## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE /TO FIFTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS

Chief Executive Recommends Passage of Important Legislation Causes Leading to the Formation of the New Republic of Panama-No Obstruction Now to the Building of the Isthmian Canal Venezuelan pared to enforce promptly and with the Dispute a Triumph for International Arbitration-Extension of Purposes of Appropriation for Enforcing Trust and Interstate Commerce Laws Favored -Public Land and Postal Frauds Need for Treaties Making Bribery Extraditable Relations all such purposes, to be expended under the direction of the Attorney-General. of the Government to Capital and Labor.

The President Charges the Colombian Government with Acting in Bad Faith in Repudiating the Treaty Between That Country and the United States Precedents Brought Forward to Explain the Attitude of the State Department in the Recent Crisis-Country Has Been in an Almost Constant State of Turmoil for Many Years The Importance of Preserving Peace in the Isthmus Declared of Paramount Importance.

second session of the Fifty-eighth Con gress is substantially as follows:

tativess The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement | From all sources, exclusive of the pos-

regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy. With a nation as with a man the most Important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is esperially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The Congress has crested the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations, with for the first time authority to

secure proper publicity of such preceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the Federal anti-trust law; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the Interstate Commerce

of Corporations thereunder, marks a real edvance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the questions vitally affecting capitalists and wage-

Functions of New Department. The preliminary work of the Bureau of Corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation. which is honestly and fairly organized. whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal guarely with their stockholders, their ompetitors, and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The pur-pose of this bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid bringing about a better industrial condition-a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations. great or small. The Department of Commerce and Labor will be not only the clearing house for information regarding the business transactions of the nation but the executive arm of the government to aki in strengthening our domestic and foreign markets, in perfecting our transportation facilities, in building up our nerchant marine, in preventing the enternee of undesirable immigrants, in improving commercial and industrial conditions, and in bringing together on common ground those necessary partners in industrial progress-caultal and labor. commerce between the nations is stendlly growing in volume, and the tendency of the times is toward closer trade relations. Constant watchfulness is needed to secure to Americans the chance to participate to the best advantage in foreign trade; and we may confidently expect that the new department will justify the expectation of its creators by the exerise of this watchfulness, as well as by the businesslike administration of such laws relating to our internal affairs as

In enacting the laws above enumerated the Congress proceeded on sane and conserentive lines. Nothing revolutionary was attempted; but a common-sense and us es dul effort was made in the direcamiled as to subserve the public good. The legislation was moderate. It was haracterized throughout by the idea that we were not attacking corporations, but endeavoring to provide for doing away with any cell in them; that we drew the line against misconduct, not against wealth; gladly recognizing the great good done by capitalists who alone, or in onjunction with his fellows, does his work along proper and legitimate lines. The purpose of the legislation, which purpose will undoubtedly be fulfilled, was to favor such a man when he does well, and to supervise his action only to prevent im from doing ill. Publicity can do no harm to the honest corporation. only corporation that has cause to dread it is the corporation which shrinks from the light, and about the welfare of such corporations we need not be oversensitive. The work of the Department of Commerce and Labor has been conditioned spon this theory, of securing fair treatment alike for labor and for capital.

Capital and Labor. The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employe; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial develepment of the country. We recognize hat this is an era of freedom and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations. organized labor slike; asking nothing save the interest of each shall be brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the conduct of each shall conform to the fundamental rules of obedience to law, of individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing towards all. Whenever either corporation, labor union, or individual disregard's the law or acts in a spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous interference with the rights of others, whether corporations or individuals, then where the Federal Government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that the misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or power of the corporation, the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact-that is, the question whethor aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his propagate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his propagate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his propagate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every land easiest modes of communication. The movement for good roads. The movement for good roads is one fraught with the greatest ways be respected, we shall expect that afternoon that we sympatrize with the same reason that we sympatr

President Resevelt's message to the plaftings the rights of others. No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to To the Senate and House of Represen | the law is demanded as a right; not asked

Receipts and Expenditures.

which has marked the past year both as | tal service, the receipts of the government for the last fiscal year aggregated same period were \$506,009,007, the surplus for the fiscal year being \$54,297,667. The indications are that the surplus for the indeed there be any surplus. From July year. Should this decrease continue at approximately, thirty million dollars. year, the surplus would vanish. A large plunderers when detected can find surplus is certainly undesirable. years ago the war taxes were taken off Department of Commerce and Labor. being the case it is of great moment both ment of the law and the cutting out of The establishment of the Department to exercise care and economy in approof Commerce and Labor, with the Bureau | printions, and to scan sharply any change reduce our income. The need of strict below the point required in order to meet | our genuine needs.

