re-ceived, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Al-mighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we firmly intend that our relieve shell be such as to continue unbroken

Girls Whip a Panther.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to prefer confu-sion and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of concern for of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every holest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and progress, but the dead-ly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumph-ant ins triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

#### Would Exclude Anarchists.

"I earnestly recommend to the Congress "I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons pro-fessing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress. "The Enderd courts should be sized in in

in authority. No matter calls more urgenity for the wisest thought of the Congress. "The Federal courts should be given juris-diction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by-law is in line of succes-sion for the Presidency, while the punish-ment for an unsuccessful right should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions. "Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race: and all mankind should band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations. like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized pow-ers. CT3.

#### The Trust Problem.

"The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old have, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law were once onlite the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial rhanges which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no

Ine productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient. "The creation of great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in

"It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before hus the average man. contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trad-er, heen so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of weaith; yet it remains true that a fortune accumu-lated only on condition of conferring im-mense incidental benefits upon others. Suc-cessful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the reare such as to offer great prizes as the re-

wards of success. "The captains of industry who have driven "The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. With-out them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests.

#### Caution Is Urged.

"An additional reason for caution in deal-ing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of to-day. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of cor-porate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commer-ial commetition. America has only just very potent factors in international commer-elal competition. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeoparded, expecially at a time when the everflowing abundance of our own natu-ral resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our peopls make foreign markets essential. Under such con-ditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our bation.

"Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is had for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The expitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may be descrived of even have necessities.

be deprived of even bare necessities. "In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legis-lation will generally be both unwise and in-

petitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to in-sure a decent start under American condi-tions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in Ameri-can industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organ-izations have their greatest possibility of s have their greatest possibility of

#### Question of Reciprocity.

growth.

"There is general acquiesence in our pres-ent tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the con-tinuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to dis-turb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what any general tarm change at this time, bould, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we wish to avoid in the interest of our com-mercial and material well-being. Our experi-ence in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions doubted to be a shown in the second revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the -ability of our economic system a supple-mentary system of reciprocal benefit and obli-gation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm estab-lishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff isw. "Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just

without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined accord-ing to the individual case, remembering al-ways that every application of our tariff pol-icy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never he reduced helow the point duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the habor cost here and abroad. The well-being

the conference.

# lic lands of Porto Rico.

Progress in Cuba. "In Cuba such progress has been made to-ward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress; and to the beauti-ful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Else-where I have discussed the question of reci-procity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of na-tional interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom.

to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we de-sired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

The Philippine Problem.

"In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabi-ted by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difncuit path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the is-lands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos them-selves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Al-ready a greater measure of material prosper-ity and of governmental honesty and effici-ency has been attained in the Philipping. ficult path that leads to self-government. We

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"This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of

the conference. "The Monroe doctrine should be the car-dinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. The doctrine is a declara-United States. The doctrine is a declara-tion that there must be no territorial ag-grandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on Amer-ican soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of per-manent peace on this hemisphere. "This doctrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it desires. In other words, it

orm such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial in-dependence of the Americus. We do not ask dependence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive com-mercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itsolf, pro-vided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power. "Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guar-anty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we reloice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hall their material prosper-ity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into indus-trial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any old world military power grow up on

trial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any old world military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work our their own salvation in their own way.

# Powerful Navy Urged.

"The work of upbuilding the navy must be "The work of upbuilding the navy must be stendily continued. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than inter-national rights. Even if our flag were haul-ed down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the 1sthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in for-eign bottoms, we must have war craft to "So far from being in any way a provoca

tion to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring paece which this nation can

possibly pay. "Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which agless.

has anything whatever to fear from ag-gressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our able to secure the same respect for our rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety

us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people. "Our people intend to abide by the Mon-roe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a sub-iect of derision to whatever nation chooses

the Monroe doctrine anything but a sub-ject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling. "It is not possible to improvise a pavy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and San-tiago had been launched from two to four-teen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the coming towers, the gun turrets and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty. "It was forethought and preparation which

"It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparain we fail to show bickboght as when dis-aster will befail us instead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the acci-dent of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to premare in advance.

called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience un-der arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the out-

kind necessary is impossible after the out-break of war. "That the army is not at all a mere in-strument of destruction has been shown dur-ing the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent im-plement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civ-

