## TAFT'S MESSAGE IS SENT TO CONGRESS

Currency Reform, Waterways, Creation of Body to Deal With Interstate Commerce and Other Topics Handled.

Government Expenditures and Revenues a Most Important Question -Relations with Other Nations, Nicaragua Excepted. Are Declared To Be Generally Satisfactory.

Washington, Dec. 7.-The president to-day transmitted to congress a mes sage substantially as follows: To the Senate and House of Repre

sentatives: The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very generally

Europe.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded be tween the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement tries on January 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisherles on the North Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The

In accordance with the provisions of special agreement the printed case of each government was, on October 4 last, submitted to the other and to the arbitral tribunal at The Hague, and the counter case of the United States is now course of preparation.

The American rights under the fisheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been a cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain for nearly 70 The interests involved are great importance to the American fishing industry, and the final settlement of the controversy will remove a source of conirritation and complaint. This is the first case involving such great in-ternational questions which has been submitted to the permanent court of arbitra-

The president tells of the sending of a commission to investigate the interests of the United States and its citizens in Liberia, the commission's report now being under examination by the department of state.

He also notes the invitation extended by the Norwegian government to take part in an international conference next year to devise means to remedy existing conditions in the Spitzbergen islands, and of its acceptance under certain reservations. Mention is made of several international conferences, and then the president urges that provision be made for American participation in the world's fair at Brussels next year. The questions arising out of the Belgian annexation of the Congo Free State, he says, are in a more hopeful stage.

## Latin America.

The message speaks with enthusiasm of the settlement of the boundary dispute between Bolivia and Peru, and of the fourth Pan-American conference, to be held in Buenos Aires next July. Mention is made of the Argentine republic's great international agricultural exhibition, which is to open in May, 1910, and the president

eign countries and American products are nore and more generally seeking foreign markets. As a consequence, in all coun tries there are American citizens and American interests to be protected, on occasion, by their government. These movements of men, of capital and of commodities bring peoples and govern-ments closer together and so form bonds of peace and mutual dependency, as they must also naturally sometimes make passing points of friction. The resultant dtuation inevitably imposes upon this government vastly increased responsibili-ties. This administration, through the department of state and the foreign sergitimate and beneficial American enterprises in foreign countries, the degree of such support being measured by the national advantages to be expected. A cut-zen himself cannot by contract or otherwise divest himself of the right, nor car this government escape the obligation of his protection in his personal and prop-erty rights when these are unjustly in-fringed in a foreign country. To avoid ceaseless vexations it is proper that in considering whether American enterprise should be encouraged or supported in a particular country, the government should give full weight not only to the national, as opposed to the individual benefits to accrue, but also to the fact whether or not the government of the country in question is in its administration and in its diplomacy faithful to the principles of moderation, equity and justice upon which alone depend interna tional credit, in diplomacy as well as in

ment has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republies to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and pro-gressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allega of the United States.

Beside the fundamental doctrines of our Pan-American policy there have grown up a realization of political interests, community of institutions and ideals and a flourishing commerce. All these bonds will be greatly strengthened as time goes on and increased facilities, such as the great bank soon to be established in Latin America, supply the means for building up the colossal intercontinental commerce of the future.

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both American and Mexican soil served, I hope, to sig-nalize the close and cordial relations which so well bind together this republic and the great republic immediately to the south, between which there is so vast a I am happy to say that all but one of

the cases which for so long vexed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months and that, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela, provision has been made for arbitration of the emaining case before The Hague tri-

On July 30, 1909, the government of Panama agreed, after considerable nego-tiation, to indemnify the relatives of the American officers and sallors who were brutally treated, one of them having, indeed, been killed by the Panama police

The sincere desire of the government of Panama to do away with a situation where such an accident could occur is manifest in the recent request in compliance with which this government has lent the services of an officer of the army to be employed by the government of

Panama as instructor of police.

This government was obliged to intervene diplomatically to bring about arbitration or settlement of the claim of the Emery Company against Nicaragua which it had long before been agreed should be arbitrated. A settlement of this troublesome case was reached by the signature of a protocol on September

Many years ago diplomatic intervention became necessary to the protection of the interests in the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile. The government of Chile had frequently admitted obligation in the case and had promised this government to settle it. There had been two abortive attempts to do so through arbitral commissions, which failed through lack of jurisdiction. Now, happily, as the result of the recent omatic negotiations, the governments of the United States and of Chile, actuated by the sincere desire to free from any strain those cordial and friendly re-lations upon which both set such store, have agreed by a protocol to submit the controversy to definitive settlement by his Britannic majesty, Edward VII.

