PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ 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.

ress, 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 Represen-

The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of 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.

Caution Against Extravagance. The enlargement of scope of the functions of the national government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense: and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battle ships and forts, public extravagance, and constant care should be done. Where these laws come short he taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of gov- | them.

Capital and Labor. In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at targe come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life.

As long as the states retain the primary centrol 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 wrong is not done by enruly persons who shield themselves befind the name of labor. If there is reace with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of federal property. or if the state authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for op, then the federal government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of orderfor to keep order is a primary duty and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until or der has been restored. In the District of Columbia and in the territories the federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only scute in populous centers of commerce. manufactures, or mining. Nevertheless, both in the enactment and in the enforcement of law the federal government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the state governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary. and even where not necessary, it is yet often wise, that there should be organtration of dabor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitually, and other labor unions which have often, been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for uplifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to one hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve oroper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrongloing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality, or corruption, should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire cight to organize and by all peaceful and congrable means to endeavor to persuade trations. They have a legal right, which, according to eircumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under no circumstances the right to commit vio-

wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with hose with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form. The amendment and strengthening of the employers' liability law is recommended, and the passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block signal system, to prevent railroad acci-

Lence upon those, whether capitalists or

Unions of Government Employes. sage continues: There is no objection to employes of he government forming or belonging to ons; but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against up and men who are in its employtt. Moreover. It is a very grave improcovernment employes to band together for the purpose of the improperly high salaries from covernment. Especially is this true hose within the classified service. The ter carriers, both municipal and rural, lic servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by

arguing their claims fairly and honorably before the Congress, and not by banding ther for the defeat of those congress. ther can not in conscience sive. The Administration has already taken steps to prevent and punish abuses of this nature; but it wil! be wise for the Congress to supplement this action by legislation.

Much can be done by the government in labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The bureau labor has done excellent work of this in many different directions. I shall about lay before you in a special mes-ence the full report of the investigation of the bureau of labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which ale very evil forces, which are more less at work everywhere under the onditions of modern industrialism, be-

When we come to deal with great cor-porations the need for the government to act directly is far greaten than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in in-lerstate commerce, and interstate commerce is peculiarly the field of the general government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great cor-porations by state action. It is difficult to he patient with an argument that such matters should be left to the states, be-

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President Roosevelt's message to cause more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. The national government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit would, in all probability, mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and, with absolute certainty, that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmful nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown-that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid loing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in enminating or at least in minimizing what ever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary. they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such man must have great rewards. buildings, and improved waterways are But these corporations should be maninvestments which should be made when aged with due regard to the interest of we have the money; but abundant rev- the public as a whole. Where this can enties and a large surplus always invite be done under the present laws it must

others should be enacted to supplement be extended to one who has made the The bureau of corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef industry.

Bureau of Corporations. The policy of the bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by cooperation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the bureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the co operation of men engaged in legitimate business.

means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of com-

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 reroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of the private car and private terminal track 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 offer, grant, give, solicit, accept, or receive any reliate, concession, or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign by any device whatever be transported tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced. While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable, if it were not impracticable, finally to clothe the Interstate Commerce Commission with general authority to fix railroad rates. I do not believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the Commission should be vested with the power, where a given rate has been challenged and after all hearing found to be unreasonable, to decide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its place; the ruling of the commission to take effect immediately, and to obtain unless and until it is reversed by the court of review. In my judgment the most important legislative act now need ed as regards the regulation of corporations is this act to confer on the laterstate Commerce Commission the power to revise rates and regulations, the revised rate to at once go into effect, and to stay in effect unless and until the court of review reverses it.

