

ness might be brought under the purview of the bureau of corporations of the department of commerce and labor.

The Rebate—Whether the railroad or shipper is to blame, the rebate must be stopped.

City of Washington—Wants to see it thoroughly cleaned up and made a municipal model.

Race Suicide—"If a race does not have plenty of children, or if the children do not grow up, or if when they grow up they are unhealthy in body and stunted or vicious in mind, then that race is decadent."

Married Women—Very desirable that they should not work in factories.

Department of Agriculture—Institution with a faculty of 2,000 specialists making research into all sciences of production.

Public Playgrounds—Necessary in all large cities to the development of wholesome citizenship.

Whipping Post—Suggests it might well be established for wife beaters and perhaps some others.

Irrigation—"The reclamation act has been found to be remarkably complete and effective."

Forest Reserves—Again urges that forest service should be put under the department of agriculture.

Game Preserves—"We owe it to future generations to keep alive the noble and beautiful creatures which by their presence add such distinctive character to the American wilderness."

Indians—Would have a field assistant to the commissioner of Indian affairs.

Yellowstone Park—Limit should be extended southward.

Jamestown Tricentennial—He commends the exposition to the favorable consideration of congress.

Consuls—Salaries should be substituted for fees.

National Quarantine Law—Most desirable.

Public Printing—Twice as much stuff printed as there should be.

Currency—Every silver dollar should be redeemable in gold at the option of the holder and the committee should consider the retirement of the greenbacks.

Immigration—No man of an unworthy type should be admitted.

Naturalization—Naturalization laws should be revised, and there should be the greatest care about the process.

Purity of Ballot—Recommends enactment of a law against bribery and corruption in federal elections.

The Law's Delay—"No subject better warrants the attention of the bench and bar throughout the United States." Easy to enforce law against poor man. Getting harder to do it against the rich man.

Alaska—Several things imperatively needed.

Hawaii—Governor should have power to remove all officials appointed under him.

Other American Nations—Need not fear the United States as long as they behave themselves, but chronic wrongdoing or impotence might force the United States, through its adherence to the Monroe doctrine, to exercise an international police power.

Navy—Earnestly advises that there be no halt in upbuilding the navy, and says eastern war has proved that the big battleship is the mainstay.

Army—It must be incessantly practiced.

Filipinos—Far better to give them schools, good roads and railroads than a legislature.

Foreign Policy—Peace based on the power to make war.

Currency

On the currency question the president says: "The attention of the congress should be especially given to the

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currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder."

The Philippines

Referring to the Philippines, the president says that great progress has been made in the government of the islands, and concerning the Filipinos, he says:

"At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly and just government, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they

are as yet totally unfit.

"On the other hand our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands.

"I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them, must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem presented to us in the Philippine islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the orient."

Referring to the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature to be tried in two years, the president says: "It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift."

The president deprecates criticism of the administration's Philippine policy, saying: "There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States. Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent, and stop all industrial development of the island by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not 'exploit' the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants, and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate ways."

The drawback on imported raw materials means cheap goods for the foreigner and the present extortionate prices for American citizens. That is what Secretary Shaw is advocating. It is probable that is the only kind of tariff revision that the people will get. It is all they deserve and when a man gets what he deserves, there is no ground for kicking.