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Tile Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September. President Mc-Kiniey was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition. The

and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Liucoln and President Garfield more cilled by assassing of types unforwere killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the ter-rible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vauity of a disappointed office seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belong-ing to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike. who are against any form of popular lib-erty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical

and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but considera-tion for the welfare of others. The detenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by assert ing that it is exercised for political ends. inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even

this base apology cannot be urged.

When President McKinley was assassinated the blow was not aimed at tyrauny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of pubrights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President—not even Lincoln himself was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright.

That there might be nothing lacking act, the assessin took advantage of an the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence ed out that to strike with ignorant vio-In all the annals of crime,

Nation Monens McKinley.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of ab. We mourn a good and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the splendid achievements of his life and uries; but the wage worker may be de-the grand heroism with which he met his prived of even bare necessities. death.

When we turn from the man to the nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute ac-tion. This criminal was a professed an grehist, inflamed by the teachings of pro-fessed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped.

The blow was aimed not at this Presi dent, but at all Presidents; at every symbot of government. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife beating. The an-archist, and especially the anarchist in United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity In a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apologizes for anarchists and their deeds, apologizes for anarchists and their decas, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal who is not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly for of liberty. He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are in the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and appears and their decay. duct of those who urge him on, not in any failure by others or by the State to do justice to him or his. He is a male-factor and nothing else. No man or hody men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchistle spe writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable.

Urges Laws Against Anarchists. I earnestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or per-sons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. If found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest

thought of the Congress. The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or netempts to kill the President or any man who by the constitution or by law is in the of succession for the president, while the punishment for an unsuccessful at- the Congress. It should be his province tempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institu-

Anarchy is a crime against the whole hand against the anarchist. His crime and our merchant marine. be made an offense against law of nations. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers.

This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever come a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming

Country's Commercial Prosperity.

To the Senate and House of Representational intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good

The tremendous and highly complex in at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, be is the third who has been murdered, us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth, with very serious social prob-lems. The upbuilding of the great in-dustrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other govern-mental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own. The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country at the present time There have been abuses connected with the accumulation wealth; yet it re-mains true that a setune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others.

Cantion Is Advised.

The captains of industry who have driv-en the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the mease importance to this material devel opment of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of to-day. The same business con-ditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent fac tors in international commercial competi-tion. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which w-believe will more and more be hers. I is of the utmost importance that this po-sition be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of That there might be nothing lacking our own natural resources and the skill, to complete the Judas-like infamy of his business energy, and mechanical aptitude act, the assassin took advantage of an of our people make foreign markets es-occasion when the President was meeting sential. Under such conditions it would

of the victim into an opportunity to strike lence at the interests of one set of men the fatal blow. There is no baser deed almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his lux-

whole history of the world shows that les ation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mis-chlevous had it not also been entirely ineffective. The men who demand the un possible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in ra tional fashion what the wrongs really ar and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies. Yet it is true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capital lization because of its many baleful conequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct these

Publicity a Cure for Trusts. There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. Combination and concentration should be, not pro-

social or political injustice. There are In the interest of the public, the governmon wrongs to remedy in his case. The ment should have the right to inspect and cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil contractions engaged in interestate businesses. rations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of govern-mental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration.

The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one State. always do business in many States, often doing very little business in the State where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the State laws about them; and as no State has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through State action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with the power of the States in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exercise control along the lines above in-dicated. There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations

Would Exclude Chinese,

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the wel-fare of the wage workers. If the farmer and the wage worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator should be bent to se-During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it hy mischievous laws. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the who, coming freely, yet represent a stand-welfare of the aggregate of citizens and of living so depressed that they can which makes the nation, must rest upon undersell our men in the labor market individual thrift and energy, resolution and drag them to a lower level. I regard

ment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of farreaching questions which we group to-gether when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each manwage worker, farmer and capitalist alike -must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. There must in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all.

Immigration Laws Unsattsfactory.

Our present immigration laws are un satisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the ob-ject of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citizens. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain stand-ard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. Both the educational and can labor. Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Tariff and Recirrocity. There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tar-iff change at this time. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of recip rocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity was especially provided for in the present tariff law.

Reciprocity must be treated as the candmaiden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is need-ed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home indus-tries. Just how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every applica-

command our hearty support.

The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition. I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor.

Agerice's Merch at Marine.

The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of offer nations which we overlop in other forms of business. We should not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wilder market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy, Our government, should take such as will remedy these nequalities. The American mer which has not received it. But it may should take such as will remedy these nequalities. The American mer which has not received it. But it may should take such as will remedy these nequalities. The American mer which has not received it. But it may should take such as will remedy these nequalities. The American mer which has not received it. But it may should take such as will remedy these nequalities. The American mer which has not received it. But it may well be that in certain cases the will have to be a stable and the products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the navy, Our government, which has not received it. But it may should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant merc should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be restored to the cean.

