

1903 DECEMBER 1903. Calendar grid showing days of the week and dates from 1 to 31.

TOPICS OF THE DAY.

If He Don't Watch Out.

Gen. Uribe-Uribe has offered his services to Colombia. Uribe-Uribe had better be careful or a ditch may be cut through his own isthmus.

The Real Hero.

A St. Joseph pastor fires his battery at St. Joseph society, but it is just as he resigns to take a place somewhere else. Moral courage consists in firing and then standing still.

Strong Argument.

Only 14 football players were killed on the gridiron during the season that has just ended, whereas 20 people have been slain by hunters. Advocates of football should not overlook the strong argument in their favor.

Fundamental Reason the Same.

With regard to the last contemplated advance in anthracite coal the pretext of a year ago is lacking, since the miners have been forced to stand idle in order to create the artificial scarcity. But the fundamental reason is the same in both cases. The coal men want the money.

No More Hermit Kingdoms.

That strange, forbidden land, Tibet, may ere long have its mysteries explored for the benefit of the race and the progress of civilization. The day has gone by for hermit kingdoms anywhere upon this terrestrial ball. Turn on the flashlights and let us see what they may disclose!

On the Bargain Counter.

The expenses of a republican national convention to nominate a candidate for president are said to reach about \$120,000. That is the sum a city should offer to guarantee, if found necessary, in order to get the convention. Under the circumstances there is not, so far, a great rush of applications.

If It Has Water.

It is estimated that the United States government now has left 100,000,000 acres of land on which, with irrigation and other improvements, men might live. Some of it is very good land, indeed, if it has water. Most of it is poor compared with the 850,000,000 acres of public land that has been sold or given away in 40 years.

An Immortal Pension List.

The sun never sets on the pension rolls of the United States. Those lists girdle the earth and extend from Australia in the south to Norway in the north. They cover every period of our national history. On them are widows of the revolution, widows and survivors of the Spanish war and widows and survivors of the wars between.

Comedy or Tragedy, Which?

A typical New York-Newport divorce was that of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Kemp. The divorce was granted Friday. The same day Mrs. Kemp was married to Hallie H. Hunnewell, who had also been divorced. There were 11 people at the wedding ceremony and five of them had been divorced. There were several Vanderbilts in the happy company, the principals in this comedy, or tragedy, in high life having the most exclusive connections.

A Refreshing Innovation.

The heirs of the late William L. Elkins, of Philadelphia, are notable exceptions as heirs go nowadays. The rule is that a man is not allowed to devise his property to charitable purposes if his kindred can prevent it. But Elkins left a codicil to his will for the establishment of a masonic orphanage for girls, and although the codicil was legally invalid because executed within 30 days of the death of the testator, the family is determined that its provisions shall be carried out.

Business a Temperance Reformer.

All the railroads that center in Chicago have prohibited the use of liquor or tobacco by employes when on duty. The Western Electric company and numerous other great business concerns in the west forbid not only the use of liquor, but of cigarettes, and the habit, now grown to an almost incredible extent among all classes of the community, of "playing the races." Business reasons thus make necessary the control or avoidance of habits against which moral reasons are too often helpless.

HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE

President Roosevelt's Communication to National Law Makers.

SUBJECTS OF IMPORTANCE

Control of the Trusts—Frauds of Various Kinds—The Isthmian Canal and Panama Revolution—The Merchant Marine—Our Insular Possessions—Foreign Relations.

President Roosevelt's annual message to congress deals largely with a few important questions, leaving those of minor interest to the annual reports of the executive department heads.

The first subject to receive attention at the hands of the president is that of the trusts in connection with the operations of the department of commerce and labor and the bureau of corporations. Of the results which this bureau will accomplish he says:

"The preliminary work of the bureau of corporations in the department has shown the wisdom of its creation. Publicity in corporate affairs will tend to do away with ignorance, and will afford facts upon which intelligent action may be taken. Systematic, intelligent investigation is already developing facts the knowledge of which is essential to a right understanding of the needs and duties of the business world. The corporation which is honestly and fairly organized, whose managers in the conduct of its business recognize their obligation to deal squarely with their stockholders, their competitors and the public, has nothing to fear from such supervision. The purpose of this bureau is not to embarrass or assail legitimate business, but to aid in bringing about a better industrial condition—a condition under which there shall be obedience to law and recognition of public obligation by all corporations, great or small."

Capital and Labor.

On the subject of capital and labor the president says:

"The consistent policy of the national government, so far as it has the power, is to hold in check the unscrupulous man, whether employer or employee; but to refuse to weaken individual initiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tremendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as between different unions, is drawn as it is between different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to treat both organized capital and organized labor alike; asking nothing of the union or the individual, but only to one vital fact—that is, the question whether or not the conduct of the individual or aggregate of individuals is in accordance with the law of the land. Every man must be guaranteed his liberty and his right to do as he likes with his property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. No man is above the law, and no man is permitted to do as he pleases if he requires a permission when we require him to obey it. Obedience to the law is demanded as a right; not asked as a favor."