Needs of Financial Situation. would be unwise and unnecessary to atsources. In my message of Dec. 2, 1902, incapable of submission to a third power elimination of partisan politics from the localist attention to certain needs of the for adjudication. I called attention to certain needs of the for adjudication. financial situation, and I again ask the consideration of the Congress for these

Gold and Silver Standard. During the last session of the Congress, the Republic of Mexico and the Imperial | tors the President says: Government of China, and in harmony with an act of the Congress appropriating \$25,000 to pay the expenses thereof. | among the civilized nations of a sentia commission was appointed to confer with the principal European countries in stitution of other methods than the ama, and its recognition by the the hope that some plan might be devised method of war in the settlement of disbe assured between the gold-standard countries and the silver-standard countries. This commission has filed its pre-

pay the expenses of its further labors. Secretary of Commerce and Labor, as- every way. sociated with such a representation from the Senate and House of Repre | sage of Dec. 5, 1898, urged that the dem may designate, to serve as a com- | with the governments of the principal | mission for the purpose of investigat- maritime powers with a view of ining and reporting to the Congress at corporating into the permanent law of its next session what legislation is de- civilized nations the principle of the tion of seeing that corporations are so sirable or necessary for the develop- exemption of all private property at ment of the American merchant ma- sea, not contraband of war, from capcidentally of a national ocean mail powers. service of adequate auxiliary naval

cruisers and navei reserves. On the subject of immigration the message calls attention to the report of a committee of New York citizens ot high standing. Messrs. Arthur v. Vriesen, Lee K. Frankel, Eugene A. shown in the annual report of the Audcertain recommendations for adminis- of the consular service amounted to \$26,now receiving the attention of the ending June 30, 1902, and \$147,040.16 for the Secretary of Commerce and Labor. The message continues:

Anti-Trust Laws.

by the Congress the President says: In my last annual message, in connection with the subject of the due regulation of combinations of capital which are or may become injurious to the pubanti-trust law as it now stands, to be expended under the direction of the Atislative, executive, and judicial appropriation act of February 25, 1963, 32
Stat. 84, 364), the Congress appropriated Stat., 84, 964), the Congress appropriated, kept in mind in the establishment of new It is between different individuals; that is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and proceedings and prosecutions under said laws in the courts of the United States. with the telephone, the bicycle, and the binds the holders of the territory to respect our right to freedom of transit I now recommend, as a matter of the utmost importance and urgency, the extension of the purposes of this appropriation, so that it may be available, under the laws of the United States in general and especially of the civil and criminal mental companionship. It is unhealthy dents and Secretaries of State. Secretary and especially of the civil and criminal laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to public lands and the laws relating to postal crimes and offenses and the subject of naturalization. Recent insecting to postal crimes and offenses and the expense of the country; and rural free delivery is not only a good thing in itself, but is good because it is one in itself, but is good because it is one in itself, but is good because it is one of the causes which check this unwholestate of affairs in these three matters of the causes which check this unwholestate of the public domain, embracing lands of different character and extending through various sections of the country districts. It is for the same reason that we sympathize with and approve of the policy of building and easiest modes of communication.

sitions, stolen from the people, and of promptly and duly punishing the of-

Postal Frauds.

I speak in another part of this message the widespread crimes by which the cred right of citizenship is falsely asserted and that 'inestimable heritage' perverted to base ends. By similar means that is, through frauds, forgeries, and perjuries, and by shameless briberiesthe laws relating to the proper conduct of the public service in general and to the due administration of the Postoffice department have been notoriously violated, and many indictments have been found, and the consequent prosecutions are in course of hearing or on the eve thereof. For the reasons thus indicated, \$16,191,836. and so that the Government may be pregreatest effect the due penalties for such violations of law, and to this end may be furnished with sufficient instrumentalities and competent legal assistance for the investigations and trials which will be necessary at many different points of the country, I urge upon the Congress the necessity of making the said appropriation available for immediate use for Needs for Treaties Making Bribery

Extraditable. Steps have been taken by the State Department booking to the making of bery an extraditable offense with foreaties covering this crime is manifest. exposures and prosecutions of ofcorruption in St. Louis, Mo., and er cities and states have resulted in number of givers and takers of bribes oming fugitives in foreign lands, Briby has not been included in extradition reactes heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate policy of the United States to leave no deeing from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties as has established a salutary precedent in Department has asked, and Mexico has granted, the extradition of one of the St.