Much space is here devoted to a consideration of the problem of the proper housing of the poor in our great cities, and the importance of a proper solution of the question shown. On this subject the message says:

There should be severe child-labor and factory-inspection laws. It is very desirable that married women should not work in factories. The prime duty of the man prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the housewife. All questions of tariff and finance sink into utter insignificance when compared with the tremendous, the vital importance of trying o shape conditions so that these two duties of the man and of the woman can be fulfilled under reasonably favorable circumstances. If a race does not have plenty of children, or if the children do not grow up, or if when they grow up they are unhealthy in body and stunted or vicious in mind, then that race is decadent, and no heaping up of wealth, no splendor of momentary material prosperity, can avail in any degree as offsets.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriaates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work. It reaches every state and territory in the Union and the islands of the sea latey come under our flag. Co-operation is had with the state experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully search. ed for new varieties of grains, fruits. grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country; and marked benefit to our producers

has resulted. During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the eclamation act rapid progress has been made in the surveys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the thirteen states and three territories of the arid West. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available. The reclamation act has been found to be remarkably complete and effective, and so broad in its provisions that a wide range of undertakings has been possible under it. At the same time, economy is guaranteed by the fact that the funds must ultimately be returned to be used over

Establishment of game reserves wherein may be preserved specimens of our wild animals which are now rapidly tending toward extinction is urged.

of a system of procedure which has grown up in the Federal courts and The veterans of the civil war-have a which amounts in effect to making the claim upon the nation such as no other who has no money, and difficult of enbody of our citizens possess. The pension bureau has never in its history been forcement, even to the point of some- pression to its horrer on an occasion like

managed in a more satisfactory manner | times securing immunity, as regards the that of the massacre of the Jews in the writ of the United States should run Postal Service. In the Postoffice Department the servjustice should not be clogged, as they ve has increased in efficiency, and conhave been clegged in the cases above ditions as to revenue and expenditure mentioned, where it has proved absolutecontinue satisfactory. The increase of ly impossible to bring the accused to the revenue during the year was \$9,358,181.10, place appointed by the Constitution for or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts amount-

thus \$8,979,492.36 in excess of the cur-

rent revenue. Included in these expendi-

sion of the rural free delivery service,

as this expenditure has been the benefi-

cent results attained in extending the

free distribution of mails to the residents

of rural districts have justified the wis-

dom of the outlay. Statistics brought

down to the 1st of October, 1904, show

that on that date there were 27,138 rural

12,000,000 of people in rural districts re-

mote from postoffices, and that there

were pending at that time 3,859 petitions

for the establishment of new rural routes

increase in receipts is due to the in-

service has afforded. The revenues have

also been aided greatly by amendments

the curtailment of abuses of the second-

class mailing privilege. The average in-

crease in the volume of mail matter for

the period beginning with 1902 and end-

ing June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 be-

ing estimated), is 40.47 per cent, as com-

Laws Concerning Citizenship.

uralization now defective, but those re-

scientific inquiry with a view to prob-

expatriation may be assumed to have

been accomplished, how long an Amer

ican citizen may reside abroad and re-

ceive the protection of our passport,

declaration of intention to become a citi-

zen of the United States but has not se-

cured naturalization, are questions o

serious import, involving personal rights

and often producing friction between this

government and foreign governments.

Yet upon these questions our laws are

silent. I recommend that an examination

be made into the subjects of citizenship.

expatriation, and protection of Ameri-

Currency.

be especially given to the currency ques-

tion, and that the standing committees

on the matter in the two houses charged

with the duty, take up the matter of our

sible to secure an agreement in the busi-

ness world for bettering the system; the

the problem of securing in our currency

such elasticity as is consistent with safe-

ty. Every silver dollar should be made

by law redeemable in gold at the option

Merchant Marine.

ate attention the encouragement of our

merchant marine by appropriate legisla-

On the tariff I shall communicate with

Immigration and Naturalization.

