# NTTAFT'S MESSAGE TO CONG

To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have con-tinued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding, and are very

generally satisfactory.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agree-ment was entered into between the two countries on January 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the North Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitra-tion at The Hague. In accordance with the provisions of the special agreement the printed case of each government was, on October 4 last, submitted to the other and to the arbitral tribunal at Hague, and the counter case of

The American rights under the figheries article of the treaty of 1818 have been a cause of difference between the United States and Great Britain nearly seventy years. The interests involved are of great importance to the American fishing industry, and the final settlement of the controversy will remove a source of constant irritation and complaint. This is the first case involving such great international questions which has been submitted to permanent court of arbitration at

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Canadian international boundary, con-cluded April 11, 1908, authorizes the appointment of two commissioners to define and mark accurately the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of the Passama-quoddy bay, and provides for the exchange of briefs within the period of six months. The briefs were duly presented within the prescribed period but as the commissioners falled to agree within six months after the ex-change of the printed statements, as required by the treaty, it has now be-

tration provided for in the article.

The international fisheries commission appointed pursuant to and under the authority of the convention of April 11, 1908, between the United States and Great Britain, has completed a system of uniform and common international regulations for the protection and preservation of the food fishes in international boundary waters of the United States and Canada. The regulations will be duly submit-

ted to Congress with a view to the en-actment of such legislation as will be necessary under the convention to put them into operation.

The convention providing for the settlement of international differences between the United States and Canada, including the apportionment tween the two countries of certain of the boundary waters and the appointment of commissioners to adjust cer-tain other questions, signed on the 11th day of January, 1909, and to the ratifi-cation of which the Senate gave its ad-vice and consent on March 3, 1909, has been ratified on the part of

Great Britain. Commissioners have been appointed on the part of the United States to act jointly with commissioners on the part of Canada in examining into the ques-tion of obstructions in the St. John River between Maine and New Trunswick, and to make recommendations for the regulation of the uses there and are now engaged in this work.

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach at arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the North Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain Japan and Russia. The attitude of the governments interested leads me hope for a satisfactory settlement of this question as the ultimate outcom of the negotiations.

His Majesty Mehmed V., Sultan of Turkey, recently sent to this country a special embassy to announce his ac-cession. The quick transition of the government of the Ottoman empire from one of retrograde tendencies to : constitutional government with a Par hament and with progressive modern policies of reform and public improvements is one of the important phenomens of our times. Constitutional government seems also to have made further advance in Persia. These events have turned the eyes of the world upon the Near East. In that quarter the prestige of the United States has spread widely through the peaceful influence of American schools universities and missionaries. every reason why we should obtain a greater share of the commerce of the Near East since the conditions are more favorable now than ever before

### Our Latin American Neighbors.

To-day, more than ever before, American capital is seeking investment in foreign countries, and American products are more and more generally seeking foreign markets. As a conse-quence, in all countries there are American citizens and American interests to be protected, on occasion, by their government. These movements of men, of capital, and of commodities bring peoples and governments close together and so form bonds of peace and mutual dependency, as they must also naturally sometimes make passing points of friction. The Pan-American policy of this government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the changed circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the excape of just obligations, or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United

My meeting with President Diaz and the greeting exchanged on both Ameri-can and Mexican soil served, I hope to signalize the close and cordial rela-tions which so well bind together this republic and the great republic imme distely to the south, between while is so vast a network of materia interests.

I am happy to say that all but one of the cases which for so long voxed our relations with Venezuela have been settled within the past few months anthat, under the enlightened regime now directing the government of Venezuela provision has been made for arbitra-tion of the remaining case before The Hague tribunal. On July 20, 1202, the government of Panama agreed, after considerable negotiation, to indemnify the relatives of the American officer and sailers who were brutally treated one of them having, indeed, been killed

by the Panaman police this year. The sanitary improvements and pullic works undertaken in Cuba prior to

ent of Chile had frequently admitted ed this government to settle it. There ad been two abortive attempts to de o through arbitral commissions, which alled through lack of Jurisdiction Now, happily, as the result of the re-cent diplomatic negotiations, the govnments of the United States and o the United States is now in course of to free from any strain those cordial preparation. it such store, have agreed by a prodefinitive settlement by His Britannic Majesty, Edward VII.