Louis bribe givers. There can be no crime more serious law, while corruption strikes at the founto November the receipts from customs | dation of all law. Under our form of govwere, approximately, nine million dollars ernment all authority is vested in the less than the receipts from the same people and by them delegated to those source for a corresponding portion of last | who represent them in official capacity. The exposure and punishment of public the same ratio throughout the fiscal corruption is an honor to a nation, not year, the surplus would be reduced by, a disgrace. The shame lies in toleration. not in correction. No city or state, still Should the revenue from customs suffer less the nation, can be injured by the much further decrease during the fiscal enforcement of law. As long as public Two | haven of refuge in any foreign land and avoid punishment, just so long encourwith the express intention of equalizing agement is given them to continue their the government receipts and expenditures. practices. If we fall to do all that in us and though the first year thereafter still lies to stamp out corruption we can not showed a surplus, it now seems likely | cscape our share of responsibility for the | Congress the prompt enactment of such that a substantial equality of revenue guilt. The first requisite of successful and expenditure will be attained. Such self-government is unflinching enforce-

The message gives in detail the economy in our expenditures is empha- causes which led to the appointment

The integrity of our currency is beyond | moved from the field of discussion and | and of governmental efficiency to which question, and under present conditions it possible danger a question liable to be- they will in the end by degrees attain; theless the Government of Colombia not come more acutely accentuated with each | and the caution and moderation shown tempt a reconstruction of our entire mon- passing year. Finally, it has furnished in developing them have been among diated it in such manner as to make it ctary system. The same liberty should a signal proof of the fairness and good the main reasons why this development be granted the Secretary of the Treasury | will with which two friendly nations can | has hitherto gone on so smoothly. Scruto deposit customs receipts as is granted approach and determine issues involving pulous care has been taken in the choice national sovereignty and by their nature of governmental agents, and the entire

> Claims Against Venezuela. Referring to the success which

crowned the efforts of the United has kept pace with their material ad-States to have the Venezuelan dis- vance. No one people ever benefited anat the suggestion of a joint note from | pute submitted to impartial arbitra-

There seems good ground for the be-Hef that there has been a real growth ment which will permit a gradual sub- lishment of the new republic of Panwe are near a position in which it will tail, as follows:

sentatives as the Congress in its wis- Executive be authorized to correspond rine and American commerce, and in- ture or destruction by belligerent

> President Roosevelt says he cordially renews this recommendation, as a matter of humanity and morals.

I call your attention to the reduced cost in maintaining the consular service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1903, as Philbin, Thomas W. Hynes, and Ralph | itor for the State and other departments, Trautman, which deals with the whole as compared with the year previous. For situation at length, and concludes with of expenditures over receipts on account trative and legislative action. It is 125.12, as against \$96,972.50 for the year year ending June 30, 1901. This is the best showing in this respect for the consular service for the past fourteen years, and the reduction in the cost of the service to the Government has been made in measures which have been dealt with the year in question were more than \$20,000 greater than for the previous year.

Rural Free-Delivery Service. The rural free-delivery service has been Congress is asked to the question of the

In the Philippines and Porto Rico, t is declared, steady progress is being made and the condition of the islanders already has been materially ad-

vanced. Receipts of General Land Office. On the subject of the public lands of the country the message says:

The cash receipts of the General Land Office for the last fiscal year were \$11.024,743.65, an increase of \$4,762,816.47 over the preceding year. Of this sum, approximately, \$8,461 493 will go to the credit of the fund for the reclamation of arid land, making the total of this fund, up to the 30th of June, 1903, approximately,

A gratifying disposition has been evinced by those having unlawful inclosures of public land to remove their fences. Nearly two million acres so inclosed have been thrown open on demand. In but comparatively few cases has it been necessary to go into court to accomplish this purpose. This work will be vigorously prosecuted until all unlawful inclosures have been removed.