## Eulogy of Veterans.

"No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. But for their steadfast provens in nothing. But for their steadfast proweas in the greatest crisis of our history, all our annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-gov-erament a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the sym-bol of all national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

#### Merit System Endorsed.

"The merit system of making appointment "The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common schools system itself. It sim-ply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Writ-ten competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where lato the country with her mother during this system. In other cases, as where la-borers are employed, a system of registra-tion undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the writing conversation was overheard: ten competitive examination cannot be ap-plied, and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect

political conditions it is, inough an imperfect-means, yet the best present means of get-ting satisfactory results. "It is important to have this system ob-tain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular pos-sessions. The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of continent politics as the administration of should be as wholly free from the subjector of partisan politics as the administration of the army and havy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that coun-try's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask and we express afford to be content with life."-New York Times. ask, and we cannot afford to be content with

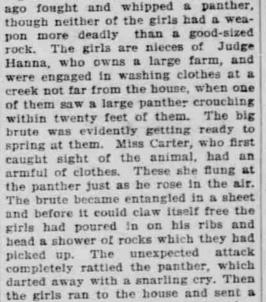
# Treatment of Indians.

The message points out the defects in our present consular service, and recommends the passage of bills now before Congress that will increase its efficiency. Of the Indian problem it says-

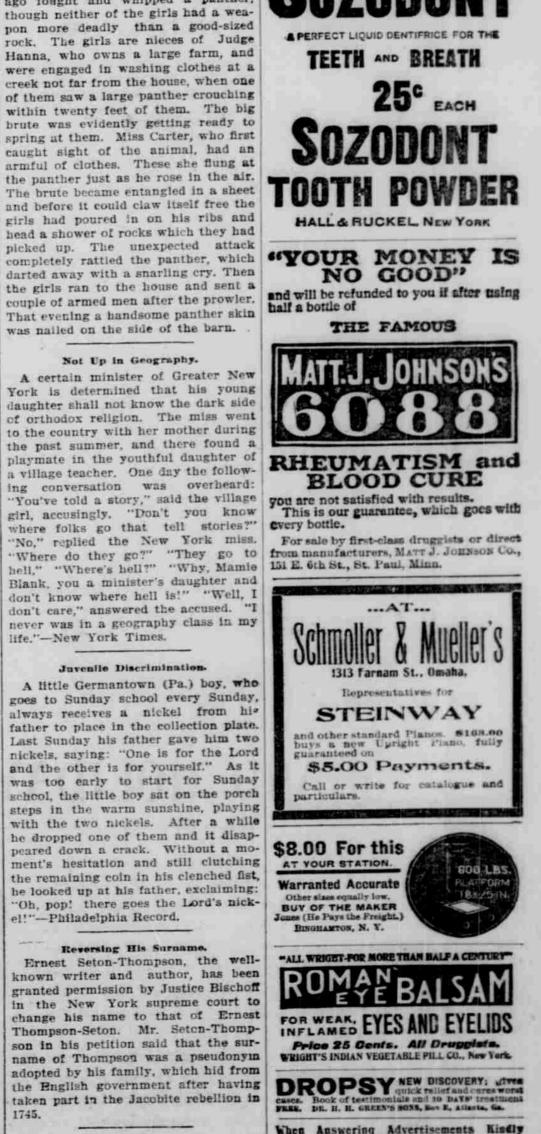
problem it says-"In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not ar a member of a tribe. The General not ar a member of a tribe. not as a member of a tribe. The General Allotment Act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts direct-ly upon the family of the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand indians have already become clitzens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate per-mission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites.

dealing with the aboriginal races few In dealing with the aportginal races lew things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traf-fic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not posseas exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about. "I bespeak the most cordial support from the Compress and the scole as a support from

"I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to Commemorate the One Hun-dredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Pur-chase. This purchase was the greatest in-stance of expansion in our history. It def-initely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the fore-most power in the Western Hemisphere. The national government should be represented at the exposition by a full and complete set of exhibits.



Not Up in Geography.



Mention This Paper. W. N. U.-OMAHA. No. 49-1901

"Oh, pop! there goes the Lord's nickel!"-Philadelphia Record.

Juvenile Discrimination.

Reversing His Surname.

Ernest Seton-Thompson, the wellmown writer and author, has been granted permission by Justice Bischoff in the New York supreme court to change his name to that of Ernest Thompson-Seton. Mr. Seton-Thomp-

