PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

Document Deals Voluminously with Questions of State-Tariff Left for Future Communication---Position of the Government Toward Organized Labor--- Dealing with Illegal Combinations.

Congress, read at the opening of the short session of that body, deals voleminously with questions of state. The subject of tariff revision is left for a further communication. Substantially the message is as follows: To the Senate and House of Represen-Catives:

The nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is of course primarily due to the high individcal average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; But an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although of course applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions.

Caution Against Extravagance. The enlargement of scope of the func-Cions of the national government required by our development as a nation nvolves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of prosperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battle ships and forts, public buildings, and improved waterways are Investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary

ncrease of the ordinary expenses of gov-Capital and Labor. In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life the dominant note is the rote of industrialism; and the relations of capital and labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power the cirmstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the federal authorities whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by tribuly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance, to the federal courts, interfernce with the malls, or interstate com merce, or molestation of federal property. which they are unable to face call for help, then the federal government may Interfere, but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference Stself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the questions which have caused the breach of orderfor to keep order is a primary duty and In a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until or Columbia and ir the territories the federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor ouestion is only ocute in populous centers of commerce. manufactures, or mining. Nevertheless. Both in the enactment and to the enforcement of law the federal government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the state governments, espeing labor. 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 organfration of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker, All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for Ohe rights of others. There are in this habiteally, and other labor unions which Bave often, been among the most effecfive agents in working for good citizen-

their fellows to join with them in organtrations They have a legal right, which occording to circumstances, may or may not be a moral right, to refuse to work In company with men who decline to join circumstances the right to commit vio-Dence upon those, whether capitalists or wage-workers, who refuse to support their organizations, or who side with these with whom they are at odds; for mob rule is intolerable in any form. The amendment and strengthening ommended, and the passage of a law requiring the adoption of a block sig-

the wrongdoing of any great corporation.

Of course any violence, brutality, or cor-

ruption, should not for one moment be

dents urged. Unions of Government Employes.

mal system, to prevent railroad acci-

The message continues: There is no objection to employes of the government forming or belonging to enions; but the government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against con-union men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under ft. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for government employes to band hemselves together for the purpose of exterting impreper'y high salaries from the government. Especially is this true of these within the classified service. The letter carriers, both municipal and rural, ere as a whole an excellent body of pubhe servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by arguing their claims fairly and honorably fore the Congress, and not by tanding Sogether for the defeat of those congressen who refuse to give promises which they can not in conscience give. The Administration has already taken steps co prevent and punish abuses of this na-Cure; but it will be wise for the Congress to supplement this action by legislation.

Bureau of Labor. Much can be done by the government | means. But these resources must be used labor matters merely by giving pub- in such Belty to certain conditions. The bureau nent. of labor has done excellent work of this of the bureau of iabor into the Colorado mining strike, as this is a strike in which | therefore desirable: certain very evil targes, which are more or less at work everywhere under the conditions of modern industrialism, became startlingly prominent.

Corporations. When we come to deal with great coroct directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations Cerstate commerce, and interstate commerce is peculiarly the field of the general governmen'. It is an absurdity to exexations by state action. It is difficult to matters should be left to the states, beexame more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporawhat are never sparated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. The national structive, or demagogic spirit would, in probability, mean that nothing what- | called scrip. ever would be accomplished, and, with plute certainty, that if anything were ed it would be of a harmful The American people need to have shown-that is, moderation se, the earnest desire to avoid any damage, and yet the quiet deion to proceed, step by step.

ut halt and without hurry, in cum-

President Roosevelt's message to inating or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to in terstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. 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 and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are necessary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporations successfully, and such man must have great rewards But these corporations should be man aged with due regard to the interest o the public as a whole. Where this can be done under the present laws it must

> others should be enacted to supplement bureau of corporations has made careful preliminary investigation of many important corporations. It will make a special report on the beef industry.

be done. Where these laws come short

Bureau of Corporations. The policy of the bureau is to accomplish the purposes of its creation by cooperation, not antagonism; by making constructive legislation, not destructive prosecution, the immediate object of its inquiries; by conservative investigation of law and fact, and by refusal to issue incomplete and hence necessarily inaccurate reports. Its policy being thus one of open inquiry into, and not attack upon, business, the tureau has been able to gain not only the confidence, but, better still, the co-operation of men engaged in legitimate business. The bureau offers to the Congress the

means of getting at the cost of production of our various great staples of com-

Rebates. Above all else we must strive to keer 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 railroad is to blame makes no difference; the rebate must be stopped, the abuses of law. the private car and private terminal track and side-track systems must be stopped, 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 tariffs published by the carrier must be at least one-half. enforced. While I am of the opinion that at present it would be undesirable, if it

