

MR. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

Telegram to National Irrigation Congress at Ogden, Utah, Last Year.

"GREATEST STEP FORWARD"

Such is the President's Opinion of Irrigation—Message Shows Vast Fund of Information on Reclamation of Arid Lands.

President Roosevelt sent the following message to the National Irrigation Congress in session at Ogden, Utah, Sept. 15, 1903. It is characteristic of the man. It shows a broad, deep, patriotic interest in both irrigation and forestry. It also shows his masterly intellectual grasp of any and all topics concerning the public welfare:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1903. The passage of the National Irrigation Law was one of the greatest steps, not only in the forward progress of the States, but to that of all mankind.

It was the beginning of an achievement so great that we hesitate to predict the outcome, but it was only the beginning. Now that the law is an accomplished fact, that must be given effect. To that end the reclamation service organized under the National Irrigation Law of June 17, 1902, has been pushing its surveys and examination of possible irrigation projects energetically in each of the thirteen States and three Territories named in the act. Some of the projects which promised well at first are found on careful study to be impracticable, either because of scanty water supply or of great cost. Others must await higher values in land, while still others stand the test and are ready for immediate construction.

Necessity of National Aid. The feasible projects are always large and costly, leaving private enterprise scarcely room for the smaller and less expensive ones, leaving to the government the great works which are to be so essential a part in bringing the nation to its full development. Great care and the highest engineering skill are required to plan and build such works, which are among the most difficult undertakings of mankind. They must be built for permanence, and safety for they are to last and spread prosperity for centuries. To design and build such works a body of engineers of the highest character have been brought together in the reclamation service, for only men impartially selected for capacity alone are capable of creating these great structures. Merit must govern, not only in the selection of men, but still more in the selection of the projects.

Every reclamation project selected for construction must possess the qualities which commend it as a national undertaking, certain to reclaim large tracts of arid land and to support in well being a dense and vigorous population. In the execution of the reclamation law, there will be many disappointments, which necessarily await both the advocate of special projects and the men of desire of accomplishment. Results out of the slow and steady development of these great undertakings. It should be borne in mind that a broad survey of all possible projects is being made of their relative value, and that a work of prime importance to one group of men may seem less desirable in the light of wider knowledge.

Caution Urged. Nor is it wise in large affairs to begin construction first, and elaborate details afterwards. Each important point must be carefully studied in advance, and the whole plan tested and approved before work can begin. Yet if we proceed both cautiously and persistently under this beneficent law, we may confidently expect the largest and most profitable development of our arid lands and their settlement by industrious, prosperous, self-respecting men and women, who will exchange the products of irrigation and agriculture for the products of mills and factories throughout the United States. Communities flourishing in what is now the desert will finally bring their places to the forefront of the strongest pillars of our Commonwealth.

The irrigation development of the arid West cannot stand alone. Forestry is the companion and support of irrigation. Without forestry, irrigation must fail. Permanent irrigation development and forest development cannot exist together. Never forget that the forest-reserve policy of the national government means the use of all the resources of the forest reserves. There is little profit in destruction conserved with use.

Home-Making Great Object. The settlement of the arid West by the makers of homes is the central object, both of the irrigation and the forest policy of the nation. Since the beginning of irrigation, the immediate private interests of some individuals must occasionally yield to their permanent advantage, which is the public good. The profits of forestry are not only for the future, but for the present, but first for the people in the immediate neighborhood of forestry. The water and water are among the most necessities of life. With the wisest and more skillful management of the reserve by trained men, the greater obviously will their usefulness be to the public.

Ultimate Success Sure. We must never allow our chagrin at temporary defeat and difficulties in the management of the forest reserves to blind us to the absolute necessity of these reserves to the people of the West.

The policy of the forest-reserve policy has grown with wonderful rapidity in the West during the last few years. It will continue to grow till the last vestige of opposition, now almost gone, has wholly disappeared before the understanding of forestry, and the present of the reservation. The greater support of the forest reserve by the people of the West, the greater the assurance that the national irrigation policy will not fail, for the preservation of the forests is vital to the success of this policy.