Since the Washington conventions of 1907 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consult ng and advisory party, this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another, and in turn by all of the five Central American republics, to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Zelaya government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central Amerca in constant tension and turmoil. responses made to the representations of Central American republics, as due from the United States on account of its relation to the Washington conventions, have been at all times conservative and have avoided, so far as possible, any semblance of interference, although it is very apparent that the considerations of eographic proximity to the Canal Zone and of the very substantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the one of these republics and the Carib-

I need not rehearse here the patient efefforts which are fully appreciated by the majority of them, who are loyal to their true interests. It would be no less tale of unspeakable barbarities and opression alleged to have been committed by the Zelaya government. Recently two Americans were put to death by order of President Zelaya himself. They were officers in the organized forces of a revo-lution which had continued many weeks and was in control of about half of the republic, and as such, according to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt

with as prisoners of war. ed this government has terminated dipomatic relations with the Zelaya government, for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaragua charge d'affaires, and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligaions to Central America and to civiliza-

The Far East.

In the far east this government pre serves unchanged its policy of supporting the principle of equality of opportu-nity and scrupulous respect for the integrity of the Chinese empire, to which pol-icy are pledged the interested powers of both east and west.

Mention is made of the sending of students to America by the Chinese government, of China's progress toward the eradication of the opium evil, and of this government's continued cordial relations with the Jap-

The Department of State. Favorable action by congress on the

estimates submitted by the depart-

nent of state is urged, especially legislation for the development and reorganization of the department to make it efficient in furthering our foreign trade. Improvement in the consular service is noted. Mr. Taft then says: Under a provision of the act of August 5, 1909, I have appointed three officials to assist the officers of the government in collecting information necessary to a wise administration of the tariff act of August 5, 1909. As to nuestions of customs administration they are cooperating with the officials of the treasury department and as to matters of the needs and the exigencies of our manufacturers and exportwith the department of commerce and labor, in its relation to the domes tic aspect of the subject of foreign commerce. In the study of foreign tariff treatment they will assist the bureau of trade relations of the department of state. It is hoped thus to co-ordinate and bring to bear upon this most important subject all the agencies of the government which can contribute anything to its efficient handling. As a consequence of Section 2 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, it be-As a consequence of Section 2 of the tariff act of August 5, 1909, it becomes the duty of the secretary of state to conduct as diplomatic business all the negotiations necessary to place him in a position to advise me as to whether or not a particular country unduly discriminates against the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue; that is, without good and fair reason. I conceive

United States in the sense of the statute referred to. The great scope and complexity of this work, as well as obligation to lend all proper aid to our expanding commerce, is met by the expansion of the bureau of trade relations as set forth in the estimates Government Expenditures and Reve

Perhaps the most important question presented to this administration is that

of economy in expenditures and suffi-ciency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit

of the current year, prompted congress

to throw a greater responsibility on

the executive and the secretary of the treasury than had heretofore been de-

clared by statute. This declaration imposes upon the secretary of the treasury the duty of assembling all the

estimates of the executive departments

bureaus, and offices, of the expendi-tures necessary in the ensuing fiscal

year, and of making an estimate of the revenues of the government for

the same period; and if a probable

deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the president to recommend

the method by which such deficit can

The report of the secretary shows

that the ordinary expenditures for the

current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910.

will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,075.620. If to this deficit is added

the sum to be disbursed for the Pan

ama Canal, amounting to \$38,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public

debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to

a total deficit of \$73.075.620. This de

ficit the secretary proposes to meet by

the cost of constructing the Panama

Caral. I approve this proposal.