Irrigation. The work of reclamation of the arid lands of the West is progressing steadily and satisfactorily under the terms of the law setting aside the proceeds from the disposal of public lands. The corps of engineers known as the Reclamation Service, which is conducting the surveys ign powers. The need of more effective and examinations, has been thoroughly organized, especial pains being taken to body of skilled, experienced, and efficient men. Surveys and examinations are progressing throughout the arld states and territories, plans for reclaiming works being prepared and passed upon by haards of engineers before approval by the Secretary of the Interior, In Arizona and Nevada, in localities where such work is pre-eminently needed, construction has already been begun. In other past than in the preceding century of parts of the arid West various projects are well advanced toward the drawing up of contracts, these being delayed in place on earth where a corrupt man part by necessities of reaching agree ments or understanding as regards rights of way or acquisition of real estate. Most of the works contemplated for construcextraditable. The recent amended treaty tion are of national importance, involvwith Mexico, whereby this crime was I ing interstate questions or the securing put in the list of extraditable offenses, of stable, self-supporting communities in the midst of vast tracts of vacant land. this regard. Under this treaty the State | The Nation as a whole is of course the gainer by the creation of these homes adding as they do to the wealth and stability of the country, and furnishing a home market for the products of the East present fiscal year will be very small, if than bribery. Other offenses violate one and South. The reclamation law, while perhaps not ideal, appears at present to

> are more apparent. Preservation of Forests. The President points out the neces sity of taking steps for the preservation of our forests, especially at the headwaters of streams. Of the cottonweevil he says:

answer the larger needs for which it is

designed. Further legislation is not rec

ommended until the necessities of change

The cotton-growing States have recently been invaded by a weevil that has done much damage and threatens the entire cotton industry. I suggest to the

remedial legislation as its judgment may The Philippines and Porto Rico. Of our insular possessions the Philipsay that their steady progress has been | to the Government of Colombia. We were such as to make it unnecessary to spend | more than just in dealing with them. Our much time in discussing them. Yet the generosity was such as to make it a sesized by the fact that we can not afford of the Alaskan boundary commission. Congress should ever keep in mind that rious question whether we had not gone to be parsimonious in providing for what and congratulates both countries on a peculiar obligation rests upon us to too far in their interest at the expense of Careful economy wherever possible will the satisfactory termination of the communities. The Philippines should be aione prevent our income from falling sessions of the tribunal. It continues: | knit closer to us by tariff arrangements. The result is satisfactory in every way. It would, of course, be impossible sud-It is of great material advantage to our | dealy to raise the people of the islands to | much to our protection and forbearance. people in the far Northwest. It has re- the high pitch of industrial prosperity

islanders is in material things far better than ever before, while their governmental, intellectual, and moral advance other people more than we have bene-

fited the Filipinos by taking possession of the islands. Isthmian Canal. The causes leading up to the estab-

be possible wholly to prevent war, or By the act of June 28, 1902, the Conthat a just regard for national interest gress authorized the President to enter liminary report, which has been made and henor will in all cases permit of into treaty with Colombia for the build-public. I deem it important that the the settlement of international disputes ing of the canal across the Isthmus of of money be appropriated sufficient to dence and firmness with wisdom we think event of failure to secure such treaty it is possible to do away with much of after the lapse of a reasonable time, re-With regards to the improvement of the provocation and excuse for war, and course should be had to building a canal the American merchant marine the at least in many cases to substitute some through Nicaragua. It has not been the American merchant marine the other and more rational method for the necessary to consider this alternative, as President recommends that the Consecutive of disputes. The Hague court I am enabled to lay before the Senate gress direct the Secretary of the offers so good an example of what can a treaty providing for the building of the Navy, the Postmaster-General, and the he done in the direction of such settle- canal across the Isthmus of Panama. itself to the deliberate judgment of the President McKinley, in his mes- congress, and we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal over this route. The question now, therefore, is not by which route the isthmian canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably de cided. The question is simply whether or not we shall have an isthmian canal. When the Congress directed that we

should take the Panama route under treaty with Colombia, the essence of the condition, of course, referred not to the Government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the territory across which the route lay, not to the name which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the President to make a treaty with the power in actual control of the Istamus of Panama. This purpose has been fulfilled. In the year 1816 this Government en-