The act of March 14, 1800, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity there with all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judiclous. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public dredit. This condition it is evidently desirable to maintain.

is evidently desirable to maintain.

In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be readthe currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce,

The collections from duties on imports and nary expenses of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing systems any such contingency means should against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual

I call special attention to the need of strict

Interstate Commerce.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate rallways, commonly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that rallway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities and commodifies should be accorded equal treatment. That is were argely an experiment. Experience has shown the wisdom of its purposes, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The act should be amended. The railway is a speedy, inexpensive and effective remedy to that end. At the same time nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies.

The Department of Agriculture during the last different years has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has accomplished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisidiction, whose people must look to agriculture for a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for last fruits and vegetables specially fitted fo

Protection of the Forest.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in the creation and nasintenance of the national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean the withdrawal of forest resources, whether of wood, water or grass, but, on the contrary, gives the assurance of larger and more certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end of itself; it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the indusitself, it is a means to increase and sustain the resources of our country and the industries which depend upon them. The preservation of our forests is an imperative business necessity. At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Office, the mapping out and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also charged with the general advancement of practical forestry in the United States. These various functions should be united in the Bureau of Forestry, to which they properly belong. the Bureau of properly belong.

Rectamation of Arid Lands. The reclamation of the unsettled arid pubile lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their

reach.

The planeer settlers on the arid public domain chose their bomes along streams from which they could themselves divert the water to reclaim their holdings. Such opportunities are practically gone. There remain, however, vast areas of public land which can be made available for homestead settlement, but only by reservoirs and mainline canals impracticable for private enterprise. These irrigation works should be built by the actual of the canals for the control of the canals in the canals of the prise. These irrigation works should be built by the national Government for actual settlers, and the cost of construction should so far as possible be repaid by the land re-

In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large estates tilled by chenp labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the islands should be shaped with this end in view the well-heins of the with this end in view; the well-being of the average home maker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be modeled on our homestead

ystem. It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly It is a picasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered efficiently and honestly. Its people are now calcying fiberty and order under the protection of the United States, and upon this fact we congratulate them and ourselves. Their material welfare must be as carefully and leadously considered as the welfare of any calously considered as the welfare of any ther portion of our country. We have even them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concerning the pub-lic lands of Porto Rico.

Cubs and the Philippines. In Cuba such progress has been made to-ward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of Congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will tion of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned
upon the cardinal fact that the duties
must never be reduced below the point
that will cover the difference between the
labor cost here and abroad. Subject to
this provise of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well being at
home, the principle of reciprocity must
command our hearty support.

The natural line of development for a

ment which has not received it. well be that in certain cases it will have to be withdrawn because the inhabitants show themselves unfit to exercise it; such instances have already occurred.

Still Troubles Abead.

There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insurrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos, stands on the same footing as encouragement to hostile indians in the days when we still had indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the indian who remains peaceful the fullest and ampiest consideration, but to have it understood that we will show to weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the dlows the path of the insurrecto and the

I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations.

I call special attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to met our needs that are genuine.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regular of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the listhmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its maierial effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to business prosperity; and yet with view to The Isthmian Canal.

it as necessary, with this end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strongthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the interstate commerce law, which will render effective the efforts of different States to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical problem with the contract labor in the open labor market.

Trotection of the Forest.

Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward a just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great planted or of natural growth with the planted or of natural growth with the planted or of natural growth. The great planted or of natural growth with the planted or of natural gr

in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have entered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the Isthmian Canai is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our Navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained may is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay. Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Our people intend to abide by the Monroe

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe Doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the Western hemisphere. The Navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Monroe Doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weaking. It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some anxillary vessels can be turned into makeshifts which will do in default of any better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows; but the efficient fightskill of their fellows; but the efficient fighting force of the Nary when pitted against an equal opponent will be found almost exclusively in the war ships that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of faithin performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the conning towers, the gun turrets, and the engine-rooms had through iong years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

their duty.

White awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to those without whom neithet blow could have been struck. The Congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor-plate; the department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the Congress had authorized; the Secretaries of the Navy who asked for and expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight the ships when there was no war in sight-all are entified to a full share in the gior, of Mantla and Santiago, and the respect ac of Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true American to those who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fall to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befail us instead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have falled to prepare in advance.

No Cessution in the Work.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our Nava. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a subsitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men.

officers and men. Increase of the Army Unnecessary.

