

# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

## Document Deals Voluminously with Questions of State--Tariff Left for Future Communication--Position of the Government Toward Organized Labor--Dealing with Illegal Combinations

President Roosevelt's message to Congress, read at the opening of the short session of that body, deals voluminously with questions of state. The subject of tariff revision is left for a further communication. Substantially the message is as follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:  
The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is due primarily due to the high individual energy of our citizenship, and to the fact that our resources, together with our important factor in the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have enthusiastically expressed their confidence in the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions and facts.

**Caution Against Extravagance.**  
The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation is a fact of our life. It is the duty of the government to provide for the needs of the nation, and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements greater than would be wise in hard times. Battle by battle, we have built up our highways, and improved waterways and investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant resources are available, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government.

**Capital and Labor.**  
In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilization, the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relation of capital and labor, and especially of organized labor, to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life.

As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power, the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that the worker is not unfairly treated. It is the duty of the government to see that the rights of labor are protected, and that the worker is not unfairly treated. It is the duty of the government to see that the rights of labor are protected, and that the worker is not unfairly treated.

**Rebates.**  
Above all else, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of discrimination in the use of the main line and side-track systems must be stopped, and the legislation of the Fifty-eighth Congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to grant or receive any such rebate, or to receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce, whereby the property is transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published by the carrier, must be enforced. It is the duty of the government to see that the highways of commerce are kept open to all on equal terms.

**Immigration and Naturalization.**  
In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indistinguishable to grant or receive any such rebate, or to receive any rebate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce, whereby the property is transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published by the carrier, must be enforced. It is the duty of the government to see that the highways of commerce are kept open to all on equal terms.

**Policy on Western Hemisphere.**  
It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects of conquest. The interests of the western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring peoples free to trade with each other. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it respects the rights of other nations, and is friendly to the United States, it will be treated as a friend.

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**Protection of Elections.**  
The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by the interpretations of the Supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electoral process.

**Delays in Criminal Prosecutions.**  
No subject is better worthy the attention of the Congress than that portion of the report of the Attorney-General dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and those of the same character. It is my duty to call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men have been indicated in the report of the Attorney-General; they are precisely similar in kind to what occurs again and again in the case of criminals who have sufficient means to enable them to take advantage of a system of procedure which has grown up in the Federal courts, and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of some times securing immunity, as regards the man who has money.

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managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

**Postal Service.**  
In the Postoffice Department the service has been increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the present fiscal year, or 6.3 per cent, the total receipts amounting to \$143,382,624.34. The expenditures were \$123,362,116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent over the preceding year. The surplus is \$20,020,507.64, an increase of about 6.3 per cent over the preceding year.

**Alaska and Porto Rico.**  
The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of real estate, and to hold office as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. It is the duty of the government to see that the highways of commerce are kept open to all on equal terms.

**Foreign Policy.**  
In treating our foreign policy and of the attitude that this great nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the army and the navy. It is the duty of the government to see that the highways of commerce are kept open to all on equal terms.

**Laws Concerning Citizenship.**  
Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship are also defective. It is the duty of the government to see that the highways of commerce are kept open to all on equal terms.

**Currency.**  
The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter, in the two houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the standing committees on the matter, in the two houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system.

**Merchant Marine.**  
I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation.

**Tariff.**  
On the tariff I shall communicate with you later.

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that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishinev, which is a crime of such systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the admiration of the civilized world.

**Rights of American Citizens Abroad.**  
Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the principles which we accept as axiomatic, it is necessary for us to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad.

**The Army.**  
The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the army of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no part in the work of upholding the American navy. There is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the navy adequate to the needs of this country's position.

**The Navy.**  
We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens in the most proper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe doctrine to the western hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we can not afford to abandon our naval programme.

**The Army.**  
Within the last few years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred and six and a minimum of sixty thousand men, and a minimum of six thousand horses. We have kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight thousand men, the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. It is the duty of the government to see that the highways of commerce are kept open to all on equal terms.

**The Philippines.**  
In the Philippines there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which we have obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more exactly, the various tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements of evil. It is the duty of the government to see that the highways of commerce are kept open to all on equal terms.