tered into a treaty with New Granada, the predecessor upon the Isthmus of the Republic of Colombia and of the the year under consideration the excess present Republic of Panama, by which treaty it was provided that the Government and citizens of the United States should always have free and open right of way or transit across the Isthmus of Panama by any modes of communication that might be constructed, while in return our Government guaranteed perfect neutrality of the above-mentioned isthmus with the view that the free tran-On the subject of the anti-trust spite of the fact that the expenditures for sit from the one to the other sea might not be interrupted or embarrassed. The treaty vested in the United States a substantial property right carved out of the rights of sovereignty and property which New Granada then had and possteadily extended. The attention of the sessed over the said territory. The name of New Granada has passed away and its compensation of the letter carriers and territory has been divided. Its successor tion for the better enforcement of the clerks engaged in the postal service, es- the Government of Colombia, has ceased to own any property in the Isthmus. A new republic, that of Panama, which was Stat. 84, 960, the Congress appropriated, for the purpose of enforcing the various Federal trust and interstate-commerce free-delivery system must be continued, then the other formerly exercised over ployment of special counsel and agents in the Department of Justice to conduct which is required by our position. tion, so that it may be available, under the direction of the Attorney-General, and more active and restless young men and tions upon which the United States entire direction of the Attorney-General, and more active and restless young men and tions upon which the United States entire used, for the due enforcement of women from the farms to the cities; for tered in this treaty of 1846 has been given

these rights be exercised in a spirit be- is restored, will approve by decree the fitting the occasion and the wants and ratification of the canal treaty as signed; eignty has its duties as well as its rights, and none of these local governments, the Congress-with new and friendly even if administered with more regard to the just demands of other nations than treaty. [An eminent Colombian] has the they have been, would be permitted, in a perfect confidence of vice-president, he spirit of eastern isolation, to close the gates of intercourse on the great highways of the world, and justify the act by the pretension that these avenues of trade and travel belong to them and that they choose to shut them, or, what is almost equivalent, to encumber them with such unjust relations as would pre-

vent their general use. Seven years later, in 1865, Mr. Seward n different communications took the fol-

lowing position: The United States have taken and will take no interest in any question of internal revolution in the State of Panama, or any State of the United States of Colombia, but will maintain a perfect neutrality in connection with such domestic altereations. The United States will, nevertheless, hold themselves ready to protect the transit trade across the isthmus against invasion of either domestic or foreign disturbers of the peace of the State of Panama. . . Neither the text nor the spirit of the stipulation in that article by which the United States ngages to preserve the neutrality of the fatherus of Panama, imperes an obligation on this Government to comply with the requisition [of the President of the inited States of Colombia for a force to protect the 1sthmus of Panama from a ody of insurgents of that country]. The urpose of the stipulation was to guarantee the isthmus against seizure or invasion by a foreign power only. Attorney-General Speed, under date of

Nov. 7, 1865, advised Secretary Seward as "From this treaty it can not be suppoxed that New Granada invited the Inited States to become a party to the intestine troubles of that Covernment, or did the United States become bound to take sides in the domestic broils of New Granada. The United States did guarantee New Granada in the sovereignty and property over the territory. This was as against other and foreign govern-

For four hundred years, ever since shortly after the discovery of this hemsphere, the canal across the isthmus has been planned. For two score years it has been worked at. When made it is to last for the ages. It is to alter the geography of a continent and the trade routes of the world. We have shown by every treaty we have negotiated or attempted to negotiate with the peoples in control of the isthmus and with foreign nations in reference thereto our consis tent good faith in observing our obligations; on the one hand to the peoples of the isthmus, and on the other hand to the civilized world whose commercial rights we are safeguarding and guaranteeing by our action. We have done our duty to others in letter and in spirit, and we have shown the utmost forbearance in

exacting our own rights. Last spring, under the act above referred to, a treaty concluded between the epresentatives of the Republic of Colombia and of our Government was ratified by the Senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our Government especially to go into the matter of the routes across the isthmus had pronounced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty every pines and Porto Rico it is gratifying to concession was made to the people and our own; for in our serupulous desire to pay all possible heed, not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevermerely repudiated the treaty, but repuevident by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the scantiest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The Government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian Congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the Government made any real effort to secure ratification.

