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PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

Covernmental Problems Dweit On at Length in the Document.

URGES EXCLUSION OF THE AMARCHISTS

Czolgosz and His Ilk Enemies of the Human Race.

THE MERITS OF RECIPROCITY. which may

President Defends the Workings of the ing of a Cable to Hawall and the Militia Laws Recommended-The Navy.

A comprehensive synopsis of President Roosevelt's message to Congress is given be-

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffaio, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month. "Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is he third who has been murdered, and the are recital of this fact is sufficient to jusly grave alarm among all loyal American Moreover, the circumstances of this, third assassination of an American Pres dent, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfeld were killed by aseassins of types unfor in order to produce excellent results. not uncommon in history, Presiden Lincoln failing a victim to the terrible pas-sions aroused by four years of tivil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanprofiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Inter-state-Commerce Act. If, however, the judg-ment of the Congress is that it lacks the of a disappointed office-seeker. President siminal belonging to that body of criminals ect to all governments, good and had alike, who are against any form of popular submitted to confer the power. it is guaranteed by even the most ust and liberal laws, and who are as hostile upright exponent of a free people's industries, as provided in the bill introduced ober will as to the tyrannical and irrespon t the last session of the Congress. t 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 consideration for the weifare of others. one could fail to respect him who knew hum in public or private life. The defenders of those murdererous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged. President speaks in the highest terms of the personal and public virtues of Mr. Mc-Kinley. Describing the nature of the assaseination and the motive that inspired it, the message continues

and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capi-tal is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce about be regulated if they are found to exercise a license work-ing to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the summers work and the duty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in betterment to rid the buainess work at the suminess of tho interstate commissioned for actual betterment to rid the buainess which are reated and mifeguarded by our institutions and it policy of reciproeity will be in connection. tions exist only because they are created and safeguarded by our institutions and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these insti-tutions.

Publicity Remedy for Trusts. "The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts-publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of envernmental regulation or taxation. Can

natural of of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition. "I ask the attention of the Senate to the treaties laid before it by my pre-

"The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is dis-creditable to us as a Nation that our mer-chant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, fuil and complete-knowledge we overtop in other forms of business. "American shipping is under certain great disadvantages when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the "fact that the original cost of building Ameri-can ships is reater than in the care abcould be made public to the world. Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence of

privileges, should be subject to proper gov-eramental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be public regularly at reasonable interval can ships is greater than is the case abroad: that the wages paid American officers and "The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very seamen are very much higher than those paid little business in the state where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformcers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals. 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

"Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The Amer-ican merchant marine should be restored to ie, the Nation should, without inthe ocean. The Act of March 14, 1990, intended unterfering with the power of the states in the matter liself, also assume power of super-vision and regulation over all corporations equivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith doing an interstate business. This is espeforms of money medium in use with us. cially true where the corporation derives

has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the portion of its wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public such supervision banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple-matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the National credit. This condition it is eminently able to maintain. "In many respects the National Banking Law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function but there government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them

by so conservative a state as Massachusetts eems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises "I believe that a law can be framed which and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and will enable the National government to exer-cise control along the lines above indicated; ommerce.

constitutional power to pass such an act, then a constitutional amendment should be internal taxes continue nary expenditures. The utmost care should not to reduce the revenues so that taken thre will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the There should be created a Cabinet officer. to be known as Secretary of Commerce and

no higher regard than the brigands of per-tions of the old world. Encouragement, di-rect or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement, di-tile Indians in the days when we still had in-dian wars. As we will do everything in our power for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipinos who follow the path of the insur-recto and the ladrone. policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no long-er require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of

"The time has come when there show additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises.

than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial develop-ment. It is therefore necessary that the Congress should pass laws by which the re-sources of the islands can be developed: so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them, and every encouragement be given to the incoming of business men of every kind

kind. "I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Phil-ippines to points in Asis. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the con-struction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. "Either the Congress should immediately

provide for the construction of a government cable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with

Recommends Micaraguan Cama

"No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is ce to the American per as the building of a canal across the li rth and South America. While connecting N its beneficial effects would perhaps be meet marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is em-phatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can under take with prospects of success, and which done are not only permanent assets the nation's material interests, but stand ng monuments to its constructive ability.