**Preparation for a Great Blow.**  
On the 26th, 27th and 28th of August there had been three days of murderous fighting that do not count. Each day saw much fighting, of which no one now seems to know anything. Its importance and its fury, almost the memory of it, were blotted out by the overwhelming experiences that followed.

**Question of Detail.**  
Former Judge Mayer was relating how lawyers often badger witnesses unintentionally, and cited the case of a prizefighter who was on the stand to testify concerning a street fight in which he was a principal. The plaintiff's attorney politely asked the burly witness:

"Did I understand you to say that you were a pugilist?"  
"Dat's what I am," proudly answered the prisoner.

"Oral, manual or calligraphic?"  
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"Say, Judge, I'm a fighter, and dat's all, but I ain't no o' dem 'tings dat ple faced bloke calls me."

Judge Mayer said the attorney without the obnoxious question, and the case proceeded without further misunderstanding on the part of the doctory defendant.—Philadelphia Ledger.

**Size of the Two Stickneys.**  
There are two Stickneys at the New York bar. Col. Albert Stickney, the sire, stands about five feet eleven inches in his stockings, with a faculty of lengthening himself in a moment of wrath that seems to add one cubit to his stature. He is, withal, a censor of professional morals, and the terror of lawyers who attract the unfavorable attention of the Bar association.

**Giant Turnip.**  
What is thought to be the largest turnip ever grown in Colorado was raised this season near Centerville. It weighs twenty-one pounds and measures forty inches in circumference.

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# AFTER LIAOYANG FIGHT

## Newspaper Correspondent with the Russian Army Tells How Well-Laid Plans Were Brought to Nought.

At the close of a bustling London bank holiday you may sometimes see the collapsed heap of a man on the pavement outside a public house on the doorstep of which stands, truculent in rolled-up sleeves, the barman who has just ejected him. He half scrambles, is half assisted, to his steady feet, rubs his eyes and looks incredulously at the unaccustomed color which his hands have carried away from his nose.

"What was it?" he asks in a dazed sort of way. "What was it I tumbled over?"  
"Come 'ome, Bill," says Prudence, his friend, diplomatically; "come just a little way up the street. You caught your foot in something. You don't want no disturbance here—not to-night."

And Bill, with a little natural reluctance, allows himself to be persuaded. At the corner of the street, when the barman has gone inside, Bill, facing round, shakes his fist in the direction of the closed door and says: "All right, you. You wait 'til I know where to put my 'and on you when you want you—and half a dozen like you. Grinnin', bloomin' monkey." Then he recalls, with the sympathetic assistance of his friends, the unforeseeable circumstances that extenuate the fact.

**The Only Way.**  
Well, there is Liaoyang, away down the street, with the Japanese in possession; and here are we, the Russian army, back in Mukden trying to understand how it all happened. Frankly, we do not understand it at all. Our recollection of details is a good deal blurred; but, as far as we are able to remember, when it came to straight fighting, man to man, we were as good as he, and gave at least as good as we got. He won't see too well with that right eye of his in a hurry, and you could see for yourself, by the way he was nursing it, that the knuckles of his left hand were badly abraded, but as Bill's extenuating sympathizers explained it, "You see your back was too close up against the partition and he came over the counter sudden instead of through the saloon as you natchly expected; so it couldn't be helped; you had to go."

With us it was the flank that did it—the position the Japanese had held from the beginning of the war in the hills on our east flank. We did well enough in the fighting, division against division, man against man, but when it came to moving, to the making of fresh dispositions, geography was against us—we were too close up against the partition. We could not dislodge them—poor, harassed Kuroki had won himself out and finally had lost his life in successive dashing, hopeless endeavors—and when it came to the moving of army corps there was only one way to move—out. To advance southward, even supposing that it had been possible to drive the Japanese back in that direction, was only to run again into danger; to advance eastward against the hill positions had been demonstrated to be suicide; to move westward, except to counter, was starvation and destruction.

It was only by a movement northward that the troops could be employed, with any hope of utility against the Japanese, and to move northward was another word for retreat.

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