In dealing with the questions of immi-

gration and naturalization it is indis-

pensable to keep certain facts ever be-

acting the laws. First and foremost, let

us remember that the question of being

high the standard of well-being among

our wage workers, and therefore we

should not admit masses of men whose

standards of living and whose personal

customs and habits are such that they

wage worker; and above all we should

not admit any man of an unworthy type,

any man concerning whom we can say

that he will himself be a bad citizen, or

that his children and grandchildren will

sum of the good citizenship of the coun-

try. Similarly we should take the great-

Under the Constitution it is in the

uniform rule of naturalization," and

numerous laws have from time to time

been enacted for that purpose, which

have been supplemented in a few states

by state laws having special application.

There should be a comprehensive revision

having power to naturalize should be

definitely named by national authority;

the testimony upon which naturalization

may be conferred should be definitely pre-

scribed; publication of impending natural-

ization applications should be required in

advance of their hearing in court; the

form and wording of all certificates issued

should be uniform throughout the coun-

try, and the courts should be required to

make returns to the Secretary of State

at stated periods of all naturalizations

Protection of Elections.

The power of the government to pro-

tect the integrity of the elections of its

own officials is inherent and has been

recognized and affirmed by repeated dec-

larations of the Supreme court. There

is no enemy of free government more

dangerous and none so insidious as the

fends or excuses corruption, and it would

seem to follow that none would oppose

vigorous measures to eradicate it.]

recommend the enactment of a law di-

law may be safely left to the wise discre-

tion of the Congress, but it should go

as far as under the Constitution it is

penalties against him who gives or re-

ceives a bribe intended to influence his

act or opinion as an elector; and provi-

sions for the publication not only of the

expenditures for nominations and elec-

tions of all candidates but also of all

contributions received and expenditures

Delays in Criminal Prosecutions.

No subject is better worthy the atten-

tion of the Congress than that portion of

the report of the Attorney-General deal-

ing with the long delays and the great

obstruction to justice experienced in the

cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and

Benson. Were these isolated and special

cases, I should not call your attention to

them; but the difficulties encountered as

regards these men who have been indict-

ed for criminal practices are not excep-

to what occurs again and again in the

case of criminals who have sufficient

means to enable them to take advantage

made by political committees.

conferred.

est care about naturalization.

detract from instead of adding to the

I especially commend to your immedi-

currency and see whether it is not pos-

The attention of the Congress should

legislation.

of the holder.

vou later.

creed.

Not only are the laws relating to nat-

his trial. ing to \$143,382,624.34. The expenditures At present the interests of the innowere \$152,362,116.70, an increase of about cent man are amply safeguarded; but 9 per cent over the previous year, being the interests of the government, that is, the interests of honest administration. that is the interests of the people, are tures was a total appropriation of \$12. not recognized as they should be. No 56,637.35 for the continuation and extensubject better warrants the attention of the Congress. Indeed, no subject better which was an increase of \$4,902,237.35 warrants the attention of the bench and over the amount expended for this purthe bar throughout the United States. pose in the preceding fiscal year. Large

Many suggestions for the improvement of conditions in Alaska are made, among others the admission of a delegate from that territory to con-Hawail and Porto Rico.

routes established, serving approximately The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as Unquestionably some part of the general quirements. In Hawaii Congress should creased postal facilities which the rural give the governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. in the classification of mail matter, and The marine-hospital service should be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the governor of Porto Rico Foreign Policy.

In treating of our foreign policy and of pared with 25.46 per cent for the period the attitude that this great nation should immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the assume in the world at large, it is absofour-year period immediately preceding lutely necessary to consider the army and the navy, and the Congress, through The message here points out the which the thought of the nation finds need for improvement in our consular in mind the fundamental fact that it is system, advises the creation of a naimpossible to treat our foreign policy, tional art gallery and suggests the whether this policy takes shape in the enactment of a national quarantine effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned toward our army, and especially toward our navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an in lating to citizenship of the United States dividual, to use high sounding language ought also to be made the subject of to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupportable further legislation. By what acts ed by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume whether any degree of protection should such an attitude.