The policy of paying for the con-

struction of the Panama Canal, not out of current revenue, but by bond issues.

was adopted in the Spooner act of

1890, and there seems to be no good

ciple by which a part at least of the

burden of the cost of the canal shall

son for this view because the actual

cost to date of the canal, which is now

half done and which will be completed

anuary 1, 1915, shows that the cost of ensineering and construction will be \$297,766.000, instead of \$133,705,200, as originally estimated. In addition to

engineering and construction, the other expenses, including sanitation and gov-

ernment, and the amount paid for the properties, the franchise, and the privi-

lege of building the canal, increase the

ost of \$75 435,000, to a total of \$375.

ngineering and construction is due to

of construction by widening the canal 100 feet in the Culebra cut and by in-

creasing the dimensions of the locks. to the underestimate of the quantity of

the work to be done under the orig-inal plan, and to an underestimate of

the cost of labor and materials, both of

which have greatly enhanced in price

In order to avoid a deficit for the

since the original estimmate was made

ensuing fiscal year. I directed the heads of departments in the prepara-

tion of their estimates to make them as low as possible consistent with im-

perative governmental necessity. The result has been, as I am advised by the

secretary of the treasury, that the es-timates for the expenses of the gov-

ernment for the next fiscal year end-

ng June 30, 1911, are less than the ap-

propriations for this current fiscal

retary of the treasury is able to form

a judgment as to future income and

compare it with the expenditures for

the next fiscal year ending June 30.

1911, and excluding payments on ac-

count of the Panama Canal, which will

doubtless be taken up by bonds, there

In the present estimates the needs

of the departments and of the govern-

ment have been cut to the quick, so to

speak, and any assumption on the

times past, that the estimates have

been prepared with the expectation that they may be reduced, will result

in seriously hampering proper admin-

Frauds in the Collection of Customs

overy of extensive frauds in the collec-

city, in which a number of the subor-

erned, and in which the beneficiaries

were the American Sugar Refining Com-

pany and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights

of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Com-

pany all that it is shown to have been de

frauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due, which might have

been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of the fraud, but there was

an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should

not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of everyone who was found to be subject to the same.

Criminal prosecutions are now proceed-

officers. The treasury department and the department of justice are exerting every

effort to discover all the wrongdoers, in

cluding the officers and employes of the

ompanies who may have been privy to

the fraud. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at

present, pending the probing by the treas-ury department and the department of

justice, as proposed, might by giving im-rounity and otherwise prove an embar-

rassment in securing conviction of the

Maximum and MinImum Clause in

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the

clause known as the "maximum and min

utive to consider the laws and practices

of other countries with reference to the

importation into those countries of the

products and merchandise of the United States, and if the executive finds such

laws and practices not to be unduly dis-criminatory against the United States, the

minimum duties provided in the bill are to go into force. Unless the president makes such a finding, then the maximum

crease of 25 per cent, ad valorem over the

minimum duties, are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power con-

ferred and duty imposed on the execu-tive is likely to lead to a tariff war.

beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated. The discretion granted to the executive

by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty

Tariff Act.

dinate employes in the weighing other departments were directly

To reduce the cost of permanent

will be a surplus of \$25,931,000.

efficiency.

year by \$42.818.000. So far as the

substantial enlargement of the plan

The increase in the cost of

it; and there is all the more rea-

fall upon our posterity who are to en-

the proceeds of bonds issued

reason for departing from

civil war, because it was catchy and rapidly that there is no break in the

No Mustaches in Columbia. Columbia university boys have taken a step in the matter of reform They have barred mustaches.

that this power was reposed in the presi-dent with the hope that the maximum dubut that the power to apply them would enable the president and the state department through friendly negotiation to se cure the elimination from the laws and the practice under them of any foreign country of that which is unduly discriminatory. No one is seeking a tariff war or a condition in which the spirit of re-

The new tariff law enables me to an point a tariff board to assist me in con-nection with the department of state in the administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also to assist officers of the government in the administration of the entire law. An examination of the law and an understand ing of the nature of the facts which should be considered in discharg-ing the functions imposed upon the execu-tive show that I have the power to direct the tariff board to make a comprehensive glossary and encyclopedia of the terms used and articles embraced in the tariff law, and to secure information as to the cost of production of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries. I have therefore apmembers and have directed them to per-form all the duties above described. This work will perhaps take two or three years, and I ask from congress a continung annual appropriation equal to that al-ready made for its prosecution. I believe that the work of this board will be of prime utility and importance whenever congress shall deem it wise again to re-adjust the customs duties. If the facts cured by the tariff board are of such a naracter as to show generally that the rates of duties imposed by the present tariff law are excessive under the principles of protection as described in the platform of the successful party at the late election. I shall not hesitate to invite the attention of congress to this fact and to the necessity for action predicated thereon. Nothing, however, halts business and interferes with the course of prosperity so much as the threatened re-vision of the tariff, and until the facts are at hand, after careful and deliberate investigation, upon which such revision can properly be undertaken, it seems to me unwise to attempt it. The amount of misinformation that creeps into arguments pro and con in respect to tariff rates is such as to require the kind of investiga-tion that I have directed the tariff board to make, an investigation undertaken by it wholly without respect to the effect which the facts may have in calling for a readjustment of the rates of duty

