~}}}}}} THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

To the Senate and House of Representa- this can be done under the present laws tives:

worthy prosperity. Such prosperity is ment them. of course primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein | important corporations. It will make a is the working of our long-continued special report on the beef industry. The governmental policies. The enlargement policy of the bureau is to accomplish of scope of the functions of the national the purposes of its creation by co-operagovernment required by our development | tion, not antagonism; by making conas a nation involves, of course, increase structive legislation, not destructive prosof expenses; and the period of prosperity ecution, the immediate object of its inthrough which the country is passing jus-tifies expenditures for permanent im-provements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battleships and rate reports. Its policy being thus one forts, public buildings and improved wat- of open inquiry into, and not attack erways are investments which should upon, business, the bureau has been able be made when we have the money; but to gain not only the confidence, but, betabundant revenues and a large surplus ter still, the co-operation of men engaged always invite extravagance, and constant | in legitimate business. care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government.

Capital and Labor.

In the vast and computated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the note of industrialism; road is to blame makes no difference; the and the relations of capital and labor. rebate must be stopped, the abuses of and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the track and side-track systems must be public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the nation and the several States, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adequate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half-century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various States on these subjects. From the very nature of the case this is especially true Legislatures have for the various States. of the laws affecting the employment of The problems incident to our highly comcapital in huge masses. As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require inter- accentuated in the city of Washington ference by the federal authorities, wheth- than in most other cities. For this very er in the way of safeguarding the rights reason it is easier to deal with the various of labor or in the way of seeing that phases of these problems in Washington, wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the federal ters as supervision of the housing of the courts, interference with the mails, or federal property, or if the State author-ities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help then the federal government may interfere but the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of order. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be or-ganization of labor in order better to indirectly, six millions of dollars annually secure the rights of the individual wage to carry on this work. It reaches every worker. All encouragement should be State and Territory in the Union and the given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and and shrubs, suitable to various localities in more especially all honorable public servants must oppose the wrongdoing as producers has resulted. The activities of resolutely as they woul' oppose the our age in lines of research have reached wrongdoing of any great corporation. Of course any violence, brutality or corruption should not for one moment be tolerated. Wage-workers have an entire right to organize and by all peaceful and honorable means to endeavor to persuade their fellows to join with them in organizations. They have a legal right, which, according to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work in company with men who decline to join their organizations. They have under pared. Over five thousand students are no circumstances the right to commit vio- in attendance at our State Agricultural lence upon those, whether capitalists or Colleges. The Department of Agriculture wage-workers, who refuse to support has given facilities for post-graduate work their organizations, or who side with those with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form.

it must be done. Where these laws come The nation continues to enjoy note- short others should be enacted to supple-

Bureau of Corporations.

The Bureau of Corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many

Question of Rebates.

Above all eise, we must strive to keep the highways of commerce open to all on equal terms; and to do this it is necessary to put a complete stop to all rebates. Whether the shipper or the railthe private car and private terminalstopped, and the legislation of the Fiftyeighth Congress which declares it to be unlawful for any person or corporation to offer, grant, give, solicit, accept or receive any rebate, concession or discrimination in respect of the transportation of any property in interstate or foreign commerce whereby such property shall by any device whatever be transported at a less rate than that named in the tariffs published by the carrier must be enforced.

The City of Washington.

In pursuing the set plan to make the city of Washington an example to other Amerlean municipalities several points should be kept in mind by the legislators. The Con-gress has the same power of legislation for the District of Columbia which the State



PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediately recrud. higher and higher in the scale of civilization escence of barbarism in one form or an- and of capacity for self-government, and I other. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police; and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present, a nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of deing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of 1120

Second Hague Conference.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of man-kind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the Senate treatles of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. Furthermore, at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the Powers to join with this government in a second Hague con-ference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward com-

Policy Toward Other Nations of Western Remisphere.