The collections from duties on imports and to exceed the

nve been commissioned for be ready in The remaining eight will be ready in

aid to of progressive instruction, while the recruit-"The naval militia forces are state organ ations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner

"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 abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden ap-pears when it is stated that while the sec-ond-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the which of all the mail it null for the ond-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last facal year only \$4.294,485 of the aggre-gate postal revenue of \$111,531,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the mixed by the fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encou aging the dissemination of public inform tion, were limited to the legitimate new papers and periodicals actually contemported by the law, no just exception could be That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy de ilberately adopted for a justifiable end. Bu much of the matter which enjoys the privi leged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements of through lax construction. The proportion such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The Postoffice Department has now undertaken to remove the buses so far as is possible by a stricter application of the law; and it should be sus-

tained in its effort." "We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the proceedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the

WHAT A LEADING AGRICULTURIST SAYS OF WESTERN CANADA.

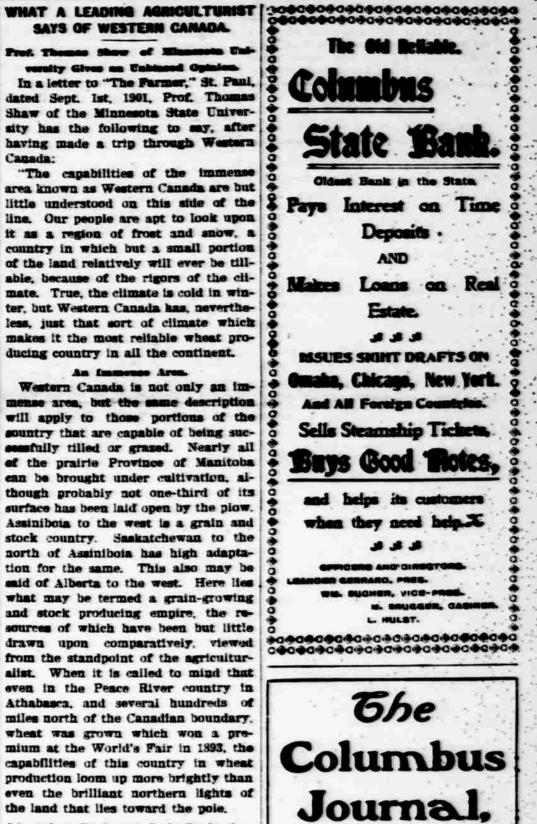
In a letter to "The Farmer," St. Paul, iated Sept. 1st, 1901, Prof. Thomas Shaw of the Minnesota State University has the following to say, after having made a trip through Western Canada:

"The capabilities of the immense area known as Western Canada are but little understood on this side of the line. Our people are apt to look upon it as a region of frost and snow, a country in which but a small portion of the land relatively will ever be tillable, because of the rigors of the climate. True, the climate is cold in winter, but Western Canada has, nevertheless, just that sort of climate which

makes it the most reliable wheat producing country in all the continent. An Immence Area

Western Canada is not only an imnense area, but the same description will apply to those portions of the sountry that are capable of being succonstully tilled or grazed. Nearly all of the prairie Province of Manitoba can be brought under cultivation, although probably not one-third of its surface has been laid open by the plow. Assiniboia to the west is a grain and stock country. Saskatchewan to the north of Assiniboia has high adaptation for the same. This also may be said of Alberta to the west. Here lies what may be termed a grain-growing

and stock producing empire, the resources of which have been but little drawn upon comparatively, viewed from the standpoint of the agriculturalist. When it is called to mind that even in the Peace River country in Athabasca and several hundreds of miles north of the Canadian boundary. wheat was grown which won a premium at the World's Fair in 1893, the