War Department. In the interest of immediate economy have required a reduction in the estimates of the war department for the coming fiscal year, which brings the total estimates down to an amount forty-five millions less than the corresponding estimates for last year. This could only be accomplished by cutting off new projects and suspending for the period of one year all progress in military matters. For the same reason I have directed that the army shall not be recruited up to its present authorized strength. These measures can hardly be more than temporary-to last until our revenues are in better condition and until the whole question of the expediency of adopting a definite military policy can be submitted to congress, for I am sure that the interests of the military establishment are se-riously in need of careful consideration by congress. The laws regulating the organ-zation of our armed forces in the event of war need to be revised in order that the organization can be modified so as to produce a force which would be more apportioned throughout its numerous branches. To explain the circumstances upon which this opinion is based would necessitate a lengthy discussion, and I postpone it until the first convenient opportunity shall arise to send to congress a special message upon this sub-

Of the changes recommended by the secretary of war, the president especially urges the passage of a bill that will permit the elimination of the less efficient officers. He concurs in the opinion of the military and naval joint board in favor of making an extensive naval base at Pearl Harbor, near Honolulu, and not in the Philip

administration, says the president, a thorough reorganization of bureaus, The return of the battleship fleet from offices and departments would be necits voyage around the world, in more efessary. An expert accountant has ficient condition than when it started, was a noteworthy event of interest alike to been making an investigation into this our citizens and the naval authorities of the world. Besides the beneficial and farmatter and the result of his work shows opportunity for both substanreaching effect on our personal and dip-lomatic relations in the countries tial reductions in cost and increase of which the fleet visited, the marked suc ss of the ships in steaming around the world in all weathers on schedule time increased respect for our navy and

has added to our national prestige. Early in the coming session a compr hensive plan for the reorganization of the officers of all corps of the navy will be presented to congress, and I hope it will meet with action suited to its urgency. Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtailment of recommendations for naval ap propriations so that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of last year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first-class battleships and one repair ves

Mr. Taft urges upon congress that the naval observatory be dedicated to science under control of some emi-

Expedition in Legal Procedure.

The deplorable delays in the adminis ration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many state bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment a change in judicial pro-cedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and crim in our American institutions. I do not doubt for one moment that much of the lawless violence and cruelty exhibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncerainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judaments and the executions thereof by our courts. Of course these remarks apply quite as well to the administration of justice in state courts as to that in federal courts, and without making invidious distinction it is perhaps not too much to say that, speaking generally, the defects are less in the federal courts than in the state courts But they are very great in the federal courts. The expedition with which business is disposed of both on the civil and the criminal side of English courts under modern rules of procedure makes the delays in our courts seem archaic and barbarous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts. I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings at common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts, but it is certainly not impossible by a statute to simplify and make short and direct the procedure both at law and in equity in those courts. It is not impos-sible to cut down still more than it is cut down, the jurisdiction of the supreme court, so as to confine it almost wholly to statutory and constitutional questions. Under the present statutes the equity and admiralty procedure in the federal courts is under the control of the su-

is impossible to hope that a radical and proper reform of the federal equity pro-cedure can be brought about. I therefore recommend legislation providing for the appointment by the president of a commission with authority to examine the law and equity procedure of the federal courts of first instance, the law of ap-peals from those courts to the courts of appeals and to the supreme court, and the costs imposed in such procedure upon the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recommendations with a view to simplifying and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the littgant of little means.

Injunctions Without Notice.