were not impracticable, finally to cothe the Interstate Commerce Commission lating to citizenship of the United States with general authority to fix railroad ought also to be made the subject of rates I do not believe that, as a fair security to shippers, the Commission should be vested with the power, where a given expatriation may be assumed to have rate has been challenged and after full been accomplished, how long an Amerhearing found to be unreasonable, to deder has been restored. In the District cide, subject to judicial review, what shall be a reasonable rate to take its whether any degree of protection should place; the ruling of the commission to be extended to one who has made the ake effect immediately, and to obtain declaration of intention to become a citiunless and until it is reversed by the zen of the United States but has not secourt of review. In my judgment the cured naturalization, are questions of most important legislative act now need- serious import, involving personal rights When one nation wrongs another tions is this act to confer on the Interstate Commerce Commission the power Yet upon these questions our laws are to revise rates and regulations, the re-silent. I recommend that an examination vised rate to at once go into effect, and | be made into the subjects of citizenship, to stay in effect unless and until the expatriation, and protection of Americourt of review reverses it.

Much space is here devoted to a legislation. consideration of the problem of the proper housing of the poor in our great cities, and the importance of a proper solution of the question shown. on the matter in the two houses charged On this subject the message says: There should be severe child-labor and

factory-inspection laws. It is very desirable that married women should not work in factories. The prime duty of the man ship and for unlifting the condition of is to work, to be the breadwinner; the those whose welfare should be closest to prime duty of the woman is to be the our hearts. But when any labor union mother, the housewife. All questions of such elasticity as is consistent with safe seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve tariff and finance sink into utter insigproper ends by improper means, all good nificance when compared with the trecitizens and more especially all honorable | mendous, the vital importance of trying public servants must oppose the wrong- to shape conditions so that these two doing as resolutely as they would oppose duties of the man and of the woman can circumstances. If a race does not have plenty of children, or if the children do Interacted. Wage-workers have an entire not grow up, or if when they grow up eight to organize and by all peaceful and they are unhealthy in body and stunted benerable means to endeavor to persuade or vicious in mind, then that race is de- you later. cadent, and no heaping up of wealth, no splendor of momentary material prosper ity, can avail in any degree as offsets.

Agriculture. The Department of Agriculture has their organizations. They have under no grown into an educational institution with a faculty of two thousand specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriaates, directly and indirectly, six millions of dollars annually to carry on this work It reaches every state and territory in the Union and the islands of the sea lateof the employers' liability law is rec- ly come under our flag. Co-operation is had with the state experiment stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully search ed for new varieties of grains, fruits. grasses, vegetables, trees, and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our coun-

During the two and a half years that have elapsed since the passage of the reclamation act rapid progress has been made 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 the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available. The reclamation act has been found to be rebroad in its provisions that a wide range

it. At the same time, economy is guaranteed by the fact that the funds must ultimately be returned to be used over Forests. It is the cardinal principle of the forest-reserve policy of this Administration the reserves are for use. Whatever interferes with the use of their re-

of undertakings has been possible under

Although the wisdom of creating forkind in many different directions. I shall est reserves is nearly everywhere heartshortly lay before you in a special mes- ily recognized, yet in a few localities sage the full report of the investigation there has been misunderstanding and complaint. The following statement is

The forest-reserve policy can be successful only when it has the full support of the people of the West. It can not safely, and should not in any case, be imposed upon them against their will. But neither can we accept the views of those porations the need for the government to whose only interest in the forest is temporary; who are anxious to reap what

they have not sown and then move away. leaving desolation behind them. The making of forest reserves within railroad and wagon-road land-grant limits will hereafter, as for the past three pect to eliminate the abuses in great cor- years, be so managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1897, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas covered by land grants appear to be essential to the presperity of settlers, miners, or others, the government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the Federal elections. The details of such a arms as we interfered to put a stop to pending to encourage American capital to nment alone can deal adequately recent past, be withdrawn from sale or law may be safely left to the wise discre- intolerable conditions in Cuba are neces- seek investment in the islands in railwith these great corporations. To try to entry pending the completion of such deal with them in an intemperate, de- negotiations with the owners of the land

grants as will prevent the creation of so-Establishment of game reserves wherein may be preserved specimens act or opinion as an elector; and provi- principles of civil and religious liberty of our wild animals which are now e to show the very qualities that rapidly tending toward extinction is urged.

The veterans of the civil war have a

managed in a more satisfactory manner than is now the case

The progress of the Indians toward civlization, though not rapid, is perhaps all that could be hoped for in view of the circumstances. It is commonly declared that the slow advance of the Indians is due to the unsatisfactory character of the men appointed to take immediate charge of them, and to some extent this s true. While the standard of the employes in the Indian service shows great aprovement over that of bygone years, and while actual corruption or flagrant dishonesty is now the rare exception, it nevertheless the fact that the salarles paid Indian agents are not large enough to attract the best men to that field of work. To achieve satisfactory results the official in charge of an Indian tribe should possess the high qualifications which are required in the manager of a large business, but only in exceptiona cases is it possible to secure men of such type for these positions.