"The remarkable growth of the postal ser-vice is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have near-ly doubled within tweive years. Its progres-sive development compels constantly increas-ing outlay, but in this period of business en-ergy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual de-ficit has been steadily reduced from \$11.41. 779 in 1997 to \$2.922.727 in 1991. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free postal advances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its es-tension is general and urgent. Growth of Postal Service. "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 established within three years, and there are 6,009 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the

in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government. "But in addition we should at once pro-vide for a National Navai Reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes immi-nent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval sessions peace establishment, and of-

naval seagoing peace establishment, and of-fer material to be drawn on at once for

for material to be drawn on at once for mamning our ships in time of war. It should be compassed of graduates of the Naval Acad-eny, graduates of the Naval Millitia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, lengthere withousers, fishing vessels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light-

"The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a sec-ondary position in international affairs, not merely in political, but in commercial, mat-ters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than ive and unarmed." "It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it a necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency.

"Every effort should be made to bring the army to a con fciency. When on actual service no work directly in the line of such service 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 feld. Constant care is necessary to prevent

"I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if possible also a division of national guarda-men, once a year.

to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bul-to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship constitie above a year. "Only actual handling and providing for "Only actual handling and providing for "A great debt is owing from the public to maintenance of a necessarily American ship constitie above a year. "A great debt is owing from the public to the pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United states are under with their colleagues in all maintenance of a necessarily American ship be so treated as to enable them to reach the vorth at large.

will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretoform been dependent upon distant offices, and onethird of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind

Motive of the Assassin-

"The blow was aimed not at this President, but at all Presidents at every symbol of povernment. The anarchist, and especially be anarchist in the United States, is merely covernment. 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 apo gizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself mornily accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose erverted instincts lead him to prefer confuston and chaos to the most beneficent form of soctal order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil, then the door of hope is forever closed against him. work under unsanitary conditions. The anarchist is everywhere not merely system and progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumph which has for one side the ant its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism

Would Exclude Anarchists.

"I surnestly recommend to the Congress hat in the exercise of its wise discretion should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons pro fessing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those pinced No matter calls more urgently authority. for the wisest thought of the Congress.

labor.

National government can act.

The Federal courts should be given turisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the constitution or by-law is in line of succes sion for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense cannot our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole stactory human race; and all mankind should hand against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade for it is of fa blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treatles among all civilized powers.

The Trust Problem.

"The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face, at the beginning of the twentieth with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had aimost binding force of law, were once quitifficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no nger sufficient. "The creation of great corporate fortunes

has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural can institutions and act sanely as Amer can citizens. This would not keep out anarchists, for many of them belong to sauges in the business world, operating in ther countries as they operate in our own.

"It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the ontrary, never before has the average man the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trad-er, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses onnected with the accumulation of weaith; cet it remains true that a fortune accumusted only on condition of conferrin-mense incidental benefits upon others. conferring imsatul enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions such as to offer great prizes as the re-

wards of success. "The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have reveloped our manufactures, have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. With-out them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize rations have their greatest possibility growth:

he immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong

ien upon who of business operations inevitably rests

be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all maxeconomy in expenditures. The fact that our national needs forbid us to be niggardly in affecting the great business corporation and our merchant marine.