#### The Nicaraguan Difficulty.

Since the Washington conventions of 1997 were communicated to the gov-ernment of the United States as a conulting and advising party, this govrhment has been almost continuous-called upon by one or another, and turn by all of the five Central Amern republics, to exert itself for the aintenance of the conventions. Nearevery complaint has been against a Zelaya government of Nicaragus, sich has kept Central America in onstant tension or turmoil. The reentral American republics, as due rom the United States on account of its relation to the Washington conven-tions, have been at all times conservaive and have avoided, so far as pos-tible, any semblance of interference although it is very apparent that the considerations of geographic proximity to the Canal zone and of the very sub-stantial American interests in Central America give to the United States a special position in the zone of these publics and the Caribbean Sea. I need not rehearse here the patient

forts of this government to promote cace and welfare among these repubes, efforts which are fully appreclated the majority of them who are loyal their true interests. It would be no ss unnecessary to rehearse here the ad tale of unspeakable barbarities and oppression alleged to have been comlitted by the Zelaya government. Reently two Americans were put to eath by order of President - Zelaya mself. They were officers in the orad continued many weeks and was in atrol of about half of the republic nd as such, according to the modern nlightened practice of civilized na-lons, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war.

At the date when this message is printed this government has terminated diplomatic relations with the Zelaya covernment, for reasons made public in a communication to the former Nicaraguan charge d'affaires, and is intending to take such future steps as may be found most consistent with its dignity, its duty to American interests and its moral obligations to Central America and to civilization. It may be necessary for me to bring this sublect to the attention of the Congress

in a special message.

The International Bureau of Ameriortant and increasing work during the last year. In the exercise of its seculiar functions as an international gency, maintained by all the Ameriin republics for the development of Pan-American commerce and friend-ship, it has accomplished a great practical good which could be done in the me way by no individual departmen bureau of one government. berefore deserving of your liberal apport. The fact that it is about to nter a new building, erected through munificence of an American phi pthropist and the contributions of al e American nations, where both its fliciency of administration and expense of maintenance will naturally be nuch augmented, further entitles it

#### to special consideration. Relations in the Far East.

In the Far East this government reserved unchanged its policy of suporting the principle of equality of op-ortunity and scrupulous respect for integrity of the Chinese Empire, to which policy are pledged the interested lowers of both east and west. Our traditional relations with the

Japanese empire continue cordial as isual. As the representative of Japan, is imperial highness Prince Kuni vis-ted the Hudson-Fulton celebration The recent visit of a delegation of rominent business men as guests chambers of commerce of the Pa rific slope, whose representatives had en so agreeably received in Japan. vill doubtless contribute to the growng trade across the Pacific, as well is to that mutual understanding which ads to mutual appreciation. Expenditures and Revenues.

Perhaps the most important question rescated to the administration is that of presented to the administration is that of economy in expenditures and sufficiency of revenue. The deficit of the last fiscal year, and the certain deficit of the current year, prompted Congress to throw a greater responsibility on the executive and the secretary of the treasury that had beretifore been declared by statute. This declaration imposes upon the secretary of the treasury the duty of neverthary of the extraory the duty of the expenditures necessary in the ensuing faceal year and of making an estimate of the same period; and if a probable deficit is thus shown, it is made the duty of the President to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

The report of the secretary shows that

President to recommend the method by which such deficit can be met.

The report of the secretary shows that the ordinary expenditures for the current fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receiving by \$31,675,620. If to this deficit is added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama canal, amounting to \$53,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the mable debt, the deficit of ordinary receips and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$75,075.620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal. I approve this proposal.

The policy of paying for the construction of the Panama canal, not out of current precents, but by bond issues, was adopted in the Specier act of 1902, and there seems to be to good reases for departing from the principle by which a part at loast of the burden of the cost of the canal shall fall upon our posterity who are to enjoy it; and there is all the more reason for this view because the actual cost to date of the canal, which is now half done and which will be completed Jan. I, 1815, shows that the cost of significant and construction will be engineering and construction will 57,766,000, instead of \$129,705,200, ignally estimated. In addition to e ering and construction, the other cases, including manifation and governs: and the amount paid for the princes, the franchise, and the privilege illding the canal, mercase the cost | 5.435,000, to a total of \$275,201,00 to becrease in the cost of engineers of construction is due to a substantial grammat of the plan of construction widening the canal 100 feet in 1

departments in the preparation of their estimates to make them as low as possible to military particles for the customs of the consultation.