Senator Stewart of Nevada Sees the Great Light. Senator Stewart of Nevada, the last of the Silverites, has seen the great white light. His visions are those of Joseph and the seven fat years. His talk is of minerals and Nevada, and the blessings of the Dingley tariff on borax and wool. He said:

"President Roosevelt is very popular in the mountain States of the West. Through his influence the irrigation law was passed. The Dingley tariff is a great blessing to the far West. The tariff on lead, borax, wool and hides is especially beneficial to the interior mountain States. The people of Nevada are beginning to realize that the silver question has been relegated to the rear as a result of the enormous output of gold during the last eight years. Those voters who left the party on account of the silver issue are returning and, with the Democrats who desire practical good, are uniting in support of the administration. My information is that Nevada will go Republican."

Farm and Factory Reciprocity. (Farmers' Sentinel.) Protectionist sentiment is growing in Canada, and appeals are made to the farmers to support that policy on the theory of the mutual helpfulness of factory and farm. American experience is, of course, appealed to. The facts that our farmers find their best customers in great manufacturing centers built up by

protection, and that our manufacturing States and section are also the area of high farm land values and agricultural prosperity form an object lesson that must appeal powerfully to Canadian farmers who are handicapped by the lack of a near home market for their produce. The people of our manufacturing States receive in wages and salaries \$2,104,936,683, a large proportion of which passes eventually to the farmers. It is a system of close mutual interchange and support of domestic farm and factory reciprocity, which, with our great natural advantages, has made America a synonym for prosperity the world over.

RECLAIMING THE ARID WEST

(Sentences from President Roosevelt's Utterances on Irrigation.) Successful home making is but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation.

The products of irrigation will for a time be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all.

No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish, personal or local interests, but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most useful, and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole.

The believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation, should harmonize with and tend to improve the condition of those now living on irrigated lands.

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water, apart from land, cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong.

The passage of the National Irrigation Law was one of the greatest steps, not only in the forward progress of the States, but to that of all mankind.

The benefits which have followed unaided development in the past, justify the nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished.

The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in arid State the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness to that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for isolated communities to continue to learn everything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is known elsewhere.

A careful study should be made, both by the Nation and the States, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and elsewhere.

It is as right for the national government to make the streams and rivers of the arid region useful by engineering works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of another kind.

In his second message to Congress December, 1902, President Roosevelt said: "Few subjects of more importance have been taken up by Congress in recent years than the inauguration of the system of nationally aided irrigation of the arid regions of the far West. A good foundation therein has been made. So far as they are available for agriculture, and to whatever extent they may be reclaimed under the National Irrigation Law, the remaining public lands should be held rigidly for the home-builder—the settler who lives on his land—and no one else."

SECOND TERM QUESTION.