Restriction on Immigration

ful to husband our national resources, as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like waste-"With the sole exception of the farming With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital mo-ment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely reckless expenditure. Regulation of Bailroads certain that all others will be well off, ton. in 1887 a measure was enacted for the reg-

It is therefore a matter for hearty congrat ulation of interstate railways, commonly known as the Interstate Commerce Act. The lation that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable n our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of legand that all shippers, localities, and commo islator and administrator should be bent

dittes should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was created and endowed with secure the permanency of this condition what were supposed to be the necessary pow things and its improvement wherever poss ers to execute the provisions of this act. Not only must our labor be protected That law was largely an experiment. Exby the tariff, but it should also be protecte perience has shown the wisdom of its purso far as it is possible from the presence this country of any laborers brought over coses but has also shown nossibly that some its requirements are wrong, certainly that contract, or of those who, coming freely yet represent a standard of living so de the means devised for the enforcement of its

ovisions are de fective. pressed that they can undersell our men the labor market and drag them to a low The act should be amended. The railway a public servant. Its rates should be just I regard it as necessary, with this and open to all shippers allke. The gov end in view, to re-enact immediately the law rument should see to it that within its jurisexcluding Chinese laborers and to strength diction this is so and should provide a speedy, inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end en it wherever necessary in order to mak its enforcement entirely effective. 'So far as practicable under the condition t the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. of government work, provision should b made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour law easy and certain. In all indus-tries carried on directly or indirectly for the Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unneces sarily interfere with the development United States government women and children should be protected from excessive and The operation of these commercial agencies. bject is one of great importance and calls of labor, from night work, and from or the earnest attention of the Congress.

The message points out the value of the The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole cit American forests and the necessity for their onservation, and urges the construction and lized world, has to deal, is the problem betterment maintenance of reservoirs and irrigating cial conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with the tangle of far-reaching questions of the West. Of the water rights it says: In the arid states the only right to which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the which we group together when we speak Very great good has been and will irrigation this right should attach to the land reclaimed and be inseparable therefrom. be accomplished by associations or unions of wage workers, when managed with fore-thought, and when they combine insistence franting perpetual water rights to other than users, without compensation to the spect for the rights of others. The display these qualities in such bodies. The display their own rights with law-abiding reublic, is open to all the objection apply to giving away perpetual franchises to qualities in such bodies is a duty to the the public utilities of cities. A few of Nation no less than to the associations them-selves. Finally, there must also in many Western states have already recognized this uses be action by the government in order

the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of safeguard the rights and interests of all. our Constitution there is much more 'Our aim should be not simply to reclaim scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the Nation. But on the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to moints such as those touched on above the this new industry the best possible reate for 'Our present immigration laws are unsat actory. We need every honest and effisocial and industrial conditions; and this rejuires that we not only understand the sting situation, but avail ourselves of the tent immigrant fitted to become an Ameri est experience of the time in the solution can citizen, every immigrant who comes he to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute pur-pose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abding and God-fearing members of the community. But of its problems. A careful study should be both by the nation and the states, of the irigation laws and conditions here and Ultimately it will probably sary for the nation to co-operate with the several arid states in proportion as these

there should be a comprehensive law enact-ed with the object of working a threefold imstates by their legislation and administration provement over our present system. First we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in

Development of Hawail.

'In Hawaii our aim must be to develop the anarchistic principles or members of an-archistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory We do not wish a region of large cities tilled reputation. This means that we should re-quire a more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examinaby cheap labor; we wish a healthy American community of men who themselves till the farms they own. All our legislation for the slands should be shaped with this end in islands should be shaped with this home-view; the well-being of the average home-maker must afford the true test of the maker must afford the true test of the tion at our immigration ports, the former be ing especially necessary. "The second object of a proper immigraheaithy development of the islands. The land policy should as nearly as possible be tion law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate Amer-

odeled on our homestead system. "It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly than as to any state or territory within our continental limits. The island is thriving as never before, and it is being administered crease the sum of ignorance, so potent in efficiently and honestly. Its people are now enjoying liberty and order under the pro-tection of the United States, and upon this producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs Finaily, all persons should be excluded who fact we congratulate them and ourselves. material weifare must are below a certain standard of economic fit. and jealously considered as the weifare of ness to enter our industrial field as com-petitors with American labor. There should any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for he proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to intheir products to the markets of the United States. I ask the attention of the Congress sure a decent start under American condi-tions. This would stop the influx of cheap to the need of legislation concerning the publie lands of Porto Rico.