The collection of the customs of the consultation.

The collection of the customs of the consultation of the customs appointed by the President of the United States in accordance with the convention of February 8, 1967, has proceeded in an ancventful and satisfactory manner.

Many years ago diplomatic intervention became necessary to the protection of the interest in the American of the interest in the American claim of Alsop and company against the government of Chile. The government of Chile had frequently admitted soligation in the case and had prom-

one, a the present estimates the needs of departments and of the government to been cut to the quick, so to speak, I any assumption on the part of Conses, so often made in times past, that autiuntes have been prepared with the activation that they may be reduced, I result in seriously hampering proper ministration. ministration

administration

The secretary of the treasury points out with should be carefully noted in respect to this reduction in governmental expenses for the next fiscal year, that the conordes are two kinds—first, there is a saving in the permanent administration of the departments, bureaus, and offices of the government; and, second, there is a present reduction in expenses by a postponement of prayers and improvements penement of projects and improvements that ultimately will have to be carried out, but which are now delayed with the sepe that additional revenue in the future will permit their execution without producing a deficit.

will permit their execution without producing a deficit.

I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both homes of Congress, and possibly in the country, against the establishment of civil pensions, and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions, which it has always been the policy of our government to assume; but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil rervants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

The business and expenditures of the government have expanded enormously since the Spanish war, but as the revenues have increased in nearly the same proportion as the expenditures until recently, the attention of the public, and of those responsible for the government, has not been fastened upon the question of reducing the cost of administration. We cannot, in view of the advancing prices of living, hope to save money by a reduction in the standard of salaries paid, indeed, if any change is made in that regard, an increase rather than a decrease will be necessary; and the only means of economy will be in reducing the number of employes and in obtaining a greater average of efficiency from those retained in the customs Service.

Frands in the Customs Service.

Frands in the Customs Service. I regret to refer to the fact of the discovery of extensive frauds in the collection of the customs revenue at New York City, in which a number of the subordinate employes in the weighing and other departments were directly concerned, and in which the beneficiaries were the American Sugar Refining Company and others. The frauds consisted in the payment of duty on underweights of sugar. The government has recovered from the American Sugar Refining Company all that it is shown to have been defrauded of. The sum was received in full of the amount due, which might have been recovered by civil suit against the beneficiary of fraud, but there was an express reservation in the contract of settlement by which the settlement should not interfere with, or prevent the criminal prosecution of everyone who was found to be subject to the same. I regret to refer to the fact of the dis-

Criminal prosecutions are now proceed Criminal prosecutions are now proceeding against a number of the government officers. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by Congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassment in securing conviction of the guilty parties. guilty parties

#### The New Torler Law.

Two features of the new tariff act call for special reference. By virtue of the clause known as the "Maximum and Minimum" clause, it is the duty of the executive to consider the laws and practices of other countries with reference to the importation into those countries of the United States, and if the excutive finds such laws and practices not to be unduly discrimant practices not to be unduly discrimand practices not to be undary discrim-natory against the United States, the minimum duties provided in the bill are o go into force. Unless the President makes such a finding, then the maximum latics provided in the bill, that is, an incircase of 25 per cent ad valorem over the minimum duties, are to be in force. Fear has been expressed that this power con-ferred and duly imposed on the executive is likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such

express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The discretion granted to the Executive by the terms "unduly discriminatory" is wide. In order that the maximum duty shall be charged against the imports from a country, it is necessary that he shall find on the part of that country not only discriminations in its laws or the practice under them against the trade of the United States, but that the discriminations found shall be undue, that is, without good and fair reason, I conceive that this power was reposed in the President with the hope that the maximum duties might never be applied in any case, but that the power to apply them would enable the President and the state department through friendly negotiation to secure the rough friendly negotiation to secure the imination from the laws and the prac-ce under them of any foreign country that which is unduly discriminatory, o one is seeking a tariff war or a con-tion in which the spirit of retaliation

ill be aroused. The new tariff law enables me to apit a tariff board to assist me in con-tion with the department of state in administration of the minimum and maximum clause of the act and also t assist officers of the government in the administration of the entire law. An exassist officers of the government in the administration of the entire law. An ex-imination of the law and an understand-ing of the nature of the facts which should be considered in disclarging the functions imposed upon the executive show that I have the power to direct the tariff oard to make a comprehensive glossnay and encyclopedia of the terms used and atticles unbriced in the tariff law, and o recure information as to the cost of reduction of such goods in this country and the cost of their production in foreign countries. I have therefore appointed a tariff board consisting of three members and have directed them to perform all the duties above described.