The Merchant Marine.

The president does not believe that any financial legislation is needed or advisable at this time. On the subject of the merchant marine he says that a commission consisting of the secretary of the navy, postmaster general and secretary of commerce and labor be appointed to investigate its needs and report on the most desirable legislation. He believes in stopping undesirable immigration, but makes no specific recommendations. He refers to the naturalization frauds being perpetrated in the large number of states, and asks that a way be found to stop them. He recommends that appropriations made for the purpose of enabling the attorney general to prosecute the violations of the anti-trust laws be extended to include all violations of national laws including naturalization frauds, the postal and public land frauds.

He refers to steps now being taken by the state department for making bribery an extraditable offense, and in connection with this the president says:

"The exposures and prosecutions of official corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and states have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While it may have been such official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in peace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties as extraditable."

The Alaskan Boundary.

In connection with the Alaskan boundary decision the president reviews the history of the case leading up to the appointment of the tribunal, its sessions and decision, pronounces the result entirely satisfactory, and says:

"The award is self-executing on the vital points. To make it effective as regards the others, it only remains for the two governments to appoint, each on its own behalf, one or more scientific experts, who shall, with all convenient speed, proceed together to lay down the boundary line in accordance with the decision of the majority of the tribunal. I recommend that the congress make adequate provision for the appointment, compensation and expenses of the members to serve on this joint boundary commission on the part of the United States."

A Review of the Venezuelan Case is Given and its Amicable Adjustment Through the Efforts of This Country, and the Statement Made that the Adjustment by Arbitration of this Dispute has Materially Helped the Cause of International Arbitration.

He says our relations with Turkey are friendly and claims against that government are in process of adjustment. He calls attention to the signing of a new commercial treaty with China on October 8 which should give to our commerce an impetus in that empire, though he says the full measure of development cannot be looked for until the present abnormal conditions are settled. He strongly advocates the extension of the rural free delivery system as rapidly as possible. He recommends government assistance for the Louisiana Purchase and Lewis and Clark exhibitions, and such legislation as will tend to the fuller development of Alaska, especially in regard to the land laws.

INSULAR POSSESSIONS.

In connection with our insular possessions he recommends an appropriation for the building of lighthouses in Hawaii and the payment for those already built by the island government. He asks that the governor of Hawaii be empowered to discharge officials appointed by him without submitting the matter to the legislature. He reports steady progress being made in both Porto Rico and the Philippines, and asks for the latter new tariff arrangements.

He believes that new laws are needed in connection with the administration of the public lands, and wants them held, so far as possible, for the home builder. He reports steady progress being made in irrigation in the west under the irrigation law, and asks that the better irrigation laws on this line be needed now. He urges the continuation of the work of forest preservation, and the reservation of the public lands lying about the headwaters of the western streams.

He notes the increase in the number of government employes under the civil service rules, and pronounces the results advantageous to the government. In connection with the army he reports the proceeding of the military maneuver grounds in different sections of the country, and some provision that will enable the department to recognize merit in making promotions where such are deserved. He says that the building of a naval base at Manila in the Philippines without unnecessary delay, and recommends the establishment of a naval general staff along lines similar to those of the army.

The Isthmian Canal.

More attention is given the Isthmian canal than the balance of any other subject. The legislation leading up to the present condition is discussed and reviewed. He sees no necessity for reverting to the Nicaraguan route, and announces present conditions ripe for the building of the Panama canal, and in this connection says:

"When the congress directed that we should take the Panama route under treaty with Colombia, the essence of the condition, of course, referred not to the government which controlled that route, but to the route itself, not to the name which for the moment the treaty gave to the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the president to make a treaty with the power in actual control of the isthmus of Panama. This purpose has been fulfilled."

He reviews the relations of this government with Colombia relative to the matter of transit across the isthmus from the time of the signing of the treaty guaranteeing right of way across the isthmus to the citizens of this country, 1848, down to the present time. For an interpretation of the meaning of the treaty he quotes from the state papers of previous governments, officials including Secretaries of State and Secretaries of War. He says we are under obligations to the world to build the canal; notes the repudiation of the canal treaty by Colombia and says:

"Nevertheless the government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian congress adjourned that not the slightest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The government of Colombia made the treaty, and yet when the Colombian congress was called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the government made any real effort to secure ratification."

The Panama Revolution.