Revolution in Panama Immediately after the adjournment of

the Congress a revolution broke out in ong been discontented with the Republic of Colombia, and they had been kept quiet only by the prospect of the conclusion | yet, against the wish of the actual dwelof the treaty, which was to them a matter of vital concern. When it became evident that the treaty was hopelessly lost, the people of Panama rose literally as one man. Not a shot was fired by a question carries with it obligations to single man on the isthmus in the interest of the Colombian Government. Not a life was lost in the accomplishment of the revolution. The Colombian troops stationed on the isthmus, who had long been unpaid, made common cause with the people of Panama, and with aston ishing unanimity the new republic was started. The duty of the United States in the premises was clear. In strict accordance with the principles laid down by Secretaries Cass and Seward in the official documents above quoted, the United States gave notice that it would permit the landing of no expeditionary force, the arrival of which would mean chaos have been made, has forced us, for the and destruction along the line of the rail- sake of our own honor, and of the intertoad and of the proposed canal, and an est and well-being, not merely of our own interruption of transit as an inevitable people, but of the people of the Isthmus of Panama was recognized in the following telegram to Mr. Ehrman:

"The people of Panama lave, by apparently unanimous movement, dissolved their political connection with the Republic of Colombia and resumed their independence. When you are satisfied that de facto government, republican in form and without substantial opposition from its own people, has been established into relations with it as the responsible government of the territory and look to sons and property of citizens of the United States and to keep open the isthmian transit, in accordance with the obligations of existing treaties governoning the relations of the United States to that territory."

well-nig incalculable possibilities for the good of this country and the nations of that territory."

Disturbances on Isthmus Since 1846. When these events happened, fifty-seven years had elapsed since the United States had entered into its treaty with New Granada During that time the Governments of New Granada and of its successor, Colombia, have been in a constant state

A long list of the disturbances and isthmus is given, and the report con-

be noted that one of them lasted for hear- all the rights, power, and authority which experience of over half a century has ercise of sovereign rights by the Republic shown Colombia to be utterly incapable All railway and canal property rights beof keeping order on the isthmus. Only longing to Fanama and needed for the the active interference of the United canal pass to the United States, includ-States has enabled her to preserve so ing any property of the respective commuch as a semblance of sovereignty. Had | panies in the cities of Panama and Co 1902 sailors and marines from United of the personnel and importation of suporder to patrol the isthmus, to protect of the canal are granted. Provision is transit across the isthmus was kept the building of fortifications by the Unitopen. In 1861, in 1862, in 1885, and in 1900, ed States for the protection of the tran-

serve Colombian sovereignty, and the beginning nine years from that date, an transit, if requested by Colombian charge annual payment of \$750,600 during the

circumstances that have arisen. Sover- or, if the Government of the United States prefers, will call extra session of members next May to approve the says, and if it became necessary will go

to the isthmus or send representative there to adjust matters along above lines to the satisfaction of the people there." This dispatch is noteworthy from two standpoints. Its offer of immediately guaranteeing the treaty to us is in sharp contrast with the positive and contemp tuous refusal of the Congress which has just closed its sessions to consider favorably such a treaty; it shows that the Government which made the treaty really had absolute control over the situation but did not choose to exercise this control. The dispatch further calls on us to restore order and secure Colombian supremacy in the isthmus from which the olombian Government has just by its

action decided to bar us by preventing the construction of the canal. Importance of Peace in Isthmus.

The control, in the interest of the comnerce and traffic of the whole civilized world, of the means of undisturbed transit across the Isthmus of Panama has secome of transcendent importance to the United States. We have repeatedly vereised this control by intervening I he course of demestic dissension, by protecting the territory from foreign evasion. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian minister that we should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality if the fathmus in the case of war be tween Peru and Colombin, In 1861 Coembla, watch has always been vigitant to avail liself of its privileges conferred by the treaty, expressed its expectation hat in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guaranty of neutrality There have been few administrations the State Department in which this treaty has not, either by the one side or the other, been used as a basis of more or less important demands. It was said by Mr. Fish in 1871 that the Department of State had reason to believe that in attack upon Colombian sovereignty on the isthmus bad, on several ocea sions, been averted by warning from this Government. In 1886, when Colombia was inder the menace of bostilities from Italy in the Cerruti case, Mr. Bayard expressed the serious concern that the United States could not but feel, that a European power should resort to force against a sister republic of this hemisphere, as to the sovereign and uninter rupted use of a part of whose territory we are guarantors under the solemn faith