### War and Navy Departments.

In the interest of immediate economy and because of the prospect of a deficit, I have required a reduction in the estimates of the war department for the coming fiscal year, which brings the total estimates down to an amount \$40,000,000 less than the corresponding estimates for last year. The secretary of war calls attended. ear. The secretary of war calls attended to a number of needed changes in the rroy in all of which I concur. The coast of enses of the United States proper are enerally all that could be desired, and a some respects they are rather more laborate than under present conditions re needed to stop an enemy's fleet from storing the harnors defended. The military and naval joint board have unanisously agreed that it would be unwise a make the large expenditures which at no time were contemplated in the establishment of a naval base and station in Fhilippine Islands, and have expressed her Judgment, in which I fully concur, a favor of making an extensive navaluate at the Philippines.

it in the Philippines. This does not dispense with the neces-This does not dispense with the necessity for the comparatively small appropriations required to finish the proper coast defenses in the Philippines new unfer construction on the Island of Corregions and elsewhere or to complete a sufficient at Glongage, where is the floating dock "Dewey." I hope that this recommendation of the joint board will end the illumination as to the comparative merits of Manilla bay and Glongage as naval sta-Manila bay and Clongape as naval sta-tions, and will lead to prompt measures for the proper equipment and defense of Pearl harbor.

Judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in the dusings and facilitating the dispatch of business and facilitating the dispatch of the facilitation of the lawless violence and that the lawless violence and the of the lawless violence and cruelty ex-hibited in lynchings is directly due to the uncertainties and injustice growing out of the delays in trials, judgments, and the executions thereof by our courts. Of ourse these remarks appl course these remarks apply to the administration of associated as to that in federal without making invidious disperhaps not too much to saying generally, the defects ar federal courts than in the litt they are very great in courts. The expedition with ness is disposed of both on the criminal side of English modern rules of procedure in courts, and modern rules of procedure makes the de lays in our courts seem archaic and bar-barous. The procedure in the federal courts should furnish an example for the state courts.

I presume it is impossible, without ar I presume it is impossible, without an amendment to the constitution, to unite under one form of action the proceedings at common law and proceedings in equity in the federal courts, but it is certainly not impossible by a statute to simplify and make short and direct the procedure both at law and in equity in those courts. It is not impossible to cut down still more than it is cut down, the jurisdiction of the supreme court to as to confine it. more than it is cut down, the jurisdiction of the supreme court so as to confine it almost wholly to statutory and constitutional questions. Under the present statutes the equity and admirally procedure in the federal courts is under the control of the supreme court, but in the pressure of business to which that court is subjected, it is impossible to hope that a radical and proper reform of the federal equity procedure can be brought about. I therefore recommend legislation providing for the appointment by the Presividing for the appointment by the President of a commission with authority to examine the law and equity precedure of the federal courts of first instance, the law of appeals from those courts to the courts of appeals and to the supreme court, and the costs imposed in such procedure oren the private litigants and upon the public treasury and make recommendation with a view to simplifying and expediting the procedure as far as possible and making it as inexpensive as may be to the litigant of little means. iding for the appointment by the Presi

## "Snap" Injunctions. The platform of the successful party in the last election contained the following The Republican party will uphold a

sill times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever lasts that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty, and property shall be preserved inviolate. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with re-spect to the issuance of the writ of in-function should be more accurately de-fined by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be usual without mather, except where largewhich case a speedy jould be granted."

or recommend that in sompliance will be promise thus made, appropriate legis atlen be adopted. The ends of justice and the chief cause reafter the busing of any injunctio nereafter the lessing of any injunction or restraining order, whether temporary or sermanent, by any federal court, without revious notice and a reasonable opportunity to be heard on behalf of the parles to be enjoined; unless it shall appear to the satisfaction of the court that the lelay necessary to give such notice and rearing would result in irreparable injury of the commission.

didence make a n the court minutes the complainant, ar reparable, and shorder issued the d saumce of the cauch injunction or date and the hour of the Moreover, eve. restraining order insue notice and opportunit without previous notice by the defendant to be orce of the statute expire and be of a ffect after seven days from the issuant hereof or within any time less than the period which the court may fix, unless

period which the court may fix, unless within such seven days or such less period, the injunction or order is extended or renewed after previous notice and opportunity to be heard.