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the Western hemisphere save such as are for their welfare. All that this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly, and prosperous. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrong-doing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western hemisphere the idherence of the United States to the Monroe dectrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

In asserting the Monroe ductrine, in taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela and Panama, and inendeavoring to circumscribe the theater of it is a far better thing to give them schools, war in the Far East, and to secure the rouds unitroads which will enable open door in China, we have acted in our them to get their products to market, honown interest as well as in the interest of est courts, an honest and efficient constabupowerfully affect the use and disposal of can wage-worker; and above all we should humanity at large. There are, however lary, and all that tends to produce order, cases in which, while our own interests are pence, fair dealing as between man and not greatly involved, strong appeal is man, and habits of intelligent industry and he will himself be a bad citizen, or that made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is thrift, Meanwhile our own people should rememfrom instead of adding to the sum of the to concern ourselves with striving for our ber that there is need for the highest standown moral and material betterment here and of conduct among the Americans sent at home than to concern ourselves with to the Philippine Islands, not only among trying to better the condition of things in the public servants but among the private our own to war against, and under ordigeneral uplifting of humanity by striving with heart and soul to put a stop to civic corruption, to brutal lawlessness and violent race prejudices here at home than by

est and most generous appreciation of the people at present 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 not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Fillpinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a sta-ble, orderly, and just government, and to-ward 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 Phillpplues must ultimately rest chieffy upon the good we are able to do in the Islands. I do net 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 resuits of the war with Spain. We are endeavoring to develop the natives them-selves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government. nd as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are ommissioners, judges, and governors in the slands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Fillpinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine Leg-islature. It may be that the Filipines will misuse this Legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factions or improper action. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a same and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measare of recognition will be given them. Above all they should remember that their arime needs are moral and industrial, not solitical. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but

Prevention of Railroad Accidents.

The ever-increasing casualty list upon concern, and urgently calls for action by the Congress. Many of our leading roads have been foremost in the adoption of the most approved safeguards for the protection of travelers and employes, yet continues unduly large. I would point out to the Congress the urgent need of safety limiting the hours of labor for railroad employes in train service upon perienced persons be employed in positions of responsibility connected with the operation of trains. Of course nothing can ever prevent accidents caused by human weakness or misconduct; and there should be drastic punishment for or by disobedience of orders causes disaster.

The Bureau of Labor.

Much can be done by the government In labor matters merely by giving publicity to certain conditions. The Bureau of Labor has done excellent work of this kind in many different directions. shall shortly lay before you in a special message the full report of the investigation of the Bureau o. Labor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which certain very evil forces, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent.

Dealing with Corporations.

When we come to deal with great corporations the need for the government

and the District of Columbia government should be a model for the other municipal governments of the Nation, in all such matpoor, the creation of small parks in the interstate commerce, or molestation of districts inhabited by the poor, in laws taking care of the children, in truant laws, and in providing schools. That the Nation's Capital should be made a model for other municipalities is an ideal which appeals to all patriotic citizens everywhere.

The Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture has grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the sciences of production. islands of the sea lately come under our flag. Co-operation is had with the State experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees, our country; and marked benefit to our the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the forces of nature with which they have to deal. Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. most lines of human activity collegtrained men are the leaders. The farmer had no opportunity for special training until the Congress made provision for it forty years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been pre-

seven years, preparing them for advanced

ing meteorology and its relations to plant and animal life are being systematically our railroads is a matter of grave public | inquired into. The seasons of the cyclones of the Caribbean Sea and their paths are being forecasted with increasing accuracy. The cold winds that come from the north are anticipated and their times and intensity told to farmers, gardeners, and fruiterers in all southern localities. We the list of clearly avoidable accidents sell two hundred and fifty million dollars' worth of animals and animal products to foreign countries every year, in addition to legislation in the interest of the public supplying our own people more cheaply and abundantly than any other nation is able to provide for its people. The Department of Agriculture, by careful inspection of railroads engaged in interstate commerce, meats, guards the health of our people and and providing that only trained and ex- gives clean bills of health to deserving exports; it is prepared to deal promptly with imported diseases of animals, and maintain the excellence of our flocks and herds in this respect. Strenuous efforts are being made to import from foreign countries such grains as are suitable to our varying localifies. Seven years ago we bought threeany railroad employe, whether officer or fourths of our rice; we helped the rice man, who by issuance of wrong orders growers on the Guif coast and they now supply home demand and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other

rice-growing countries. Wheat and other grains have been imported from light-rainfall countries to our lands in the West and Southwest that have not grown crops because of light precipitation, resulting in an extensive addition to our cropping area and our home-making territory that can not be irrigated. Ten million bushels of first-class macaroni wheat were grown from these experimental importations last year. Fruits suitable to our soils and climates are being imported from all the countries of the Old World. The soils of the country are getting attention from the farmer's standpoint, and interesting results are following. The reclamation of alkali lands is progress ing, to give object lessons to our people In methods by which worthless lands may be made productive. The insect friends

and enemies of the farmer are getting attention. Careful preliminary work is bein

of all the western public-land States. They the public lands. They are of special im- not admit any man of an unworthy type, portance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes, and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are essential to the welfare of every one of the great interests of the West.