The above recital of facts establishes beyond question: First, that the United States has for over half a century patiently and in good faith carried out its obligations under the treaty of 1840; sec ond, that when for the first time it be came possible for Colombia to do anything in requital of the services thus repeatedly rendered to it for fifty-seven years by the United States, the Colombian Government peremptorily and offensively refused thus to do its part, even though to do so would have been to its advantage and immeasurably to the advantage of the State of Panama, at that time under its jurisdiction; third, that throughout this period revolutions, riots, and factional disturbances of every kind have occurred one after the other in almost uninterrupted succession, some of them lasting for months and even for cears, while the central government wi unable to put them down or to make peace with the rebels; fourth, that these disturbances instead of showing any sign of abating have tended to grow more numerous and more serious in the imme diate past; lifth, that the control of Colombia over the Isthmus of Panama could not be maintained without the armed in tervention and assistance of the United of Colombia, though wholly unable to maintain order on the isthmus, has nevertheless declined to ratify a treaty the conclusion of which opened the only chance to secure its own stability and to guarantee permanent peace on, and the construction of a canal across, the isth-

ment of the United States would have been guilty of folly and weakness. amounting in their sum to a crimagainst the nation, had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of Nov. last took place in Panama. This great enterprise of building the interoceanic canal can not be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the govern-The people of Panama had mental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of people who, though they dwell afar off, lets on the isthmus, assert an unreasupremacy over the territory. peculiar enparities as the isthmus in mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal can not be built by private enterprise, or by any other nation than our own; therefore it must be built by the United States.

Treaty With Republic of Panama. Every effort has been made by the Gov-ernment of the United States to persuade Colombia to follow a course which was to the interests of the world, but to the interests of Colombia itself. These efforts have failed; and Colombia, by her ensequence. The de facto Government of Panama and the people of the civilized countries of the world, to take decisive teps to bring to an end a condition of affairs which had become intolerable The new Republic of Panama immediate y offered to negotiate a treaty with us This trenty I herewith submit. By it our interests are better safeguarded than in the treaty with Colombia which was ratified by the Senate at its last session. It is better in its terms than the treatles offered to us by the Republics of Nicaragua and Costa Rica. At last the right to begin this great undertaking is made it for all due action to protect the per- available. Panama has done her part. All that remains is for the American Con-gress to do its part and forthwith this Republic will enter upon the execution of a project colossal in its size and of

mankind. Provisions of Treaty. By the provisions of the treaty the

United States guarantees and will main-

tain the independence of the Republic of Panama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation. and control of a strip ten miles wide and an unknown destination, and would extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lyrevolutions which have convulsed the ing outside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama The above is only a partial list of the and Colon are not embraced in the canal revolutions, rebellions, insurrections, zone, but the United States assumes riots, and other outbreaks that have oc- their sanitation and, in case of need, the curred during the period in question; yet | maintenance of order therein; the United they number 53 for the 57 years. It will States enjoys within the granted limits ty three years before it was quelled; an-other for nearly a year. In short, the the territory to the exclusion of the exhave been sundered long ago. In 1856, in Panama and Colon as in the canal zone | could not turn myself in bed for three 1863, in 1863, in 1863, in 1861, and again in and its dependencies. Free immigration or four days at a time. States war ships were forced to land in | plies for the construction and operation life and property, and to see that the made for the use of military force and the Colombian Government asked that the sit. In other details, particularly as to United States Government would land the acquisition of the interests of the troops to protect its interests and main- New Panama Canal company and the tain order on the isthmus, Perhaps the Panama railway by the United States and most extraordinary request is that which the condemnation of private property for has just been received and which runs the uses of the canal, the stipulations of the Hay-Herran treaty are closely fol-"Knowing that revolution has already lowed, while the compensation to be commenced in Panama (an eminent Co-lombian) says that if the Government of the same, being ten millions of dollars the United States will land troops to pre- payable on exchange of ratifications; and,

THEODORE ROOSE TELT.

White House, Dec. 7, 1903.

"Fossil Wonders of the West." The Century will publish in near future a series of papers on "Fossil Wonders of the West," by Henry Fairfield Osborn, Da Costa professor of zoology in Columbia university, paleontologist of the United States geological survey, and curator of paleontology in the American Museum of Natural History. The articles will treat of recent discoveries and advances in our knowledge of the ancient history of America, based on the exploration and rich finds of the American museum in the far west, and it is promised that the facts presented will be in the nature of a revelation to the scientific world.