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

### Interstate Commerce Laws.

The jurisdiction of the general government over interstate commerce has led to be passage of the so-called "Sherman yntitrust Law" and its amendments. The levelopments in the operation of those aws, as shown by indictments, trials, initial decisions, and other sources of information, call for a discussion and some nuggestions as to amendments.

# The Postoillee Department.

The Postulate Department is largely caused by the low are of postere of 1 cent a pound charged in second-class mail matter, which induces not only newspapers but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The total loss growing out of the transmissional loss growing out of the transmissional control of the cent a pound amounts to about \$62,000 on a year. The average cost of the cansportation of this matter is more una 2 cents a pound.

A great saving might be made, mounting to much more than half of the

es, by imposing upon magnataes and eriodicals a higher rate of postage. They re much heavier than newspapers, and age distance of their transportation is tree and a half times as great. The total deficit for the last fiscal year

weathers on schedule time has increased respect for our navy and has added to our national prestige. Our calisted personnel recruited from all sections of the country is young and energetic and representative of the national spirit. Owing to the necessity for economy in expenditures, I have directed the curtaliment of recommendations for haval appropriations to that they are thirty-eight millions less than the corresponding estimates of list year, and the request for new naval construction is limited to two first-class battle ships and one repair vessel.

The new of a savy is for military purposes, and there has been found need in the department of a military branch dealing directly with the military use of the fleet. The secretary of the navy has also fell the lack of responsible advisors to aid him in reaching conclusions and deading important natures between co-ordinate branches of the department. To secure these results he has inaugurated a tentality plan involving certain changes is the organization of the many department, is cluding the navy yards, all of which have been found by the atterney general to be in accordance with law. I have approved the execution of the plan proposed pocause of the greater efficiency and economy it promises.

The Department of Justice.

The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar Association and of many state bar associations, as well as the considered thought of mages and ourself and procedure, with a view to restrict the considered thought of mages and ourself and procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private hitesants in civil cases and facilitating the disparch. its Europe where control is thus exercised by a central authority, postal surings banks exist and are not thought to be inconsistent with a peoper financial and banking system.

#### Recommends Ship Subsidy.

Pollowing the course of my distinguished predecessor, I carnestly recommend to Congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy hill, looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the castern coast of South America, as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. Interior Department.

The successful party in the last elec-tion in its national platform declared in favor of the admission as separate states of New Mexico and Arizona, and I rec-ommend that legislation appropriate to this end be adopted.

#### A Governor for Alaska.

With respect to the territory of Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall
provide for the appointment by the President of a sovernor and also an executive
council, the members of which shall during their term of office reside in the territory, and which shall have legislative
powers sufficient to enable it to give to
the territory local laws adapted to its
present growth.

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

Department of Agriculture.

lighthouse board now discharges a duties under the department of com-serce and labor. I recommend the trans-er of control over the lighthouses to a Consolidation of Bureaus.

# I request congressional authority to mable the secretary of commerce and abor to unite the bureaus of manufac-

The "White Slave" Trade. I greatly regret to have to say that the investigations made in the bureau of immigration and other sources of in-formation lead to the view that there is urgent necessity for additional legislation and greater executive activity to sup-

## Bureau of Health.

The opportunities offered for useful research and the spread of useful information in regard to the cultivation of the soil and the breeding of stock and the solution of many of the intricate probability of the intricate probability and the solution of many of the intricate probability and the solution of many of the intricate probability and the solution of many of the intricate probability and the solution of many of the intricate probability and the solution of the s constant of many of the intricate prob-ems in progressive agriculture bave dem-ensitated the wisdom of establishing that lepartment. Similar reasons, of equal orce, can be given for the establishment of a bureau of health that shall not only xervise the police surisdiction of the fed-eral government respecting quarantine, but which shall also afford an opportuni-y for investigation and research by com-siters expects into messions of health ty for investigation and research by com-petent externs into questions of health affecting the whole country, or import-ant sections thereof, questions which, in the absence of federal governmental work, are not likely to be promptly solved.