The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following: "The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property shall lee preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of in-junction should be more accurately defined by statute and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where ir-reparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted." I recommend that in compliance with

the promise thus made appropriate legis-lation be adopted. The ends of justice will best be met and the chief cause of complaint against ill-considered injunctions without notice will be removed by enactment of a statute forbidding hereafter the issuing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or permanent, by any federal court, without previous notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parties to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that and hearing would result in irreparable injury to the complainant and unless also the court shall from the evidence make a written finding, which shall be spread upon the court minutes, that immediate and irreparable injury is likely to ensue to the complainant, and shall define the injury, state why it is irreparable shall also indorse on the order issued the shall also indorse on the order issued the date and the hour of the issuance of the order. Moreover, every such injunction or restraining order issued without previous notice and opportunity by the defendant to be hard should by force of the statute expire and be of no effect after seven days from the issuance thereof or within any time less than that period which the court may fix, unless within such seven days or such less period the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and op-

My judgment is that the passage of such an act which really embodies the best practice in equity and is very like the rule now in force in some courts will prevent the issuing of illadvised orders of injunction without notice and will render such orders when issued much less objectionable by the short time in which they may remain effective.

New Laws Needed.

The jurisdiction of the general government over interstate commerce has led to the passage of the so-called "Sherman auti-trust law" and the "interstate commerce law" and its amend-The developments in the operation of those laws, as shown by indictments, trials, judicial decisions, and other sources of information, call as to amendments. These I prefer to embody in a special message instead of including them in the present cominication, and I shall avail myself of the first convenient opportunity to bring these subjects to the attention of Second-Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the post-

the low rate of postage of 1 cent a pound charged on second-class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second-class mail matter at 1 cent a pound amounts to about \$63,000,000 The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than ents a pound.

It appears that the average distance over which newspapers are delivered to their customers is 291 miles, while the average haul of magazines is 1,049 and of miscellaneous periodicals 1,128 miles. Thus, the average haul of the magazine is three and one-half times and that of the miscellaneous periodical nearly four times the haul of the daily newspaper, yet all of them pay the same postage rate of 1 cent a pound. The statistics of 1907 show that second-class mail matter consti-tuted 63.91 per cent of the weight of all the mail, and yielded only 5.19 per cent of the revenue.

The figures given are startling, and show the payment by the government of an enormous subsidy to the newspapers, magazines and periodicals, and congress may well consider whether radical steps should not be taken to reduce the deficit in the post-office de partment caused by this discrepancy between the actual cost of transports and the compensation exacted therefor.

amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of post and periodicals a higher rate of post-age. They are much heavier than newspapers, and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half

The total deficit for the last fiscal year in the postoffice department amounted to \$17,500,000. The branches of its business which it did at a loss were the second-class mail service, in which the loss, as already said, was \$63,000,000, and the free rural delivery in which the loss was \$28,000 300. losses were in part offset by profits of the letter postage wise to reduce the loss seem mail matter, at to the extent of preventing a deficit

gress, not unmindful of the spread of intelligence which a low charge for carrying newspapers and periodicals assists. I very much doubt, however, the wisdom of a policy which consti-

tutes so large a subsidy and requires additional taxation to meet it. Postal Savings Banks. The second subject worthy of men tion in the postoffice department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal sav-ings banks, and although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country. I am convinced that the people desire such banks, and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmos good. The postal savings banks are not constituted for the purpose of creating competition with other banks. The rate of interest upon deposits to which they would be limited would be so small as to prevent their drawing deposits away from other banks.

order to offer a proper inducement to thrift and saving to a great many people of small means who do not now have banking facilities, and to whom such a system would offer an opportunity for the accumulation of capital. They will furnish a satisfactory substitute, based on sound principle and actual successful trial in nearly all the countries of the world, for the system of government guar-anty of deposits now being adopted in eral western states, which deference to those who advocate it seems to me to have in it the seeds of demoralization to conservative banking and certain financial disaster.

Ship Subsidy. Following the course of my distinguished predecessor, I earnestly recom mend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill, looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America. China, Japan and the Philippines. The sufficient measure of the expenditures which might first be tentatively applied to this method of inducing American capital to undertake the establishment of American lines of tablishment of the expenditures across the small of my back and irregular passages of the kidney secretions. Since using Doan's Kidney Pills, tablishment of American lines of tablishment of profits on foreign mails are perhaps a tablishment of American lines of steamships in those directions in which I am free from these troubles."

we now feel it most important that we should have means of transportation controlled in the interest of the expan-The president recommends the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states, and strongly opposes legislation looking to the election of a territorial legislature for

Conservation of National Resources. In several departments there is presentthe necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such Importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to con-gress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semi-arid, and swamp lands; upon the preservation of our forests and the reforesting of suitable areas; upon the reclassification of the public domain with a view of sep-arating from agricultural settlement mineral, coal, and phosphate lands and sites belonging to the government bordering on streams suitable for the utilization of

The White Slave Trade.