The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable. which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace cans abroad, with a view to appropriate of injustice, all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war. The goal to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recegnizes and performs its duty toward

> wrongs many others, there is no tribunal before which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put a premium upon brutality and aggresgrieved nation valiantly to stand up for by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great clyilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another.

a good American has nothing whatever Arbitration Treatles. to do with a man's birthplace any more We are in every way endeavoring to than it has to do with his creed. In help on, with cordial good will, every every generation from the time this govmovement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest birth have stood in the very foremost of mankind. In pursuance of this policy rank of good citizenship, and that not I shall shortly lay before the Senate merely in one but in every field of Amertreaties of arbitration with all powers ican activity; while to try to draw a diswhich are willing to enter into these tinction between the man whose parents treaties with us. Furthermore, at the came to this country and the man whose request of the Interparliamentary Union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have canism is a matter of heart, of consciasked the Powers to join with this govence, of lofty aspiration, of sound comernment in a second Hague conference. mon sense, but not of birthplace or of at which it is hoped that the work ofready so happily begun at The Hague There is no danger of having too many may be carried some steps further toimmigrants of the right kind. But the ward completion. This carries out the citizenship of this country should not be desire expressed by the first Hague condebased. It is vital that we should keep

Policy on Western Hemisphere. It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the western hemisphere save such as are tend to lower the level of the American their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongpower of the Congress "to establish a doing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the adherents of the United States to the Monroe doctrine may force of the naturalization laws. The courts the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

Our interests and those of our south ern neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and i within their borders the reign of law and to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and helpfut sympathy. We would interfere with them only in the last resort, and then only if it became evident that their inabinty or unwillingness to do justice at home the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the en-

tire body of American nations. In asserting the Monroe doctrine, in and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the far East, and to rected against bribery and corruption in acted in our own interest as well as in the Philippines by good citizens here in Federal elections. The details of such a the interest of humanity at large. There the United States. Unfortunately hitherstrong appeal is made to our sympathics. possible to go, and should include severe There are occasional crimes committed on so vast a scale and of such peculiar horror as to make us doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifiable. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case; that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba are neces-sarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless as a whole shows by tional; they are precisely similar in kind its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civil and religious liberty and of orderly freedom, a people among whom even the worst crime, like the crime of lynching, is never more than sporadic, so that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental law easy of enforcement against the man rights-it is inevitable that such a na-

tion should desire eagerly to give ex-

man who has money. In criminal cases Kishenef, or when it witnesses such systematic and long-extended cruelty and throughout its borders. The wheels of oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the the indignant pity 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 firmly to nsist 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 Navy.

The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in nternational matters is the navy of the United States I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding 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. We have undertaken to build the Isthmian canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper 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. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good. The Army.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarma ment where disarmament was proper By law our army is fixed at a maximum of one hundred thousand and a minimum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept he army at the maximum. Peace came n 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 nounted require twenty-eight thousand men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the nation, it is not now so large as the poice force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city. We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the offiers of the army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the national guard of the several states should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maenuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers n which a larger number of regulars and national guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized nation has. relatively to its population, such a diminutive army as ours; and while army is so small we are not to be excused if we fail to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. The Philippines.

In the Philippine islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obgot the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many 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 which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civlization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity. of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

On the other hand our people must

keep steadily before their minds the fact

Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not over ook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific ocean and along its coasts. the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem presented to us in the Philippine Islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the Orient. More distinctly than any of the powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are commissioners, judges, and governors in the Islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature.

Meanwhile our own people should re-

member that there is need for the high-

est standard of conduct among the Amer-

icans sent to the Philippine islands, not only among the public servants but justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come among the private individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these Islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine islands under Cov. Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive and of the Congress There is need of a vigilant and disintersecure the open door in China, we have ested support of our public servants in own interests are not greatly involved. have specially claimed to be the chamto those of our p le here at home who been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent, and stop all industrial development of least to show our disapproval of the deed | the islands by crying out against the | witness: and our sympathy with those who have laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "exploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filpinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a tainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States: 12 this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I all, but I ain t one o demiment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and

in lumbering and mining.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT. The White House, Dec. 5, 1904.

