R. ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE

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

GREATEST STEP FORWARD"

ich Is the President's Opinion of rigation—Message Shows Vast Fund of Information on Reclamation of Arid Lands.

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

Oyster Bay, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1903.

The passage of the National Irrigation w was one of the greatest steps, not only the forward progress of the States, but at of all mankind.

was the beginning of an achievement reat that we hesitate to predict the ome, but it was only the beginning. that the law is an accomplished fact, t must be given effect. To that end the amation service organized under the onal Irrigation Law of June 17, 1902, been pushing its surveys and examinaon of possible irrigation projects cuerically in each of the thirteen States and ree Territories named in the act. Some the projects which promised well at first found on careful study to be impracable, either because of scanty water supor of great cost. Others must await her values in land, while still others d the test and are ready for immediate truction.

ecessity of National Aid.

asible projects are always large ly, because private enterprise has seized upon the smaller and less ones, leaving to the government works which are to be so essenart in bringing the nation to its lopment. Great care and the highgineering skill are required to plan ild such works, which are among the undertakings of mankind. They st be built for permanence and safety, they are to last and spread prosperity centuries. To design and build such rks a body of engineers of the highest aracter have been brought together in reclamation service, for only men imrtially selected for capacity alone are able of creating these great structures. it must govern, not only in the selecs of men, but still more in the selection the projects.

Every reclamation project selected for nstruction must possess the qualities ich commend it as a national undertak, certain to reclaim large tracts of arid and to support in well being a dense rigorous population. Vast though the f the reclamation law, there will 'sappointments, which necessarily advocate of special projects ose desire of accomplished the slow and steady devel so great undertakings. It e in mind that a broad sur sible projects gives the con their relative value, and that a prime importance to one group of y seem less desirable in the light of nowledge.

aution Urged.

it wise in large affairs to begin tion first, and elaborate details af. Each important point must be studied in advance, and the whole ed and approved before work can et if we proceed both cautiously stently under this beneficent law, confidently expect the largest posdevelopment of our arid lands and by industrious, prosperous, ting men and women, who will ge the products of irrigated agricul for the products of mills and factories hout the United States. Communi ourishing in what is now the deser ly take their places among the pillars of our Commonwealth. rrigation development of the arid not stand alone. Forestry is the nd support of irrigation. With irrigation must fail. Perman on development and forest de ing exist together. Never for forest-reserve policy of the ment means the use of all the forest reserves. There destruction compared with

Making Chief Object.

t of the great arid West by homes is the central object, gation and the forest policy States. In forestry, as in immediate private interests idual must occasionally yield current advantage, which is the The benefits of forestry are the future, but for the present. serves are for all the people, the people in the immediate for whom supplies of wood re among the first necessaries of the wiser and more skillful ent of the reserve by trained men, ter obviously will their usefulness e public.

Ultimate Success Sure.

ust never allow our chagrin at temdefeat and difficulties in the man of the forest reserves to blind us absolute necessity of these reserves eople of the West.

rt of the forest-reserve policy has with wonderful rapidity in the West the last few years. It will continue till the last vestige of opposition, most gone, has wholly disappeared he understanding of the object and t of the reservation. The greater ort of the forest reserve by the peo the West, the greater the assurance e national irrigation policy will not e the preservation of the forests is the success of this policy.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

tor Stewart of Nevada Sees the Great Light.

enator Stewart of Nevada, the last the Silverites, has seen the great te light. His visions are those of ph and the seven fat years. His talk Generals and Nevada, and the bless t the Dingley tariff on borax and He said:

esident Roosevelt is very popular mountain States of the West. gh his influence the irrigation law passed. The Dingley tariff is a blessing to the far West. The lead, borax, wool and hides is ally beneficial to the interior mounStates. The people of Nevada are ning to realize that the silver ques has been relegated to the rear as a t of the enormous output of gold g the last eight years. Those voters left the party on account of the issue are returning and, with the ocrats who desire practical good, are ing in support of the administration. information is that Nevada will go publican."

Farm and Factory Reciprocity.

(Farmers' Sentinel.)

rotectionist sentiment is growing in da, and appeals are made to the ers to support that policy on the y of the mutual helpfulness of the and farm. American experience is, urse, appealed to. The facts that farmers find their best customers in t manufacturing centers built up by protection, and that our manufacturing States and section are also the area of high farm land values and agricultural prosperity form an object lesson that must appeal powerfully to Canadian farmers who are handicapped by the lack of a near home market for their produce. The people of our manufacturing States receive in wages and salaries $2,194,936,083, a large proportion of which passes eventually to the farmers. It is a system of close mutual interchange and support, of domestic farm and factory reciprocity, which, with our great natural advantages, has made America a synonym for prosperity the world over.