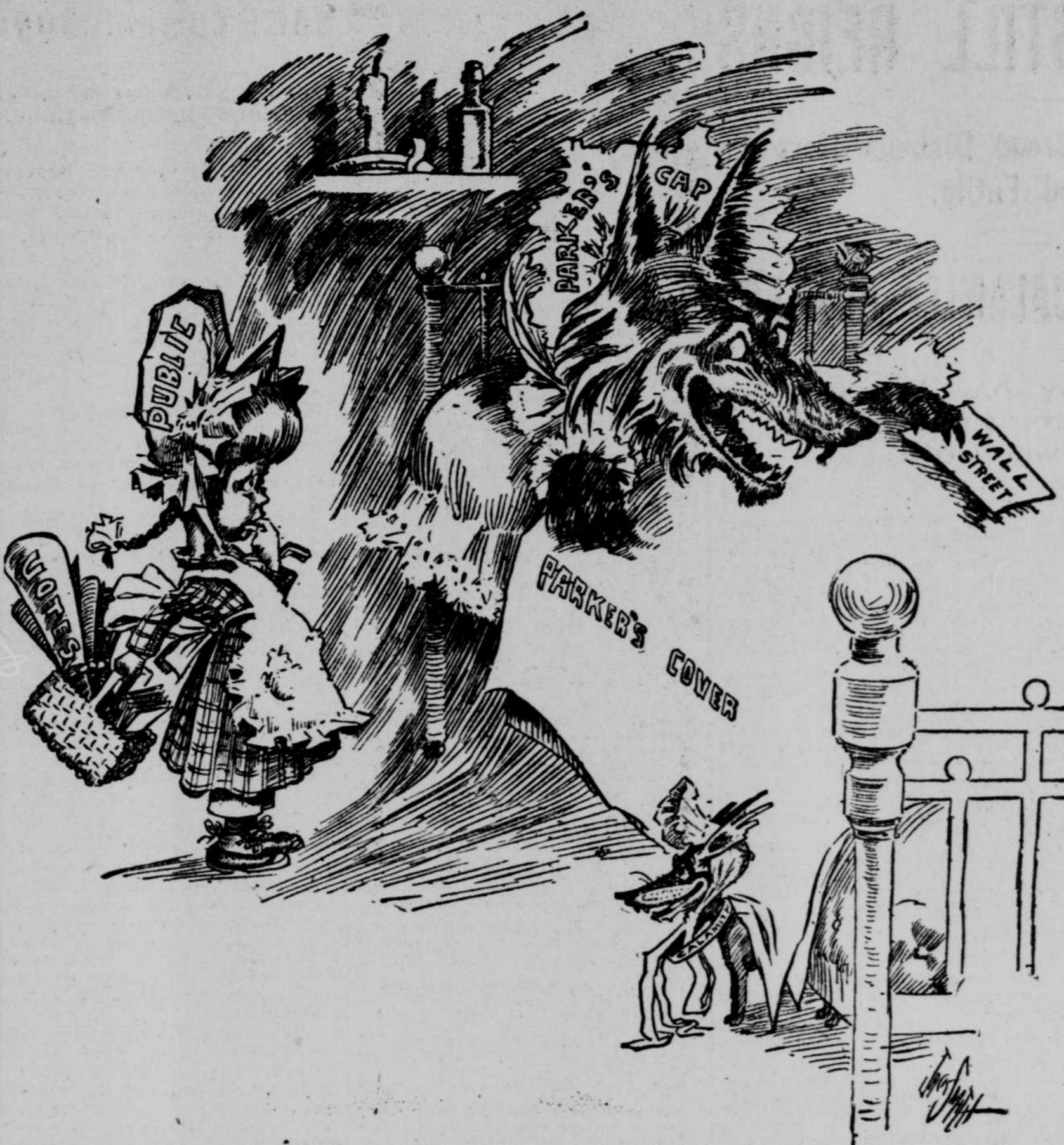
Stronger's Claim to the Presidency Stronger than Any Other Man's. (Kansas City Times, Independent.)

If President Roosevelt had been elected to the office he now occupies, Judge Parker's declaration that, if chosen President, he would not be a candidate for re-election, might have some special weight in the present canvass among those who are believers in the one-term principle. But President Roosevelt came into office by accident. He was made Vice President against his personal wishes and political judgment. He was duty bound and he voluntarily pledged himself to carry out, so far as possible, the policies of his predecessor. If he has done well, he is especially entitled to the votes of the people. Under the circumstances his claim to any presidency is stronger than that of any ordinary candidate could be, for if he has faithfully fulfilled the office to which he was called by accident, he should be honored with the same office by election. His present incumbency of the presidential post should at least serve as a reliable probationary service. It is for the people to answer to his administration, for if it has been equal to or above the average, or satisfactory generally, he has stronger claims than any other man could have, for he asks an endorsement where another would ask for a trust. And this is the way the country is likely to look at the situation. President Roosevelt has made himself tremendously strong with the masses. He has convinced the nation of his honesty, courage and capacity. He has pleased vastly more Democrats than he has offended Republicans. And both the admiration he has aroused on the one hand and the enmity he has engendered on the other are tributes to his virtue and motives.

"We each and all owe a duty to the community and to the State. It is a positive duty, and that is to aid in securing good laws and their faithful enforcement. We are not menaced by foreign foes. We have no fear of alien attack. We have nothing within to dread except the indifference of the intelligent citizen to the discharge of his civic obligations."—Hon. C. W. Fairbanks at Freehold, N. J., June 27, 1903.

In the government printing office at Manila there are 240 Filipinos employed and only 60 Americans. The natives are being educated in the printing art—a step toward self-government.

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LITTLE RED RIDING HOOD—"Is that you, Grandma Parker?" WALL STREET WOLF—"Sure!"

TRADE WITH THE EAST.

We Have a Pathway to Asia and Will Maintain It.

There exists, practically, no limit to the enormous possibilities of trade with Asia for our Western wheat-growing States. Japan will be the entering wedge. Already we are in touch with Japan, already we are on the friendliest of commercial relations with her, relations certain to become closer and closer. Already Japan is beginning to eat wheat instead of rice. Her many millions of tons of rice Japan consumes every year cannot, of course, be definitely ascertained. The total is something enormous. But the sudden fact appears that already Japan is beginning to eat wheat instead of rice.