I greatly regret to have to say that the cause rheumatic pains in the joints, nvestigations made in the bureau of immigration and other sources of informa-tion lead to the view that there is urgent necessity for additional legislation and ous illness avoided by using the folgreater executive activity to suppress the lowing prescription which shows wonthe streams of immigration into this derful results even after the first few country—an evil which, for want of a better name, has been called "The White Slave Trade." I believe it to be constitutional to forbid, under penalty, the trans-portation of persons for purposes of prostitution across national and state lines; and by appropriating a fund of \$50,000 to be used by the secretary of commerce and labor for the employment of special inspectors it will be possible to bring bring and at bedtime. The bottle to be well those responsible for this trade to indictment and conviction under a federal law.

Bureau of Health.

For a very considerable period a move ment has been gathering strength, espe cially among the members of the medi-cal profession, in favor of a concentration of the instruments of the national of things, the medical department of the army and the medical department of the National Association for the Study promotion of public health. In the nature against tuberculosis which is about to "bureau of public health." of useful information in regard to the cultivation of the soil and the breeding. The posters are nine feet long and ture have demonstrated the wisdom of that shall not only exercise the police jurisdiction of the federal government respecting quarantine, but which shall also afford an opportunity for investigation and research by competent experts into A famous dean was once at dinner, questions of health affecting the whole when, just as the cloth was removed. to be promptly solved.

Political Contribution.

States government a statement of the thankful." contributions received and of the expen-ditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the

as much as the subjects will permit, referred to many of the legislative needs of the country, with the exceptions already noted. Speaking generally, the country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market value of our agricultural products. The high prices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming munity, but on the other hand they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the commu-nity whose yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business and the general prosperity. Various of gold, which to-day is the chief medium of exchange and is in some respects a measure of value, furnishes a substan tial explanation of at least part of the increase in prices. The increase in population and the more expensive mode of living of the people, which have not been found a way to keep the brain and the accompanied by a proportionate increase body in that harmonious co-operation in acreage production, may furnish a further reason. It is well to note that the increase in the cost of living is not concharge increases in prices to the existing been either no increase in the tariff or in many instances a very considerable re-

The White House, December 7, 1909.

Economic Anesthesia.

ers are all united in a gigantic crusade

navy must be kept separate. But there National Association for the Study seems to be no reason why all the other and Prevention of Tuberculosis. In bureaus and offices in the general government which have to do with the public health or subjects akin thereto should not be united in a bureau to be called the This would and Distributors of America and the necessitate the transfer of the marine Poster Printers' Association, several hospital service to such a bureau. I am hundred paper manufacturers have spect to the public health committed to given paper for the posters to the the states in which the federal government cannot exercise jurisdiction, but we artis's from all over the Jnited States have seen in the agricultural department at : contributing sketches for posters a department giving attention to agricul. free of charge. The local, state and ture when that subject is plainly one over which the states properly exercise direct jurisdiction. The opportunities of fered for useful research and the spread in cities and towns where they are

BACKACHE IS KIDNEYACHE.

Isually There Are Other Troubles to

Pain in the back is pain in the kid-

the need of a spe-

cial remedy to re-

move and cure the

congestion or in-

flammation of the

kidneys that is in-

terfering with their

work and causing

that pain that

Thompson Wat-

kins, professional

nurse, 420 N. 23rd

St., Parsons, Kan.,

says: "For some

makes you say

"Oh, my back."

neys, in most cases, and it points to

Remember the name-Doan's. Sold

by all dealers. 50 cents a box. Foster-

THE NEW DISH.

"What do you call this-ice pud-

Well, sir, it used to be called ice

oudding, but now it is known as the

FOR OLD PEOPLE.

human system gradually declines. The

accumulated poisons in the blood

muscles and back. These warnings

should be promptly relieved and seri-

derful results even after the first few

Sarsaparilla; one ounce Toris com-

pound; half pint of high grade whiskey. This to be mixed and used in

tablespoonful doses before each meal

these ingredients or can get them

May Paste Million Posters.

Artists, billposters, printers, paper

manufacturers and tuberculosis fight

from his wholesale house.

"One ounce compound syrup of

physical strength.

After reaching the age of forty the

corth pole, or the Cook's Surprise."