#### The Civil Service Commission. The work of the United States civil rvice commission has been performed the general satisfaction of the execuive officers with whom the commission as been brought into official communi

Recommendations have been made by ny predecessors that Congress appropri-te a sufficient sum to pay the balance— thout 38 per cent—of the amounts due lepositors in the Freedman's Savings and trust Company. I renew this recommen-

# Emancipation Semi-Centennial. The year 1913 will mark the fiftleth universary of the Issuance of the Eman-

cipation Proclamation granting freedom to the negroes. It seems fitting that this event should be properly celebrated. Already a movement has been started by prominent negroes, encouraged by prominent white people and the \_-ess. In Conclusion, I have thus, in a message compressed as much as the subjects will permit, referred to many of the legislative needs of the country with the exceptions already poted. Speaking generally, the country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are not the every reason to believe that we

There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion, and we have just garnered a convest unexampled in the market value of our agricultural products. The high crices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community, but on the other hand they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose searly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business and the general prosperity. Various reasons are even for the high prices. The proportionate increase in the output of gold, which to-day is the chief medium of exchange and is in some respects a measure of value, furnishes a substantial explanation of at least part of the increase in prices. The increase in penciation and the more expensive mode of living of the people, which have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in acceage son. It is well to note that the increase in the cost of living is not confined to this country, but prevails the world over, and that these who would charge increases in prices to the existing protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in prices has taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and farm in respect to which there has been either no increase in the tariff or in many instances a very considerable reduction. very considerable reduction WM. H. TAFT.



SWIMMING AFTER SOUND.

It is the business of the bellman to ring his bell as often as possible without being captured by the blindfolded pursuers he lures from place to place by the sound. He rings his bell, swims to a fresh position, rings again, and so on. At times, after ringing, he will dive under his eager pursuers, appear behind them and ring once more, to their astonishment and confusion. Then he is off again on a new tack.-Illustrated London News.

Sufferings of a Martyr Were Pre- the "captain of New York."

served for Modern Generations. unique in the world's list of curiosi- An Italian boy gave the following ties. It is a plaster cast of the mar- version of the first clause, "I pledge tyr Geronimo in the agony of death. m'allege for the flag to which it stands The Algerians put Geronimo alive into invisible with one nation for liberty a soft mass of concrete, which pres- and freedom of all." That the pledge ently hardened into a block and was occasionally conveyed an idea was built into a fort. This was in 1569, evidenced by such replies as: "It and about forty years later a Spanish | means that we should all join togethwriter described the event and told er and keep together."

could be located. block was identified and broken open, what it was, they couldn't say what and an almost perfect mold of the it was about. Among the guesses I commend to your careful consideration the report of the secretary of agriculture as showing the immense sphere
of usefulness which that department now
fills and the wonderful addition to the
wealth of the nation made by the farmers
of this country in the crops of the curreput year.

The constitution is the revolutionary war; "It is the senate and
the board of aldermen."

The children examined were choshe died, hands and feet bound and en from the public, parocial and Luthstraining, head twisted to one side in eran schools and ranged from 14 to 16 martyrdom. It is a grewsome, fascin-children were in general below the avating thing, and you go back to look erage of the public school children. at it more than once, and you allp out

> air. Remembering the story and looking at that straining figure, you realize a little of the need he must have known. smother and hurry out to the sky and sun and God-given oxygen of life. He could not have lived long, but every second of consciousness must have of been an eternity of horror, for there is no such thing as time except as to mode of measurement, and a measurement such as that would compass ages unthinkable. If I lived in Algiers and at any time should sprout a little bud | ing she added: "Good-by, Lord. I'm of discontent with the present state of going away for a week, and I wish affairs-a little sympathy with the you would keep your eye on papa and subjugated population-I would go and take a look at Geronimo, and forthwith all the discontent and the run faster than a boy? Papa-besympathy would pass away and I cause he is bigger, my boy. Small would come out gloating in the fact Bobby (after pondering for a few that France can crack the whip, and moments)-Well, if that's the reason, that we of the west can ride them why don't the hind wheels of a wagon down.