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 pose, instead, that Kuroki moved

"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-

And Bill, with a little natural reluc-

tance, 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 a bit. I know where to put my 'and on you when I want you-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 posstand how it all happened. Frankly, familiar friends, the Russian troops. 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 ao man, we were as good as he was, 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."

from the beginning of the war in the bills on our east flank. We did well | place. enough in the fighting, division against division, man against man, but when it come to moving, to the making of fresh dispositions, geography was nese took the Motienling pass. But against us-we were too close up as far as I can make out from a batch against the partition. We could not of contradictory explanations quite a dislodge them-poor, brave, harassed lot of things went wrong just at the Keller had worn himself out and final- critical moment. Not only did the ly had lost his life in successive dash- Japanese coming from the south deing, hopeless endeavors-and when it | part in an inconsiderate manner from came to the moving of army corps | the program of What Ought to Have there was only one way to move-out. Been; but Kuroki, on the east, varied To advance southward, even suppos- it in at least one important particular. ing that it had been possible to drive He duly crossed the river towards the the Japanese back in that direction, | coal mines east of Yentai, offering was only to run again into danger; to himself for separation and demolition advance eastward against the hill po- by the concentrated force of three sitions had been demonstrated to be army corps. suicide; to move westward, except to counter, was starvation and destruction. It was only by a movement somehow were unable to get at him northward that the troops could be effectively. He was defeated handemployed with any hope of utility somely enough. There was no doubt against the Japanese, and to move of that-defeated and isolated, for the northward was another word for re- hill positions between him and the

Preparing 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 | discovery that Liaoyang could be no day saw much fighting, of which no longer held, that the Japanese southone now seems to know anything. Its ern armies, instead of remaining at importance and its fury, almost the the standstill to which they had been memory of it, were blotted out by the | beaten, were advancing with such raoverwhelming experiences that fol- | pidity on the west, as well as on the

It was merely the fighting incidental to the final disposition for the great struggle. The Japanese were closing and driving outposts back upon the out degeneration into overcrowding. cations, and no earthly chance. With the inside track and the shorter arc of the inner circle, Gen. Kouropatkin could bring as many of his from the west was heard the boom of troops as he desired to bear in which- Nodzu's pursuing artillery. There was ever direction the turn of events might | no time to be lost, and nothing for it make desirable; and if necessary the but-hateful word, but we made no whole power and weight of the army | bones about it-retreat.-Charles E. could be launched in one terrific blow | Hands in London Mail. against Kuroki alone on the top of the eastern plain.

The Japanese, so much wider spread, were incapable of any such turnip ever grown in Colorado was quick concentration. They were three distinct armies, which could act in It weighs twenty-one pounds and measconcert but not in unity.

But suppose the Japanese did not make a perilous frontal attack? Sup pavement outside a public house on | northward across the Taitseho and the doorstep of which stands, trucu- left that terrible mountain position lent in rolled-up sleeves, the barman from which it had been impossible to who has just ejected him. He half dislodge him imperfectly guarded; scrambles, is half assisted, to his an- dislodged himself, in fact, with the steady feet, rubs his eyes and looks view of cutting the railway line and incredulously at the unaccustomed col- completing the investment of the posior which his hands have carried away | tion? That was almost too good to come true. For, given a swift move-"What was it?" he asks in a dazed | ment of the concentrated forces, and sort of way. "What was it I tumbled for once there would be a battle with the Russians in vastly superior force. Kuroki would be detached and overwhelmed, and the terrible bogy of the eastern hills would paralyze the Russian movement no more. It would be an easy matter after that to deal with the others.