With mutual regard and commercial good-fellowship existing, and with Japan now turning to flour, and with the whole western side of our vast empire with flour to give to the rest of the world, the condition becomes most simple. For the good of all concerned, whole nations considered, it is necessary that we should put our wheat and flour across the Pacific Ocean and give to our brothers, of any color, what they may require, and, so, benefit them and greatly benefit ourselves.

The fact that the Japanese army is using the American hard-tack cracker is a fact the tremendous consequences of which, in its commercial possibilities, has not yet been realized. It means that Japan has begun trading earnestly with the United States in the cereal upon the production of which so much of our commercial welfare depends, and yet this is but a starting point as to what is coming to the United States in supplying Asia with food. Japan is our friend and will undoubtedly remain so throughout the future, but Japan, wonderful as she is, is but the fringe nearest to us of that great Asia, the Philippines, hungry, and looking to this newer hemisphere to feed it, under newly existing conditions.

The conditions have been provided by the accidental possessions following a sudden war. We have made our pathway. Not to maintain that pathway, with its landing at the other side of the Pacific—which means the Philippines—would be a crime against the interests of this country and a crime against the interests of the Asiatic nations.

This crime will not be committed. The great commercial road secured across the greatest of the oceans, will be retained and maintained by the United States of America. "Imperialism" as they call it, or not, the bald fact remains that under the present Republican administration it is proposed to hold what Providence has given to us and with it to do what seems best for the ultimate welfare of the people of two hemispheres.

TARIFF TRIMMING.

Why the Work Should Be Intrusted to Republicans.

This is but an allusion to a phase of what the Republican party, as it exists, is doing and is going to do, a particular phase to which reference is made, casually, as to the regulation of the tariff in the future. Those who make things know best what to do with the things they have made. The Republican party having made the tariff, which has made this country the most prosperous of all the countries of all the world, is the only party which can readjust the tariff as occasion may demand.

Naturally, and very properly, from their point of view, the opponents of the Republican party concede nothing. As a preliminary, they claim the tariff is a monster of some sort; that it is bad and has been ever bad. Nevertheless, under certain existent circumstances it seems to have worked well, and our great trade adventures and our workmen and our farmers and our makers fatten under this same tariff.

So goes the present situation. Where has been exhibited intelligence should not intelligence be exhibited in the future? The party which has made the tariff is the party which will revise the tariff under the suggestions of common sense, as occasion may demand.

So potent have been the results of the

THE AMERICAN COURSE.

A Policy that Works to the Advantage of Commercial Interests.

We are what we have become, and we propose to hold our interests as a world power for the benefit of the American people. This is the Republican program. Hence the recent Shanghai incident.

China is an enormous nation occupying an enormous country, just now in a state of dissolution or reconstruction—no one can tell which. The various nations with various interests look upon its territory with longing eyes, but it does not seem best, with the interests of all considered, that it should be dismembered. It appears to be best for the interests of all the other nations of the world that it should be aided rather than divided.

This course has been decided upon by the leading nations of the world, following the suggestion and with the assistance of the present Republican administration of this country. This attitude is certainly right morally, and, in the long run, must be right as to material interests, particularly for the people of the United States.

Russia and Japan are at war. There has arisen an incident which is somewhat anomalous in international affairs, which has led into a neutral port of China and other warships have pursued them. Under the laws of nations no battle may occur in a neutral port, such as that of Shanghai. The United States, taking the initiative, has promptly intervened to see that no violation of the laws of nations may occur, and has done this because of the helplessness of China, vast as the empire is, to enforce all proper international obligations in its own harbors.

This is but in keeping with the tone of what the United States under the present administration has done before. It suggested and induced an agreement between the great nations that China should not be dismembered. Having taken the initiative in this respect, it was but right and proper that we should take the initiative in building up to what was suggested and built up by it that should be enforced. This has been done.

That is the way the present administration of the government is doing things. That is the way it will continue to do things. The doing of this is for the greatest good for all the commercial interests and other interests of all the world. The doing of this implies and involves immediate executive action by the administration of the United States. It is for the good of the world.

Imagine such prompt, sensible and forceful action under the administration of a man like Parker, admitting for a moment the possibility of his election. Well, we can't imagine it!