Milburn Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

of stock and the solution of many of the intricate problems in progressive agriculseveral colors. If sufficient paper is establishing that department. Similar procured a million will be pasted up. reasons, of equal force, can be given for The value of these various contribu-the establishment of a bureau of health tions would reach fully \$2,000,000 if paid for at commercial rates.

Astonished the Company.

uestions which, in the absence of fed. the subject of discourse happened to eral governmental work, are not likely be that of extraordinary mortality among lawyers. "We have lost," said a gentleman, "not less than six emi-I urgently recommend to congress that nent barristers in as many months." a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and cambridges that the company grace—"For this candidates in charge of their candidates and cambridges that the company grace—"For this candidates the can paign file in a proper office of the United and every other mercy, make us truly

> Unburdening. "You must at least give that candi-

date credit for speaking his mind." "Yes," replied Miss Cayenne. "But it's unfortunate that people most willing to speak their minds are so often those whose mentalities are more or

Rebuked.

less unpleasant."

Clarice-Don't you think that our flat is lots nicer than the Browns'? Friend-Tut, tut, Clarice! It's bad form to match quarters.

RESULTS OF FOOD Health and Natural Conditions Come From Right Feeding.

Man, physically, should be like a reasons are given for the high prices.

The proportionate increase in the output working easily in its appropriate place. working easily in its appropriate place. A slight derangement causes undue friction and wear, and frequently ruins

which makes a joy of living. "Two years ago," she writes, "being fined to this country, but prevails the in a condition of nervous exhaustion, I world over and that those who would resigned my position as teacher, which protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in prices has taken place almost the entire rest has, of course, been a I had held over 40 years. Since then wholly in those products of the factory benefit, but the use of Grape-Nuts has and farm in respect to which there has removed one great cause of illness in the past, namely, constipation, and its attendant evils.

"I generally make my entire breakast on a raw egg beaten into four spoonfuls of Grape-Nuts, with a little hot milk or hot water added. I like it extremely, my food assimilates, and is as good as cocaine to inject into find my brain power and physical conmy bowels take care of themselves. I gums for painless tooth pulling, and dition much greater and I know that asserts that all that is needed is to the use of the Grape-Nuts has contrib-"It is with feelings of gratitude that

economical tip might also be used to I write this testimonial, and trust it advantage by physicians applying the may be the means of aiding others in their search for health." Look in pkgs, for the little book, "The

Road to Wellville." "There's a Reason." Ever rend the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine, true, and full of human

As to dreams, there was a discus sion at the club lunch, and one man remarked that no man dreamed of himself as braver than he is. When the dream came, the dreamer was always the under dog. He was in horrible danger, and never did anything picturesque to face it. There may be men who are brave in their sleep. But it would be interesting to find one man outside of the dozen sleeping cowards who is a hero in a dream .-

## Great Britain's Meat Trade.

More lard, according to the British returns is imported into Great Britain from this than from any other country-\$18,000,000 worth in 1908. The same is true of bacon-\$30,000. 000 worth, and of hams, \$11,000,000 worth. Australia has Great Britain's mutton trade. In 1908 Great Britain's total imports of provisions reached a value of \$425,000,000, of which the United States supplied \$86,500,000 worth. Denmark led with \$94,300,-000 worth, largely butter.

Wherefore "Dixie." Dixie is an imaginary place in the southern United States, celebrated in a popular negro melody as a paradise of luxurious ease and enjoyment. The melody was adopted as a favorite tune of the confederate armies during the

that will meet with commendation.

Moving Picture Improvement. To get rid of the fluttering effect of moving pictures an inventor has applied the principle of the stereoscope, the picture being thrown on the screen by two lenses, in front of which shutters open and close alternately so

French Coal Production. The coal production of France is insufficient for her needs, although in the last ten years it has increased from 30,000,000 to 36,000,000 tons.

Three-year-old Louise, when riding on a rapidly moving electric car, gazed intently out of the window a

few moments, then exclaimed: "Mother, just look at the sticks (telephone poles) running home!"-The Delinea-Great American Industry.

During the last two years the oil production has doubled in America. The production is \$16,000,000 greater than the output of gold and silver in the United States.

A Missouri dentist says rosewater make the patient believe it will not uted largely to this result. hurt and he will feel no pain. This

A Scotchman has invented a new life-saving apparatus which is capable of throwing a line half a mile.