Well, it all happened just as it might have happened, only somehow or other it all seems to have happened differently. Oku and Nodzu made direct attacks across the open, hurled themselves against the solid wall of rifles. against positions and trenches, weakened themselves by successive attacks which accomplished little or nothing. and certainly never succeeded in carrying to the Russian mind the impression of a losing fight. And Kuroki left his impregnable mountains and moved northward across the Taitseho, and immediately came the swift movement of concentrated forces, and three army corps had him at their mercy. It had session; and here are we, the Russian | all come true, and victory, the ineviarmy, back in Mukden trying to under- table victory, was resting with her old

But--. Well, here we are in Mukden trying to make out what hit us, what it was we tumbled over. Some say it was the Orloff regiments of the Fifth Siberian corps who fired on one another in the kaoliang instead of on Kuroki's advancing legions, and, having signally defeated one another, mistook their direction. Others say it was the fault of the kaoliang growing fifteen feet high, and others blame one of the samy corps to which they themselves do not belong.

I have a hazy sort of notion, which s worth nothing, that it was geography that did it, geography in combination with the as yet half-realized With us it was the flank that did it | new conditions which modern long--the position the Japanese had held range arms have created. Those Far Eastern mountains were in the wrong

> Not According to Program. Perhaps the critical moment in the battle of Liaoyang was when the Japa-

> Either, however, he failed to be demolished, or the three army corps south were brilliantly taken.

But just at the moment when he was surrounded and the rest of the program was easy came the startling east, that the whole Russian force was in imminent danger of being taken in the rear, as well as on both flanks. There was the disquieting discovery. up their front within striking distance, also, that Kuroki was not exactly where he was supposed to be-that, in main Russian positions, until the two fact, he had edged northward in a armies were ranged in two cencentric | most unpleasant way, and that the semi-circles, of which Liaoyang was army was about to be surrounded, not the center. The Russians, to meet in well-furnished, fortified Liaoyang. the coming attack, had withdrawn for but out in the kaoliang plain about the advantage of concentration, as far | Yentai, where there were no positions, as concentration could be carried with- no perforations, no stores, no fortifi-

Rifle bullets were already fallingfrom Kuroki's rifles-on the east when

Giant Turnip. What is thought to be the largest raised this season near Centerville.

Question of Detail. Former Judge Mayer was relating how lawyers often badger witnesses | York bar. Col. Albert Stickney, the unintentionally, and cited the case of sire, stands about five feet eleven pions of the Filipinos have in reality a prizefighter who was on the stand to inches in his stockings, with a factestify concerning a street fight in ulty of lengthening himself in a mowhich he was a principal. The plain- ment of wrath that seems to add one tiff's attorney politely asked the burly cubit to his stature. He is, withal, a

"Did I understand you to say that you were a pugilist?" "Dat's what I am," proudly an-

swered the prisoner. "Oral, manual or caligraphic?"

suavely inquired the lawyer. The pugilist looked as if he had received a blow in the solar plexus, his giraffe of his profession. face grew red as a danger signal and he seemed about to spring out of the H. Peckham to the elder Stickney. view to their advantage. We should cer- chair upon his inquisitor. Then, turning to the bench, he growled:

> all, but I ain't one o' dem t'ings dat Judge Mayer said the attorney withdrew the obnoxious question, and the case proceeded without further mis-

understanding on the part of the

Size of the Two Stickneys.

ures forty inches in circumference.

There are two Stickneys at the New censor of professional morals, and the terror of lawyers who attract the unfavorable attention of the Bar asso-

Compared with his son, however, he is a short man, for Stickney, junior, measures lengthwise six feet four and one-half inches. The latter is the

"By all that's good," said Wheeler "it is to be hoped, for the sake of the next generation of lawyers, that "Say, judge, I'm a fighter, and dat's | your son does not turn out to be such a miracle of virtue as you are, colonel, setting the standard for his brethren."

"Explain yourself, Brother Peckham; explain yourself." "Just think what an effort it would

York Mail.

doughty defendant .- Philadelphia Led | be for them to look up to him."-New