Progress in Cubs.

gives rise to so much of bitterness in Ameri-can industrial life; and it would dry up the "In Cuba such progress has been made toevenings of the pestilential social condition in our great cities, where anarchistic organ ward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the session of the Congress closes will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then

Question of Beciprocity.

ligent criminal class. But it would

what is also in point, that is, tend to

and the resulting competition

There is general acquiesence in our pres-t tariff system as a national policy. The ent 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 dis-turb the business interests of the country by apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experi-ence in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions dosely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, matters, in closer and more friendly relations but eminently desirable, to combine with the rith us than with any other power; stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obli-gation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm estab-lishment and preservation of our present are bound by every consideration of honor in the interest of her material well-being.

"I call special attention to the need of strict conomy in expenditures. The fact that our ational needs forbid us to be niggardly in roviding whatever is actually necessary to ur well-being, should make us doubly care. national needs forbid us to be inserving to regulate its neutral use by a guaranty or our well-being, should make us doubly care-terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be iaid before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for

the building of the canal. "The true end of every great and free peo-ple should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most earnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the antire world of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or smi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the weifare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish

to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war peoples are realizing the wicked foily of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and be-lieve, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and mark-ed a stride toward their attainment.

The Mearce Destrine.

"This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as compatible with the purposes and aims of

The Monroe doctrine should be the dinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the The doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial ag grandizement by any non-American power a the expense of any American power on Ame can soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is intended to give cover to any aggressi It intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of per-

manent peace on this hemisph This doctrine has nothing to do with the

commercial relations of any Ame save that it in truth allows each of them t form such as it desires. In other words, really a guaranty of the commercial inependence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, pro-vided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any

non-American power. "Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them hand in hand, so that all of us may be uplifted together, and we rejoice over the good fortune of any of them, we gladly hail their material prosper-ity and political stability, and are concerned

and alarmed if any of them fall into indus trial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any old world military power grow up on this continent, or to be com

a military power ourselves. The peop the Americas can prosper best if left to work our their own salvation in their own way.

Powerful Nevy Urged.

"The work of upbuilding the navy must b steadily continued. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than inter national rights. Even if our flag were haul-ed down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the Isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be ; definitely and for all time to aban iden that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to be as carefully "So far from being in any way a provoca

navy 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 paece which this nation can

tion of reci-

possibly pay. "Probably no other great nation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from ag-gressiveness on our part. All we want is peace: and toward this end we wish to be

start as her own mistress; and to the beauti-ful Queen of the Antilles, as she unfolds this able to secure the same respect for our rights in return, to insure fair treatment to new page of her destiny, we extend our us commercially, and to guarantee the safety heartiest greetings and good wishes. Else-

bighest point of efficiency, so that they may be able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the nation and the honor of the fag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more form man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of use-fulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to con sider whether the pay of enlisted men upon

econd and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with creased value of the veteran soldier. Militia Laws Obsolete

"Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Dur militia law is obsolete and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and hasts of impending war to do this satisfac-torily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer or-ganizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience un-der arms, and especially for the selection in ional Guard of the several states, which are

der arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the outreak of war "That the army is not at all a mere in-

strument of destruction has been shown dur-ing the last three years. In the Philippines Juba and Porto Rico it has proved itself great constructive force, a most potent im-plement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civ-

Enlogy of Veteran

"No other citizens deserve so well of the epublic as the veterans, the survivors of hose who saved the union. They did the me deed which if left undone would have meant that all else in our history went nothing. But for their steadfast prowess i the greatest crisis of our history, all ou annals would be meaningless, and our great experiment in popular freedom and self-gov-ernment a gloomy failure. Moreover, they not only left us a united nation, but they left us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept in garty decise by which the nation was reput in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the sym-bol of all national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown allke by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