He reviews the incidents of the Panama revolution, and says the action of the United States was in accordance with the terms of the treaty guaranteeing peaceful transit across the isthmus, and would not have been of any great moment had not considerable length the disturbances that have occurred in Panama since 1847, and the efforts of the United States to preserve the rights guaranteed its citizens by treaty and law.

"In short, the experience of over half a century has shown Colombia to be utterly incapable of keeping order on the isthmus. Only the action of the United States has enabled her to preserve so much as a semblance of sovereignty. Had it not been for the exercise by the United States of the police power in her interest, her connections with the isthmus would have been sundered long ago. In 1856, in 1860, in 1873, in 1885, in 1901, and again in 1902, sailors and marines from United States warships were forced to land in order to patrol the isthmus, to protect the transit of property, and to see that the transit across the isthmus was kept open. In 1861, in 1862, in 1885, and in 1900, the Colombian government asked that the United States government would land troops to protect its interests and maintain order on the isthmus."

Considering the canal question in all its phases, and the inability of Colombia to maintain order on the isthmus, and the repudiation of the canal treaty which would have guaranteed permanent peace there, the president says:

"Under such circumstances the government of the United States would have been guilty of a weakness, amounting in their sum to a crime against the nation, had it acted otherwise than it did when the revolution of November 3 last took place in Panama. This great enterprise could not be held up to gratify the whims, or out of respect to the governmental impotence, or to the even more sinister and evil political peculiarities, of those who, though they dwell afar off, yet, against the wish of the actual dwellers on the isthmus, assert an unreal supremacy over the territory. The possession of a territory fraught with such peculiar capacities as the isthmus in question carries with it obligations to mankind. The course of events has shown that this canal cannot be built by private enterprise, or by any other nation than our own; therefore it must be built by the United States."

The New Canal Treaty.

He refers to the new canal treaty recently made with Panama, which he submits with the message, and says of it:

"By the provisions of the treaty the United States guarantees and will maintain the independence of the republic of Panama. There is granted to the United States the use of military force and the control of a strip ten miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lying outside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxiliary works, and with the islands in the bay of Panama. The cities of Panama and Colon are not embraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation and in case of need, the maintenance of order therein; the United States enjoys within the granted limits all the rights, power and authority which it would possess were it the sovereign of the territory to the exclusion of the exercise of sovereign rights by the republic. All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, and the companies in the cities of Panama and Colon; the works, property and personnel of the canal and railways are exempted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Free immigration of the personnel and importation of supplies for the construction and operation of the canal are granted. Provision is made for the use of military force and the building of fortifications by the United States for the protection of the transit. In other details, particularly as to the acquisition of the interests of the New Panama Canal company and the Panama railway by the United States and the condemnation of private property for the uses of the canal, the stipulations of the Hay-Herran treaty are closely followed, and compensation to be given for those whose enlarged grants remains the same, being \$10,000,000 payable on exchange of ratifications; and, beginning nine years from that date, an annual payment of \$250,000 during the life of the convention."

IN REGULAR SESSION

House and Senate Begin Work That Will Continue Until Summer.

The President Renominates Gen. Wood for Major General—Bill to Make January 29 a McKinley Memorial Day.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The senate yesterday closed the extraordinary session and entered on the duties of the regular session, but the transition was so natural as to be scarcely noticeable. The unusual features were the close of the called session by the announcement from the chair and the offering of two prayers in the senate within half an hour of each other.

The president sent to the senate the nomination of Gen. Leonard Wood to be major general and those of 167 other officers dependent upon Gen. Wood's promotion. He also sent in the nominations of about 25 civilian appointees who failed of confirmation, including Dr. Crum, colored, to be collector of the port of Charleston. The commissions of all these appointees have been dated at the time of their original appointments and are regarded by the president as being recess appointments.

The house convened yesterday in regular session and listened to the reading of the president's annual message to congress. The special session robbed the day of many interesting features incident to a new congress. Mr. W. A. Smith, of Michigan, introduced a bill making McKinley's birthday, January 29, a national holiday to be known as "McKinley day."

Mr. Dwight, of New York, introduced a bill by request establishing a postal currency providing for notes in the denomination of 5, 10, 25 and 50 cents to be issued by the postmaster general and kept on sale by all postmasters.

At 3:30 the house adjourned out of respect to Henry Burk, of Pennsylvania, a member who died Saturday.

THINKS PAPERS ARE FAULTY.

Gov. Odell, of New York, intimates that he will not honor Gov. Dockery's Requisition for Ziegler.