In connection with the work of the forest reserves I desire again to urge upon the Congress the importance of authorizing the President to set aside certain portions of these reserves or other public lands as game refuges for the preservation of the bison, the wapiti, and other large beasts once so abundant in our woods and mountains and on our great plains, and now tending toward extinction.

Pensions.

The veterans of the Civil War have a claim upon the Nation such as no other body of our citizens possess. The Pension Bureau has never in its history been managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case.

Progress of the Indians.

The progress of the Indians toward civilization, though not rapid, is perhaps all that could be hoped for in view of the circumstances. Within the past year many tribes have shown, in a degree greater than ever before, an appreciation of the neces sity of work. This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of subsistence to the Indians, and thus forcing them, through sheer necessity, to work for a livelihood. The policy, though severe, is a useful one, but it is to be exercised only with judgment and with a full understanding of the conditions which exist in each community for which it is intended.

The Postal Service.

In the Postoffice Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satto five hundred young men during the last isfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was \$9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent. lines of work in the Department and in the State institutions. The facts concern-34. The expenditures were \$152,362,116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent over the previous year, being thus \$8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropria-tion of \$12,956,637.35 for the continuation and extension of the rural free-delivery service, which was an increase of \$4,902. 237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the preceding fiscal year. Large as this expenditure has been the beneficent results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to the 1st of October, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts remote from postoffices, and that there were pending at that time 1,859 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to the increased postal facilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the sec ond-class mailing privilege.

A National Quarantine Law.

It is desirable to enact a proper National quarantine law. It is most undesirable that State should on its own initiative enforce quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon interstate and international commerce. The question should properly be assumed by the government alone.

The Currency Question.

The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the 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 elas-ticity as is consistent with safety. Every

they tend to lower the level of the Ameriany man concerning whom we can say that his children and grandchildren will detract very much wiser and more useful for us good citizenship of the country. Similary we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is other nations. We have plenty of sins of a curse to our government; and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, nary circumstances we can do more for the to see that no fraudulent voting is allowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted. Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to citizenship of passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsethe United States ought also to be made where. Nevertheless there are cccasional the subject of scientific inquiry with a view crimes committed on so vast a scale and to probable further legislation. of such peculiar horror as to make us

The Territory of Alaska.

doubt whether it is not our manifest duty to endeavor at least to show our disap-Alaska, like all our Territorial acquisiproval of the deed and our sympathy with tions, has proved resourceful beyond the hose who have suffered by it. The cases expectations of those who made the purmust be extreme in which such a course is chase. It has become the home of many justifiable. The cases in which we could hardy, industrious, and thrifty American nterfere by force of arms as we interfered citizens. Towns of a permanent character o put a stop to intolerable conditions in have been built. The extent of its wealth in minerals, timber, fisheries and agricul-ture, while great, is probably not compre-Cuba are necessarily very few. It is inevitable that a people like ours, which in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, hended yet in any just measure by our people. We do know, however, that from nevertheless as a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles very small beginning its products have of civil and religious liberty and of orderly rown until they are a steady and material freedom, should desire eagerly to give exontribution to the wealth of the nation. pression to its horror on an occasion like Owing to the immensity of Alaska and its ocation in the far north, it is a difficult that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishematter to provide many things essential to nef, or when it witnesses such systematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression its growth and to the happ less and comas the crueity and oppression of which the fort of its people by private enterprise Armenians have been the victims, and alone. It should, therefore, receive rea-sonable aid from the government. The which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world. government has already done excellent The Navy. work for Alaska in laying cables and build-

The strong arm of the government in ing telegraph lines. The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, enforcing respect for its just rights in inand dispose of property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and ternational matters is the Navy of the United States, I most earnestly recomthe privilege of citizenship should be given mend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American Navy. We have to such as may be able to meet certain indertaken to build the Isthmian Canal. We have undertaken to secure for our-

dilitary. The experiences of the war have

hown in conclusive fashion that while

ea-going and sea-keeping torpedo destroy-

rs are indispensable, and fast lightly arm

The Army.