Merit System Endorsed

"The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common schools system itself. It simas the common schools system itself. It sum ply means that in clerical and other positions where the duties are entirely non-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Writles of en competitive examinations offer the only

available means in many cases for applying this system. In other cases, as where la-borers are employed, a system of registra-tion undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the writetitive examination cannot be applied, and others where it offers by no me an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of get-ting satisfactory results.

is important to have this system of tain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular pos-sessions. The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of tion to war, an adequate and highly trained the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that coun-

Treatment of Indiana

The message points out the defects in our present consular service, and recommends the passage of bills now before Congress that will increase its efficiency. Of the Indian "In my judgment the time has arrived

se with the world at lar The occurrences arising from the "Boxer" outbreak in China are reviewed in detail, and the steps taken to secure to the United States

its share of the trade of the Orient are ex-plained. The message concludes: "The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and b feit sorrow, to which the government gave full expression. When President McKinley died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expression 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 re-ceived, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and regard as to tauch the hearts of our people. In the midst ouch the hearts of our people. In the midst our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at peace with the nations of mankind; and we drmiy intend that our olicy shall be such as to continue unbrol these international relations of mutual respect and good will. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

White House, December 3, 1901.

Girts Whip a Panther.

Anna Carter and Myrtle Love, livaverage of more than 20 bushels per ng near Grant's pass. Oregon, not long acre. But should the vield be not more ngo fought and whipped a panther, than 20 bushels, the crop will be a though neither of the girls had a weamost handsome one, owing to the large on more deadly than a good-sized area sown to wheat. Many farmers ock. The girls are nieces of Judge only grow grain. But those who do ianna, who owns a large farm, and nucceed as well in growing oats and were engaged in washing clothes at a barley as in growing wheat, bence reek not far from the house, when one these foods for stock should always be of them saw a large panther crouching abundant. Some grow cattle mainly. within twenty feet of them. The big and others combine the two. The last brute was evidently getting ready to named, of course, is doubtless the safspring at them. Miss Carter, who first caught sight of the animal, had an of years, that is to say, where much armful of clothes. These she flung at farming is practicable. the panther just as he rose in the air. The brute became entangled in a sheet Quality of the Live Stock. It was a pleasurable surprise to and before it could claw itself free the note the high quality of the stock. girls had poured in on his ribs and The average of quality in cattle is head a shower of rocks which they had picked up. The unexpected attack higher than the average of cattle in our state, unless in the dairy classes. This completely rattled the panther, which opinion is not reached rashiv or withdarted away with a snarling cry. Then the girls ran to the house and sent a couple of armed men after the prowler. tion. I spent three long days in the show ring at Winnipeg making the That evening a handsome panther skin awards in the beef classes. I question was nailed on the side of the barn.

Not Up in Geography.

A certain minister of Greater New awards at several shows and at all of York is determined that his young their fairs were evidences that much iaughter shall not know the dark side of orthodox religion. The miss went of the stock. I noted carefully the to the country with her mother during character of the herds that grazed the past summer, and there found a along the railroad and everywhere the playmate in the youthful daughter of high average of the quality of the stock village teacher. One day the followwas in evidence. ing conversation was overheard: You've told a story." said the village The quality of the grass is good. girl accusingly. "Don't you know Many of the settlers came from Onwhere folks go that tell stories?" tarto and had been schooled as to the No." replied the New York miss. value of good stock before going west. Where do they go?" "They go to The railroads and the government hell," "Where's hell?" "Why, Mamie have taken a deep interest in making Blank, you a minister's daughter and it less difficult and costly to the farmion't know where hell is!" "Well, I ers to secure good males. ion't care," answered the accused. "I never was in a geography class in my life."-New York Times.

goes to Sunday school every Sunday, always receives a nickel from his father to place in the collection plate. where. Last Sunday his father gave him two nickels, saying: "One is for the Lord

the land that lies toward the n Adapted to Stock and Grain Freducti The region under consideration is.