The cry that President Roosevelt, if re-elected, will pick a quarrel and plunge the country in war is raised by the Democrats for the purpose of scaring the farmers, who are peace loving. The effort will be in vain, as the farmer, as does everyone else, knows that President Roosevelt, while urging that the country at all times be prepared to defend itself and maintain its policies, is for peace.

Carefully prepared statistics show that the number of business failures in 1892, the last year under President Harrison, was 10,344, while in 1893, the first year of his Democratic successor, they were 15,242. A party whose success always is financial capital and causes an increase in the number of business failures is not one for patriotic Americans to support.

The auspicious and momentous fact is that never before in the history of the world has comfort in the joy, education acquired and independence secured by so large a proportion of the total population of the world in the United States of America that has occurred under protection.

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

That Is What Will Follow Our Control of the Pacific.

Laying aside the other questions to be affected by locality, it is possible that any sensible human being, living west of the Rocky Mountains, could do anything but support what those who are anything but objectors to the existing administration call "Imperialism"? This attitude is not confined to those west of the Rockies alone—far from it, because, with new means of trade communication, we are as one people in our handling facilities across this continent—but to the people of all the Pacific Coast States especially must appeal the fact that much of their future welfare must depend upon the new and extraordinary pathway the United States has made across the greatest of all the oceans and has so connected itself, for all commercial purposes, with the greatest of all the old nations of the Orient.

Business is business. We have taken into our hands the management of the Pacific Ocean and we are quite capable of retaining that management under any circumstances. Upon our retention of it depends, to an extent, our commercial welfare. We are the great producers of a new land—a vast continent yet in its infancy, and our welfare must yearly depend to a great extent upon what we export. We have exported to Europe and the East and exploited the Atlantic almost to its utmost; now we pursue to what we have the Pacific and the supply of exports across the Pacific and the realization of this great industrial dream, which has become a fact, must largely depend, in the future, the commercial welfare of the American people. Does any group of fatuists, opposing whatever has become an absolute essential, think that by raising the cry of "imperialism," the course of demands of great lines of trade of a great nation can be deviated for a moment? Nonsense!

PARKER IS NOT A SAFE MAN.

Will Be Influenced by the Radical Element in His Party. (Mansfield (O.) News.)

If his own utterances are to be credited—and nobody is disputing them—Judge Parker in 1896 and 1900 was not for free silver, but on the contrary was an advocate of the gold standard, and yet he admits to having voted for Bryan and free silver twice. How for his convictions and principles were for sound and honest money may best be judged by his profession of one thing and his practice of another.

If then as a virtually private citizen, protected as it were by the divinity he seems to think he has in the judiciary, Judge Parker—possibly then without thought of further political preferment—could not bring himself to elevate principle above politics and to place patriotism above partisanship, how could he be expected, in the fierce light that beats upon place of political power and preferment, to prove other than mildly plastic and complaisant to the wildest demands of the Democratic Huns and Vandals who would rend asunder the very fabric of government in their wild scramble for place and pie, pelf and self?

Is it not wiser for the people of this nation to keep erring and sinning Democratic, possibly, but not positively penitent, on probation awhile longer—at least until it has brought forth fruits meet for repentance?

"Distrust whoever pretends to offer you a patent cure-all for every ill of the body politic, just as you would a man who offers a medicine which would cure every evil of your individual body. A medicine that is recommended to cure both asthma and a broken leg is not good for either."—From Roosevelt's Speech at Providence, R. I., August 23, 1902.

Here is a veritable Roosevelt family: E. R. Conley, a farmer, who lives at Westfield, Ill., has six sons, six grandsons and three sons-in-law. All, including Mr. Conley himself, will vote for Roosevelt in November.

AFRAID OF OWN MEDICINE

Democrats Think Free Trade Panacea Harmless, Because It Cannot Be Taken.

COWARDLY INCONSISTENCY

Of Party Leaders Exposed by a Democratic Free Trade Paper—Gorman and Davis Placed in an Unenviable Light.

A comic feature of the present political campaign is the effort of the Democratic leaders to minimize the popular apprehension that harm might follow Parker's election through the breaking-down of the system of protection, by explaining that after all it would be impossible to break down the system because the Republican Senate would stand in the way.