RECLAIMING THE ARID WEST

(Sentences from President Roosevelt's Utterances on Irrigation.)

Successful home making is but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation.

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

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

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

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

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive, and the doctrine of private ownership of water, apart from land, cannot prevail witaout causing enduring wrong.

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

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

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

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

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

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

SECOND TERM QUESTION.

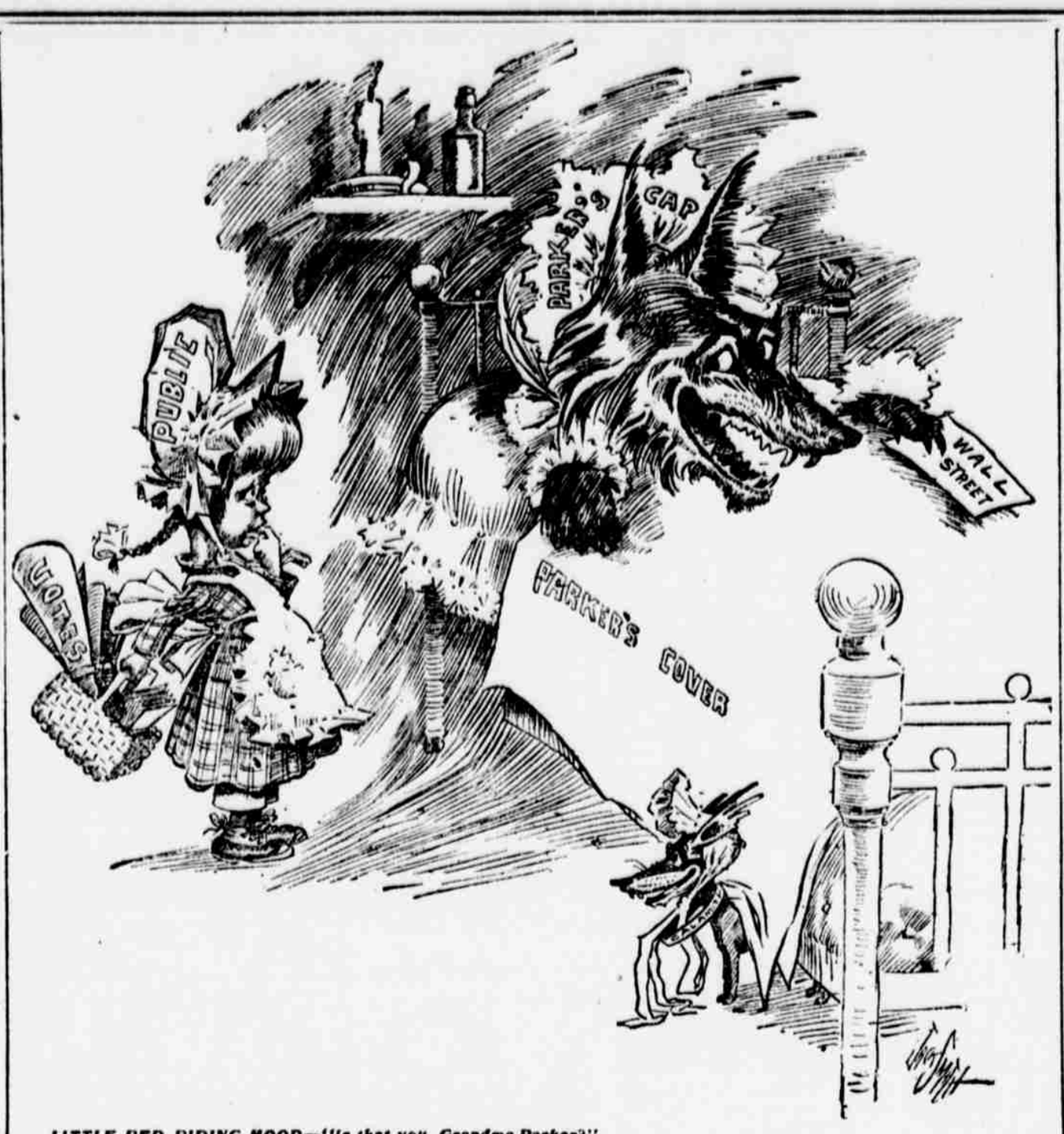
Roosevelt's Claim to the Presidency Stronger than Any Other Man's.