Increase of the Army Unnecessary.

It is not necessary to increase our Army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and enlisted men compose this Army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these anits when acting in combination.

The conditions of modern war are such as to make an infinitely heavier demand than ever before upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more difficult for men to act together with effect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and at the same time set in combination with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned chow-to-chow touch. Under such conditions a few men of the highest excellence are worth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and aporale. But nowadays the most valuable fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the riffemen who is also a skillful and daring rider. The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to maneuver and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world.

A general staff should be created. As for

world.
A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by details from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undestrable to have the sentor grades of the Army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of sentority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of those who seem unfit to render the best of those who seem unfit to render the best service in the next grade. Justice to the veterans of the Civil War who are still in the Army would seem to require that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges accorded to their com-

rades in the Navy.

The process of elimination of the least fit should be conducted in a manner that would

should be conducted in a manner that would render it practically impossible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merits.

Every effort should be made to bring the Army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the should be required. The paper work in the Army, as in the Navy, should be greatly re-duced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is accessary to prevent dry rot in the transposation and commis-sary departments.

sary departments.

Our Army is so small and so much scattered that it is way difficult to give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice maneuvers in mass and on a comparatively large scale. In time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow insail by to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. The Cougress should provide means whereby it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year national guardsmen, once a year

Army Reorganization. Army Reorganization.

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; socond, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the Army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our Army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected. Army which these three reforms are made and have in part already effected.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accomplished. The improved conditions in the Philippines have the condition of the Philippines have a provided the War Department materially to

reduce the military charge upon out and to arrange the number of soldies to bring this number much nearer minimum than to the maximum limit lished by law. There is, however, not supplementary legislation. Thorough must be provided, and in a dition to the regulars the advantages of this education should be given to the officers of the National Guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty. The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Polot the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency therein be held to establish the right of entry to a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be a good mathematician; but he must be able to master himself, to control others, and to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

to show boldness and fertility of resource in every emergency.

That the Army is net at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Phil ppines, Cuba, and Posto Rico it has proved lisef a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization.

No other citizens deserve so well of the No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went for nothing. The men who in the last three years have done so well in the liast and the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost, in any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighling men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the military career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memorites of the Civil War will give to Americans the lift of lefty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

Our Consular Service.

Our Consular Service.

The consular service is now organized noder the provisions of a law passed in 1800, which is entirely inadequate to existing conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies throughout the country in the reorganization of the service is heartily commended to your attention.

The guardianship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the protection of American citizens resorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the maintenance of the dignity of the nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of character, knowledge and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main, efficient, but a standard of excellence cannot be permanently maintained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the Congress on this subject are enacted into law.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreciate the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Census Office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau.

Growth of the Postal fervice.

Growth of the Postal Service. Growth of the Postal Tervice.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$11.411,779 in 1897 to \$3,023,727 in 1901. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so piala, the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,009, practically all establishments. lished within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,000. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the intrenched and well-understood almaes which have grown up in connection with second-lass mall matter. The extent of this bur-den appears when it is stated that while den appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only \$4,294,445 of the aggregate postal revenue of \$111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. The Post-Office Department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

Settlement of the Chinese Embroglio Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest

The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the antiforeign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December last, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the several powers were able to sign a final protocol with the Chinese plenipotentaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by China in compilance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It ance with the demands of the joint note, and expressing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid before the Congress, with a report of the plenipotentiary on behalf of the United States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment, and energy he has displayed in performing an exceptionally difficult and delicate task.

Under the provisions of the joint note of December, 1900, China has agreed to revise the treaties of commerce and navigation and to take such other steps for the purpose of facilitating foreign trade as the foreign powers may decide to be needed.

powers may decide to be needed.

During these troubles our government has unswervingly advocated moderation, and has materially aided in bringing about an adjustment which tends to enhance the welfare of China and to lead to a more beneficial intercourse between the empire and the modern world; while in the critical period of revoit and massacre we did our full share in, safeguarding life and property, restoring order, and vindicating the national interest and honor. It behooves us to continue in these paths, doing what lies in our power to foster feelings of good will, and leaving no effort untried to work out the great policy of full and fair intercourse between China and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and the nations, on a footing of equal rights and advantages to all. We advocate the "open door" with all that it implies; not merely the procurement of enarged commercial apportunities on the coasts, but access to the interior by the waterways with which China has been so extraordinarily fawhich China has been so extraordinarily fa-

The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley felt sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. Whea President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British Empire expressions of grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Dowager Frederick of Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympathy was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we received, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to touch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of manking and we firmly intend that our policy shall be such as to continue unbroken these international relations of mutual respect and good will. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.