The logic of this Democratic reasoning is somewhat like that of the boy who explained that by refusing to eat pins he had saved his life—only that in the Democratic case the country would be saved not by the Democratic refusal to do harm, but only by the Democratic inability to do the harm it was openly trying to do. Judge Parker in his speech of acceptance said:

"IT IS A FACT AND SHOULD BE FRANKLY CONCEDED THAT THOUGH OUR PARTY BE SUCCESSFUL IN THE COMING CONTEST WE CANNOT HOPE TO SECURE A MAJORITY IN THE SENATE DURING THE NEXT FOUR YEARS, HENCE WE SHALL BE UNABLE TO SECURE ANY MODIFICATION IN THE TARIFF SAVE THAT TO WHICH THE REPUBLICAN MAJORITY IN THE SENATE MAY CONSENT."

Mr. Parker further thinks that this fact of Democratic inability to modify the tariff should serve to prevent a recurrence of "THAT SENSE OF UNCERTAINTY AND INSTABILITY THAT ON OTHER OCCASIONS MANIFESTED ITSELF."

Democratic Courage Weakens. In the recent Democratic ratification meeting in Brooklyn a lurking fear was shown of the effect on the minds of workmen, of Democratic talk against the tariff. The tenor of the remarks of the big Democrats who talked was to the effect that free trade was a beautiful theory and the Democrats should be put in power because they stood sponsor for it; and since, after all, they would be unable when put in power to put that theory into practice, the country with perfect safety could endorse the beautiful theory by putting its sponsors into power.

The New York Evening Post, a mugwump free trade organ which is actively supporting Parker, but nevertheless cannot resist the temptation to expose cowardly inconsistency when it sees it, had this to say about the Brooklyn ratification meeting:

"Now that the party orators are face to face with the voters on the hustings, their courage has weakened. One by one, in their excited moments, declared that protection, as a principle, is robbery and works incalculable harm. In the words, they shiver at the possible effect of raising the revenue at the polls. In a word, they shied from the tariff. Listen to Edward M. Shepard, who presided at Brooklyn. He said that the purpose of raising the revenue for a sincere and persistent effort to reform the tariff, and especially to abolish or reduce those duties, the plain effect of which is not the extension and diversification of American industry. 'How striking the contrast to the St. Louis declaration! The obvious implication is that no fault can be found with protection, so long as it is used for a sincere and persistent effort to reform the tariff, and especially to abolish or reduce those duties, the plain effect of which is not the extension and diversification of American industry. But when it is admitted that protection is a good thing in certain cases, who is going to fix the number and variety of governmental power and a downright robbery.' This has the true ring, but immediately it produces a great right in the Senator's mind. His epiphany sees the Republican party using his words to stir up alarm among the workingmen. So he cries out to the 'wage-earners of this country who are employed in protected industries, and who are sure to be protected by the Republicans 'that the Democrats in all their audiences, he protests, KNOWS PERFECTLY WELL THAT FREE TRADE IS A DISASTER, THAT IMPROBABILITY IN THIS REPUBLIC, EVEN WHEN THE DEMOCRATS ARE CALLED BY THE VOICE OF AN OUTRAGED PEOPLE TO ABANDON IT, IS ABSOLUTELY IMPOSSIBLE, HOWEVER MUCH WE MAY DESIRE TO DO SO, TO REDUCE THE AVERAGE OF GOVERNMENTAL POWER TO THAT WHICH BEHINDS THE MOST EXTREME OF THE EARLY PROTECTIONISTS EVER CLAIMED WAS NECESSARY, AND HIGHER THAN ANY MODERATE PROTECTIONIST OF TODAY BELIEVES ESSENTIAL FOR THE PROTECTION OF ANY LEGITIMATE INDUSTRY.'"

"Such 'Good Lord, good Devil' talk will not help the Democratic party in the least. If protection, as Democratic platforms have so repeatedly affirmed, is in its very nature evil, it is being to be got rid of as promptly as possible, if any party orators should frankly say that, no party would misunderstand them.

Protection for Democratic Leaders. The cowardly inconsistency which the Evening Post thus exposes is characteristic of most of the Democratic leaders. They are afraid of their own medicine, which they advertise to the country as being such a fine thing—especially when NOT TAKEN.

When the Wilson tariff bill was framed prominent Democratic leaders took the precaution to see to it that industries in which they themselves happened to be interested were not adversely affected by the bill, no matter how much harm might befall other industries. For instance, Senator Gorman took pains to keep the sugar trust protected. The present Vice Presidential candidate, Henry Cassaway Davis, took pains to see that coal was kept off the free list, for his own immense fortune was largely represented in the coal lands of West Virginia.

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