(Kansas City Times, Independent.)

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

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

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



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

TRADE WITH THE EAST.

We Have a Pathway to Asia and Will Maintain It.

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

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

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

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

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

TARIFF TRIMMING.

Why the Work Should Be Intrusted to Republicans.

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

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

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

So potent have been the results of the tariff in the past that it appears almost impossible that its effects should be brought up as an issue in the present campaign, but yet the trimming of sails is always a vital issue in all sailing. The Republican party will trim its own sails, and it will be extraordinary should the American people delegate the task to any one else.

THE AMERICAN COURSE.

A Policy that Works to the Advantage of Commercial Interests.

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

China is an enormous nation occupying an enormous country, just now in a state of dissolution or reconstruction—no one can tell which. The various nations with various interests look upon its territory with longing eyes, but it does not seem best, with the interests of all considered, that it should be dismembered. It appears to be best for the interests of all the other nations of the world that it should be aided rather than divided. This course has been decided upon by the leading nations of the world, following the suggestion and with the assistance of the present Republican administration of this country. This attitude is certainly right morally, and, in the long run, must be right as to material interests, particularly for the people of the United States.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

COMMERCIAL SUPREMACY.

That Is What Will Follow Our Control of the Pacific.

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

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

PARKER IS NOT A SAFE MAN.

Will Be Influenced by the Radical Element in His Party.

(Mansfield (O.) News.)

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

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

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

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

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

AFRAID OF OWN MEDICINE.

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

COWARDLY INCONSISTENCY

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

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

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

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

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

Democratic Courage Weakens.

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

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

"Now that the party orators are face to face with the voters on the hustings, their courage has weakened. Having, in their exalted moments, declared that protection, as a principle, is robbery and works incalculable harm to the people, they shiver at the possible effect of their pronouncement at the polls. In a word, they shuffled on the tariff. Listen to Edward M. Shepard, who presided at Brooklyn. He said that the Democratic nominees stand for a sincere and persistent effort to reform the tariff, and especially to abolish or reduce those duties, the plain effect of which is 'not to extend or diversify American industry.' How striking the contrast to the St. Louis declaration! The obvious implication is that no fault can be found with protection if it extends and diversifies American industry. But when it is admitted that protection is a good thing in certain cases, who is going to fix the number and variety of such cases? The argument that protection is an evil per se is apparently thrown overboard.

The Alarm of Senator Bailey.

"As much fault can be found with Senator Bailey's speech. One feels one's courage mount high as he declares: 'I do not hesitate a single moment to declare it as my belief that any law which levies a tax not for the purpose of raising revenue to support the government, but for the purpose of compelling an American citizen to pay more for the goods which he must buy, is a perversion of governmental power and a downright robbery.' This has the true ring, but immediately it produces a great fright in the Senator's mind. His prophetic soul sees the Republican orators using his words to stir up alarm among the workingmen. So he cries out to the 'wage-earners of this country who are employed in protected industries,' and who are sure to be told by the Republicans 'that the Democratic party favors absolute free trade,' not to be afraid. THE DULLEST MAN IN ALL HIS AUDIENCE, he protests, KNOWS PERFECTLY WELL THAT FREE TRADE IS AN ABSOLUTE IMPOSSIBILITY IN THIS REPUBLIC. 'EVEN WHEN THE DEMOCRATS ARE CALLED BY THE VOICE OF AN OUTRAGED PEOPLE TO ADMINISTER THIS GOVERNMENT,' he wails, 'WE WILL FIND IT IMPOSSIBLE, HOWEVER MUCH WE MAY DESIRE TO DO SO, TO REDUCE THE AVERAGE DUTY BELOW A POINT THAT WILL BE HIGHER THAN THE MOST EXTREME OF THE EARLY PROTECTIONISTS EVER CLAIMED WAS NECESSARY, AND HIGHER THAN ANY MODERATE PROTECTIONIST OF TODAY BELIEVES ESSENTIAL for the protection of any legitimate industry.'

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

Protection for Democratic Leaders.

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

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

Compare the ruin and disaster during the last Democratic administration with the prosperity everywhere seen to-day. The contrast is an unanswerable argument in favor of Republican rule.