The Best Results in Starching can be obtained only by using Defiance Starch, besides getting 4 oz more for same money no cooking required.

Monument as a Target.

They are having a nice time near Macon, Ga., where a well to do farmer recently had a large and expensive monument to himself set up in a cemetery. The people of his town got angry at such an action and bombarded the marble shaft with revolvers. The farmer then offered \$500 reward for the conviction of any one who had a hand in the disfigurement of his monument. The people went him one better by hurning him in effigy and offering \$1,000 to any one who could find out who they were.

IF YOU USE BALL BLUE, Get Red Cross Ball Blue, the best Ball Blue. Large 2 oz. package only 5 cents.

A Race Suicide.

Turkey has a race suicide question, despite the provisions which the Prophet Mahomet made against that contingency. Fifty years ago the rule among Turks was to marry and to esopuse several wives, and as a rule families were correspondingly large. Now all that is changed. Marriages are late, and in the enormous majority of cases are monogamous, while families are becoming small to a degree which has alarmed the government. The sultan has recently promulgated an irade on the subject, abolishing much of the expensive display connected with Turkish marriages, and condemning present tendencies as threatening to depopulate the

Leslie's Popular Monthly for Decem-

There are twenty-two items on the contents page of the December Leslie's, including ten stories, eight pages of most attractive color work and a number of excellent articles, among which "The Degradation of Wall Street" stands pre-eminent. The Christmas flavor is delightfully supplied by a little story called "Christ mas Memories," with illustrations in color by E. Benson Knipe; by a striking series of animal drawings, also in color, by Charles Livingston Bull. called "The Wild Beasts' Christmas Dinner," and by the Christmas festlyities of "A Few Real Boys."

Defiance Starch should be in every household, none so good, besides tox more for to cents than

Navy hires Expert Roach Killer. The American navy has engaged the services of an expert cockronch killer, who will attempt to eradicate these insects from all the vessels in the navy in Atlantic waters, as well as in the various buildings at the Atlantic coast navy yards. This man has been at work on some of the vesseis of the North Atlantic squadron with excenent results. He received \$100 a ship, but it is understood that special arrangement has been made with him by the navy department under the terms of which he will receive in the future only \$50 a ship,

Stops the Cough and Works Off the Cold Lazative Bromo Quinine Tablets. Price 25c.

He is Against "Materialism." Rev. Dr. David G. Downey, of Brook lyn, is leading the New York conference of the Methodist Episcopal church in a fight against the proposed consolidation of the Methodist Book Concerns in this country. The plan contemplates a combine of the several publishnig houses, the capital essentially not only to our interests and stock to be from \$15,000,000 to \$20, 000,000, and the establishment to be located at some point in the middle west. Dr. Downey thinks this savors too much of trust methods and evidences that the interests of the church are becoming more material than spir itual. He declares that "against this tone of materialism I wish to enter an emphatic protest.

Chamberlain an Orchid Fancier. Joseph Chamberlain, the statesman whose sudden resignation from the British cabinet has caused such a sensation, is perhaps the most enthus astic orchid collector in the world. It is not believed that his extensive collection is equaled anywhere on earth. About 5,500 different varieties exist, and Mr. Chamberlain has representatives of more than half. Mr. Goschen used to declare that Chamberlain's course was not one to touse public confidence in his judgment or sincerity. "Were Joseph Chamberlain first lord of the admiralty," said Mr. Goschen on one occasion, "I should expect to read in the Times some morning that he had sailed away with the whole channel squadron for probably be never heard from again."

Bright's Disease Cured.

Whitehall, Ill., Dec. 7 .- A case has been recorded in this place recently, which upsets the theory of many physicians that Bright's Disease is incurable. It is the case of Mr. Lon Manley, whom the doctors told that he could never recover. Mr. Manley tells the story of his case and how he was cured in this way:

"I began using Dodd's Kidney Pills after the doctors had given me up. For four or five years I had Kidney, Stomach and Liver Troubles; I was a general wreck and at times I would get down with my back so bad that I

"I had several doctors and at last they told me I had Bright's Disease. and that I could never get well. I commenced to use Dodd's Kidney Pills and I am now able to do all my work and am all right. I most heartily recommend Dodd's Kidney Pills and am very thankful for the cure they worked in my case. They saved my life after the doctors had given me

You cannot pray to your Father while you are figuring on preying on your brother.

Happiness is never picked up on the bargain counter.