Albany, N. Y., Dec. 8.—The requisition of Gov. Dockery, of Missouri, upon Gov. Odell, for the extradition to that state of William Ziegler, of New York city, upon an indictment in Cole county, Mo., on the charge of furnishing funds for the bribery of Missouri legislators in connection with baking powder legislation, was the subject of a hearing before the governor Monday. The Missouri authorities were represented by Attorney General Crow and Judge T. B. Harvey, of Missouri, and Sheriff Smith, of Cole county. Mr. Ziegler was present in person, and his counsel, John M. Bowers, Delancey Nicoll, Edward Lauterbach, William J. Underwood and John D. Lindsay.

Mr. Bowers first demanded to know upon what dates the Missouri authorities alleged Mr. Ziegler was in the state of Missouri and committed the alleged crime. "Upon blank dates in March, 1901," replied Attorney General Crow. Here followed a spicy wrangle between Mr. Bowers and Gen. Crow, which Gov. Odell interrupted, saying: "Come, now, gentlemen, let us come down to the meat of the matter. It seems to me now that the papers in this case are not regular in that they do not allege the date when the defendant was in the state of Missouri, committing this crime. I think that if the defendant was not in the state of Missouri at the time of the committing of the crime, then it is my duty to defend him. A very bad precedent might be established by permitting a citizen to be taken from this state on an insufficient basis of fact."

In his statement Mr. Ziegler denied emphatically that he had committed any bribery or that he was a fugitive from justice and declared that the whole proceeding was a malicious act of oppression inspired chiefly by his personal enemies. At the close of the hearing Gov. Odell said he would give the Missouri people two weeks in which to submit briefs and Ziegler's counsel two weeks after that in which to answer them.

Estimates of Appropriations.

Washington, Dec. 8.—The secretary of the treasury yesterday transmitted to congress the estimates of appropriations required by the government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1905. The appropriations asked for aggregate \$624,505,146, as against \$589,189,112 asked for the year 1904, and \$605,236,990, the amount of the appropriations for that year.

Roosevelt Again Declines to Interfere.

Washington, Dec. 8.—President Roosevelt has again declined to interfere in the strike conditions in the Telluride district of Colorado. He will not go so far even, at this time, as to order an investigation into conditions.

Dawson's Victim Is Dead.

Sturgeon, Mo., Dec. 8.—Miss Annie Hartmen, who was shot by Frank Dawson, a jealous sweetheart, at a dance near Madison, Friday night, is dead. Obe Hughes, who was also shot by Dawson, will probably recover.

AN EVIL IN FOOD THE LAW SHOULD REACH.

In reference to the use of alum baking powders Prof. Schweitzer, of the State University of Missouri, says: "The deleterious effects of alum and the soluble salts of alumina upon the human system, even when used in small quantities, are too well known to need relating; their use in baking powder is dangerous, and should be restricted."

The effects of the continuous use of alum baking powders are thus summed up in a medical publication:—

"Alum taken into the stomach retards the digestion of the food.

"It is an irritant which inflames and irritates the stomach and intestinal canal.

"It is an astringent and tends to constrict the bowels, which interferes with digestion.

"It renders the albumen of the food partially insoluble, and therefore takes away from its nutritive value.

"It is absorbed into the blood, which it tends to thicken and coagulate. The free flow of the blood through the organs of the heart is thus retarded.

"Its continued absorption into the system causes some forms of nervous prostrations and many of those affections of the nerves from which both women and men suffer.

"Fourteen grains of alum have caused the death of a child. Larger doses have frequently resulted fatally in the case of adults.

"No drug so powerful and deadly, no matter in what proportions it may be employed, can safely be used in any article of food."

Eggs Not Seeded.

A certain corn chandler of London had just engaged an assistant who hailed from a little village near Leeds. This youth was remarkably "green" and apparently it had been impressed upon him by his friends in the village that the sharp London people would try to take a rise out of him. A customer entered the shop and when the youth appeared said:

"I want some bird seed, please."

"It's no use, lad, the kno's," answered the verdant one, knowingly. "tha can not hev me. Birds grows from eggs, no seed!"—London Answers.

Why She Rang Off.

Telephone mistakes may have their serious side. A man who wanted to communicate with another named Jones looked in the directory and then called up a number. Presently came through the receiver a soft feminine "Hello!" and he asked, "Who is that?" "This is Mrs. Jones."

"Have you any idea where your husband is?" He couldn't understand why she rang off so sharply until he looked in the book again and discovered that he had called up the residence of a widow.—The New Yorker.

Advertisement for St. Jacobs Oil. Includes an illustration of a man holding his back in pain, the text 'Straighten Up Backache', and 'OLD PEOPLE are not in a physical condition to experiment. You can't afford it. That is why we recommend Dr. Caldwell's Syrup Pepsin for old people. It acts upon the kidneys, liver and bowels, and if you keep those three organs in good condition you are sure to feel well. It's guaranteed by your druggist at 50c and \$1.00. PEPsin SYRUP CO., Monticello, Ill.'