however, mainly adapted to growing A Weekly Republican grain and grazing stock. Much of it is adapted to growing both grain and Newspaper Devoted to the stock, but certain areas, especially towards the mountains, are only adapted Best Interests of X X to ranching, except where irrigation will yet be introduced. This, of course, 1 2 3 3 can be done successfully along the many streams that flow down from the Rockies and water the country towards Columbus, the east and north. The adaptation of the country for wheat production is of a high character. The cool nights that usually characterize the ripening season are eminently favorable to the County of Platte, filling of the grain, and to the securing of a plump berry, and consequently large yields. The crop this year is a magnificent one. In Manitoba and the

The State of _Nebraska_ territories it should certainly give an THE United States. and the Rest of Mankind. 223

est of the three during a long course The Unit of Measure with Us is

-THE-

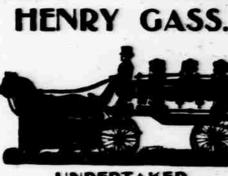
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many of them free and others reasonably cheap. Information will gladly be given by any agent of the Canadian government, whose advertisement appears else-

could make such a showing in cattle.

It was my privilege to make the

Reasons for Quality in Stock.

Those who are anxious of changing their residence should bear in mind that the lands in Western Canada are Juvenile Discrimination A little Germantown (Pa.) boy, who

Our First "A' less President.

try's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with

Caution is Urged.

'An additional reason for coution in deal- any general tariff change at this time. Doubt ing with corporations is to be found in the pternational commercial conditions of tobusiness conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealch have made them very potent factors in international commer-America has only just competition begun to assume that commanding position the international business world which we elieve will more and more be hers. It is of the utinost importance that this position not jeoparded, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natuai resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity

"Disaster to great business enterprises can without injury to our home industries. Just never have its effects limited to the men at how far this is must be determined accordthe top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn icy to meet our shifting the first out of our tariff polfarthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may

deprived of even have necessities. 'In facing new industrial conditions, the "In facing new industrial conditions, the that will cover the difference between the whole history of the world shows that legis- labor cost here and abroad. The well-being ation will generally be both unwise and inlation will generally be both unwine and in-effective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In dealing with business interests, for the government to un-dertake by crude and ill-considered legisla-tion to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reach, ing national disaster that it would be prefer-able to undertake nothing at all. "All this is true and wat it is also true

"All this is true: and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baieful consequences; and a resoute and practical effort must be made to

Geverage

"It is no limitation upon property rights freedom of contract to require that when en receive from government the privilege of sing business under corporate form, which is then from individual remeanability.

The Philippine Problem.

economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law. "Our first duty is to see that the protection In the Philippines our problem is larger. They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Gur earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and difbe sought for so far as it can safely be done these people upward along the stony and dif-ficuit path that leads to self-government. We if we fail to show forethought and preparahope to make our administration of the is-iands honorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filipinos themicy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point selves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosper-ity and of governmental honesty and effici-ency has been attained in the Philippines "There should be no cessation in the work" dredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Pur than ever before in their history. of the wage-worker is a prime considerati

try and of governmental honewy and empirical properties of the stage-storker is a prime consideration of conversion legislation of the proper pro-tection necessary to our infuscing and the proper pro-etable are railers in pro-etable are ordered. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products by giving as some thing in return. Their ability to purchase the struct by giving as some thing in return. Their ability to purchase the struct by so arranging our tariff as to en-which we can use without harm to our year industries and labor, or the use of which with of in associates and structly. Such descrittor of due structly for which we can use without harm to our year industries and labor, or the use of which with of in associates and structury of the structure of Governor Taff as pro-state and to a take the yound for the structury of our interests where we are not which we can use without harm to our year which we can use without harm to our year industries and labor, or the use of which with the structure the point in the wat has test by show themseives fit to exer-net and she to supply eur own markets