Within the last three years the United

d and armored cruisers very useful,

Our Foreign Policy.

definite requirements.

selves our just share in the trade of the In treating of our foreign policy and of Orient. We have undertaken to protect the attitude that this great Nation should our citizens from improper treatment in assume in the world at large, it is absoluteforeign lands. We continue steadily to iny necessary to consider the Army and the sist on the application of the Monroe doc-trine to the Western hemisphere. Unless Navy, and the Congress, through which the hought of the Nation finds its expression, our attitude in these and all similar matshould keep ever vividly in mind the fundaters is to be a mere boastful sham we canmental fact that it is impossible to treat not afford to abandon our naval program. our foreign policy, whether this policy takes Our voice is now potent for peace, and is shape in the effort to secure justice for so potent because we are not afraid of others or justice for ourselves, save as con-WAL ditioned upon the attitude we are willing The war which now unfortunately rages to take toward our Army, and especially

toward our Navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high sounding language to proclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

hat the main reliance, the main standby, n any navy worthy the name must be the The steady aim of this Nation, as of all great battle ships, heavily armored and enlightened nations, should be to strive to heavily gunned. There will always be a oring ever nearer the day when there shall arge field of usefulness for cruisers, espeprevail throughout the world the peace of sally of the more formidable type, but There are kinds of peace which instice. are highly undesirable, which are in the our fleet of battle ships, or ships so powerlong run as destructive as any war. Tyrants fully armed that they can inflict the maxiand oppressors have many times made a mum of damage upon our opponents, and so wilderness and called it peace. Many times well protected that they can suffer a sepeoples who were slothful or timid or shortsighted, who had been enervated by ease vere hammering in return without fatal or by luxury, or misled by false teachings. maneuver. Ample means must be prohave shrunk in unmanly fashion from do vided for enabling the personnel of the ing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their of efficiency. Our great fighting ships and ignoble motives, by calling them love of torpedo boats must be ceasely peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the and maneuvered in squadrons. peace of craven weakness, the peace of inustice, all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war. The goal to set be States has set an example in disarmament fore us as a nation, the goal which should where disarmament was proper. By law be set before all mankind, is the attainour Army is fixed at a maximum of one ment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not meresafeguarded in its own rights.

Individuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Governor Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive

and of the Congress. Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tarial rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I carnestly hope for he immediate enactment into law of the egisiation now pending to encourage Amercan capital to seek investment in the Islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining,

Sheodore Roosevelt

Minor Message Mention.

Our consular system needs improvement. Alaska should have a delegate in the Congress.

There should be a comprehensive revi sion of the naturalization laws.

I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections.

There is no enemy of free government nore dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate.

I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legislation. The cost of doing government business should be regulated with the same rigid crutiny as the cost of doing a private usiness.

The prime duty of the man is to work o be the bread winner; the prime duty of the woman is to be the mother, the house wife.

The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. The Marine Hospital Service n the far East has emphasized in striking fashion the new possibilities of naval warshould be empowered to study leprosy in fare. The lessons taught are both strategic he islands. nd tactical, and are political as well as

The Canyon of the Colorado should be made a national park; and the nationalpark system should include the Yosemite and as many as possible of the groves of glant trees in California.

I call attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding government publications, and especially to the fact that altogether too many of these publicalons are printed.

There is no objection to employes of the government forming or belonging to unions; most of all we need to continue building nate for nor discriminate against nonunion but the government can neither discrimimen who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it.

No subject is better worthy the attention of the Congress than that portion of the report of the Attorney General dealimpairment of their ability to fight and ing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and Navy to be brought to the highest point Benson.