# "OUR UNTRAINED CITIZENS."

General Intelligence of Pupils Laid Bare by an Examination.

From time to time some curious per son rises to inquire whether the children who are being educated at considerable cost to the state and not a little pain and discomfort to themselves really know anything. Mrs. Florence Woolston has endeavored to find an answer to the question, and the results of her investigations, as given in the Survey, in an article entitled "Our Untrained Citizens," is somewhat startling. It would seem that every child know the name of the mayor, but out of 100 children interrogated on the subject only ten gave correct answers. One child was under the impression that John D. Rockfeller presided over the destinles of the city, and another imagined that the shade of George Washington was guiding the municipal ship of state. Ideas of the mayor's glory is in its dessert. duties were even more vague, but one 'He appoints political jobs."

"He minds all the people," from a lit- a banquet with six-S-I-X-different tle girl with much experience in mind- kinds of dessert." ing people herself; "He keeps order in The girls have their fete of St. Caththe United States;" "He takes care of erino-but there are only two deseverything;" "He looks out for the serts. country."

the present administration of that govterment, in the success of which the
United States is interested under the
United States is interested under the
treaty, are reported to be making good
to the constinuance of the control and entire practicability of good
to the present administration of that govthe discreption filed the books. The gueto discreption file desperation in the postoffice department is Uoto discreption filed the banks are all the file battleship pleat from
the voice and entire practicability of good
to the constituent of that govthe discreption filed the banks are all the reported desires and then a variety of lideas.

Forty-eight did not recognize the
files to will eleve the most of the countries of the countries and entire practicability of good
in two or the locks.

Another Pootball Victim.

Another Pootball Victim.

Another Pootbal

DEATH STRUGGLES IN PLASTER. ernor of the United States," and another that it was the appellation of

The majority of the children were Neither shall I dwell on the gover- rather nonplussed when asked to exnor's palace which we visited, though plain the salute to the flag and atit is set in a fair garden; nor on the swers such as the following are typmuseum, with the exception of just ical, Mrs. Woolston writes: "It one thing, says Albert Bigelow Paine means that we must all say it;" "It in Outing. That one item is, I believe, means that you should wave the flag."

exactly how that particular block Seventy-four of the hundred children examined had never heard of The fort stood for nearly 300 years. the constitution of the United States Then, in 1853, it was torn down, the and while seven stated that they knew

the supreme torture of that terrible years of age. The parochial school

# between times for a breath of fresh Books & Society & So

Mamma-What can I do to induce you to go to bed, dear? Nettle (aged 5)-You can let me sit up another

hour. Lola, aged 6, was going to the country to spend a week, and after finishing her evening prayer before startmamma."

Small Bobby-Papa, why can a man run faster than the front wheels?

"Now, Tommy," said the Sunday School teacher, "what does it mean in the prayer where it says, 'Lead us not into temptation'?" "I guess it means the Lord needn't bother about us, because we can get in ourselves without being led!" answered Tommy

Dessert According to Desert.

It has been the privilege of a contributor to Harper's Bazar to show how inequality of the sexes operates in the schools of France. The most splendid affair occurring in the schoolboy's experience throughout the year is the fete of St. Charlemagne, which in New York might be expected to is celebrated in a manner that confers intellectual distinction upon all who participate in it. Only those students who have obtained certain high marks in their examinations are parmitted to take part.

The really important thing, however, is from a boy's point of view. the banquet; and the banquot's real

"When my own boys began school in boy seemed to have some notion of Paris at an externat du lycce," writes municipal politics when he answered, the contributor to the Bazar, "their natural horror of a French education About the President the children was speedily converted into zeni for were somewhat better informed. Cam- the study of anything, from the hispaign talk about Taft had made his tory of the early Gaula to Fregular name familiar, but a little English verbs, by the hope held out to them girl insisted that Henry VIL was Pres- that if they were first in their class ident. About the President's duties they would 'get the St. Charlemagne.' there was much uncertainty, but "This, they told me, with something among answers accounted correct were, like reverence in their voices, meant

When people hear of a violent kin quarrel, they look as though they never did anything of the kind themselves.

Georgetown University at Washington, term governor meant. Of those who About all the people you used to Owing to this fatality Georgetown has had heard the name before one know had lots of children and were