"Our people intend to abide by the Monn we s procity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of na-tional interest why the policy should be held western hemisphere. The navy offers us the to have a member of a tribe. The General Western hemisphere. The navy offers us the to have a member of a tribe. The General was too early to start for Sunday to have a peculiar application, and I most earnestly ask your attention to the wisdom. It sets direct-indeed to the wisdom. The Monroe doctrine anything but a subearnestly ask your attention to the wisdom. indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we de-sired, that she should stand, in international to the craven and the weaking. its provisions some sixty thousand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. A stop

mational to the craven and the weakling. relations "It is not possible to improvise a navy should be put upon the indiscriminate per-of honor built and the men trained long in advance. measures In the late war with Spain the ships that measures In the late war with Spain the ships that indian to late any other man on his own Indian to late any other man on his own Indian to late any other man on his own Indian to late any other man on his own Indian to late any other man on his own Indian to late any other man on his own Indian to late any other man on his own Indian to late any other man on his own dealt the decisive blows at Manila and San-tiago had been launched from two to fourrriage laws of the Indians ground. The ma ald be made the same as those of the

teen 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 "In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty. "It was forethought and preparation which ;

degradation resulting from the liquor traf-fic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accipossess exclusive control, every effort should dent of events puts in supreme command a

be made to bring it about. "I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to Commemorate the One Hun-dwatth Angivergery of the Louisiana Pur

chase. This purchase was the greatest in-stance of expansion in our history. It def-initely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the fore-most power in the Western Hemisphere. The national government should be represented at the exposition by a full and complete set of exhibits. "The people of Charleston, with great en ergy and civic spirit, are carrying on an ex-position which will continue throughout most

position which will continue throughout most of the present sension of the Congress. I heartily commond this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the en-couragement that can be given it. "For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of science, the Condus Office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper and more sat-isfactory work, in the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic and noticity advance.

school, the little boy sat on the porch steps in the warm sunshine, playing with the two nickels. After a while he dropped one of them and it disappeared down a crack. Without a moment's hesitation and still clutching the remaining coin in his clenched fist. he looked up at his father, exclaiming: "Oh. pop! there goes the Lord's nickel!"-Philadelphia Record.

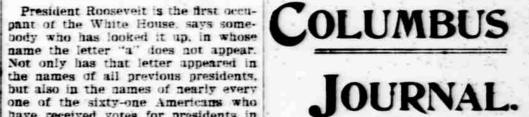
Reversing His Surname.

Ernest Seton-Thompson, the wellstarch with medicinal properties. Defiknown writer and author, has been ance starch contains the solution that granted permission by Justice Bischoff brings all washable goods back to in the New York supreme court to health or newness. It makes any washhange his name to that of Ernest able arcticle of apparel look like new. Thompson-Seton. Mr. Seton-Thomp-Any grocer will sell you a 16-oz. packson in his petition said that the surage for 10 cents. Use it once and you will never buy any other. Made by name of Thompson was a pseudonym adopted by his family, which hid from magnetic Starch Co., Omaha, Neb. the English government after having taken part in the Jacobite rebellion in May Still Be Had at an Advance. Chartreuse is not to go as a result of 1745.

A Choice of Ertla. "I told you." said the teacher, apologetically to Tommy. "that I should

whip you if you did not tell your father you had run away from school, didn't I" "That's all right." responded Thomas. "I didn't tell him. One of your lickin's is a picnic by the side of one of dad's."-Stray Stories.

name the letter "a" does not appear. Not only has that letter appeared in the names of all previous presidents. but also in the names of nearly every one of the sixty-one Americans who have received votes for presidents in the electoral college down to William J. Bryan. There are only eight exceptions to this rule.





thing Required of a

Clothes Get Sick And cannot be ironed into shape

again without the introduction of a

the abandonment of the famous old

monastery where it has always been

made. One of the brethren has be-

come a secular priest for the express purpose of looking after the liqueuc.

Rub a little butter on the fingers

A wise man enjoys the little he has

and on the anife when seeding raisins

while the fool is looking for more.

The price is to be advanced.

to avoid the stickiness.

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