If a race does not have plenty of chiltorpedo boats must be ceaselessly trained dren, or if the children do not grow up, or if when they grow up they are unhealthy in body and stuated or vicious in then that race is decadent, and mind. no heaping up of wealth, no spiendor of momentary material prosperity, can avail in any degree as offsets.

to act directly is far greater than in the done towards producing our own silk. The case of labor, because great corporations crop-reporting system of the Department can become such only by engaging in in- of Agriculture is being brought closer to acterstate commerce, and interstate com- curacy every year. merce is peculiarly the field of the general government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great have elapsed since the passage of the retional government alone can deal adequately with these great corporations. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown-that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest desire to avoid doing any completed for works which will utilize the damage, and yet the quiet determination funds now available. The larger problems to proceed, step by step, without halt have been solved and it now remains to and without hurry, in eliminating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. point of the creation of prosperous homes. They are acting in no spirit of hostility and of promptly refunding to the Treasury to wealth, either individual or corporate. | the cost of construction. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice

Irrigation of Arid Lands.

in the surveys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the thirteen States and three Territories of the arid West, Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of completed for works which will utilize the execute with care, economy, and thorough-ness the work which has been laid out. Each project is taken up on the ground by competent men and viewed from the stand-

Our Forest Reserves.

It is the cardinal principle of the for-est-reserve policy of this Administration that the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources

silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

Oriental Markets.

The importance of securing proper in formation and data with a view to the en-During the two and a half years that largement of our trade with Asia is undiminished. Our consular representatives in corporations by State action. The na- clamation act rapid progress has been made China have strongly urged a place for per- right to do injustice to another nation, manent display of American products in strong or weak, than an individual has to some prominent trade center of that em- do injustice to another individual; that the pire, under government control and management, as an effective means of advanc- the other. But we must also remember ng our export trade therein. I call the that it is as much the duty of the Nation attention of the Congress to the desira- to guard its own rights and its own interoility of carrying out these suggestions. Immigration and Naturalization. In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indispensable to keep certain facts ever before the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost, let us remember that the question of being a good Amer-ican has nothing whatever to do with a advanced in municipal law. There is as

man's birthplace any more than it has to yet no judicial way of enforcing a right do with his creed. In every generation in international law. When one nation from the time this government was foundwrongs another or wrongs many others, ed men of foreign birth have stood in the there is no tribunal before which the wrongvery foremost rank of good citizenship, doer can be brought. Either it is neces-and that not merely in one but in every sary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong, only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations suc-cessfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the in-terest of the public as a whole. Where

hundred thousand and a minimum of sixty thousand men. When there was insurrec-tion in the Philippines we kept the Army Sern ulously recognizes and performs its duty, at the maximum. Peace came in the Phil toward others. Generally peace tells for ippines, and now our Army has been rerighteousness; but if there is conflict beduced to the minimum at which it is possitween the two, then our fealty is due first ble to keep it with due regard to its effito the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous clency. The guns now mounted require wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare; but both should be shuuned. It is our fortifications are to be adequately manned. duty to remember that a nation has no more We need more officers; there are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their same moral law applies in one case as in men in masses, as it is also important that the National Guard of the several States should be accustomed to actual field mancuvering, especially in connection with the ests as it is the duty of the individual so regulars. For this reason we are to be to do. Within the Nation the individual congratulated upon the success of the field has now delegated this right to the State, maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers that is, to the representative of all the inin which a larger number of Regulars and dividuals, and it is a maxim of the law National Guard took part than was ever that for every wrong there is a remedy. before assembled together in time of peace. But in international law we have not advanced by any means as far as we have its population, such a diminutive Army as No other civilized nation has, relatively to ours; and while the Army is so small we are not to be excused if we fall to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. We should be able, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of like number belonging to any oth-

er nation.

The lovely girl hesitated.

"Tell me, Mr. Throgson," she said, am I the first girl you ever loved?" "I'll be honest with you, Miss Eutwenty-eight thousand men, if the coast nice," replied the young man. "You are not. But you are far and away the most beautiful."

The rest was easy .- Chicago Tribune

A Natural Inference.

"How long have you been the husband of the defendant?"

"Twenty-four years."

"Eh! She's just testified that her age is but 28. How do you explain this?"

"We-we married young, your honor."-Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Flattering.

Cholly--So Miss Tartun said a good word about me, did she? Archie-Yes; she said that when one got better acquainted with you one found you were not half as big a fool as you appeared to be .- Chicago Trib-

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The Philippine Islands.

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper une.