Postal Service. In the Postoffice Department the servive has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue satisfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was \$9,358,181.10 or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts amounting to \$143,382,624.34. The expenditures were \$152,362,116.70, an increase of about 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 appropriation of \$12,-956 637.35 for the continuation and extension of the tural 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 12,600,000 of people in rural districts remote from postoffices, and that there were pending at that time 3,859 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 secondclass mailing privilege. The average increase in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and ending June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated), is 40.47 per cent, as compared with 25.46 per cent for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the

four-year period immediately preceding The message here points out the need for improvement in our consular system, advises the creation of a national art gallery and suggests the enactment of a national quarantine

Extravagance in Printing.

I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding government publications, and especially to the fact that altogether too many of these publications are printed. There is a constant tendency to increase their number and their volume. It is an unproperty in interstate or foreign derstatement to say that no appreciable by any device whatever be transported tial benefit would accrue from, decreasat a less rate than that named in the ing the amount of printing now done by

Laws Concerning Citizenship Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those rescientific inquiry with a view to probable further legislation. By what acts ican citizen may reside abroad and receive the protection of our passport, and often producing friction between this government and foreign governments. cans abroad, with a view to appropriate

Currency The attention of the Congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees with the duty, take up the matter of our sible 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 Every silver dollar should be made law redeemable in gold at the option

Merchant Marine. I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our merchant marine by appropriate legisla-

Tariff. On the tariff I shall communicate with

Immigration and Naturalization. In dealing with the questions of immigration and naturalization it is indisensable 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 American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity; while to try to draw a distinction between the map whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere absurdity. Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound com-

mon sense, but not of birthplace or of There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. But the citizenship of this country should not be lebased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well-being among our wage-workers, and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wage-worker; and above all we should not admit any man of an unworthy type. any man concerning whom we can say that he will himself be a bad citizen, or that his children and grandchildren will They have great natural riches, and if detract from instead of adding to the

sum of the good citizenship of the country. Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Under the Constitution it is in the power of the Congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and pathy. We would interfere with them of the naturalization laws. The courts aggression to the detriment of the enhaving power to naturalize should be tire body of American nations. definitely named by national authority; may be conferred should be definitely prescribed; publication of impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court: the form and wording of all certificates issued should be uniform throughout the country, and the courts should be required to make returns to the Secretary of State

Protection of Elections. The power of the government to proecognized and affirmed by repeated decs no enemy of free government more corruption of the electorate. No one de-

at stated periods of all naturalizations

conferred.

nade by political committees.

claim upon the nation such as no other | No subject is better worthy the atten- tion should desire eagerly to give exbody of our citizens possess. The pen- tion of the Congress than that portion of pression to its horror on an occasion like

sion bureau has never in its history been | the report of the Attorney-General dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases. I should not call your attention to them; but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are not exceptional: they are precisely similar in kind to what occurs again and again in the case of criminals who have sufficient means to enable them to take advantage of a system of procedure which has grown up in the Federal courts and which amounts in effect to making the law easy of enforcement against the man who has no money, and difficult of enforcement, even to the point of sometimes securing immunity, as regards the man who has money. In criminal cases the writ of the United States should run throughout its borders. The wheels of justice should not be clogged, as they have been clegged in the cases above mentioned, where it has proved absoluteimpossible to bring the accused to the place appointed by the Constitution for his triak

At present the interests of the innocent man are amply safeguarded; but the interests of the government, that is, the interests of honest administration that is the interests of the people, are not recognized as they should be. No subject better warrants the attention of the Congress. Indeed, no subject better warrants the attention of the bench and

he bar throughout the United States. Many suggestions for the improve ment of conditions in Alaska are made, among others the admission of delegate from that territory to con-

Hawaii and Porto Rico. The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold, and dispose property upon the same conditions as given other inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definite requirements. In Hawaii Congress should give the governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged The marine-hospital service should be empowered to study leprosy in the is lands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the governor of Porto Rico. Foreign Policy.

In treating of our foreign policy and of the attitude that this great nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the army and the navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the nation finds its expression, should keep ever vividly n mind the fundamental fact that it is impossible to treat our foreign policy whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing 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 unsupport ed by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no inention 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.

The steady aim of this nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive shall prevail throughout the world the peace which are highly undesirable. which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be shunned to set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind. is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safe-guarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and performs its duty toward

There is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. wrongs many others, there is no tribubrought. Either it is necessary supincly premium upon brutality and aggression, or else it is necessary for the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its rights. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations, it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should unfit. completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another.

Arbitration Treatles. We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties with us. Furthermore, at the request of the Interparliamentary Union, an eminent body composed of practical ernment in a second Hague conference. at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed by the first Hague con-

ference itseif. Policy on Western Hemisphere. 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. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that 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 wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western States to the Monroe doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power.

Our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized society they may rest assured that they will be treated by us in a spirit of cordial and heloful symstate laws having special application. and abroad had violated the rights of the Philippines by In asserting the Menroe doctrine, in

the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our strong appeal is made to our sympathies. There are occasional crimes committed tect the integrity of the elections of its | not our manifest duty to endeavor at and our sympathy with those who have ways. suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which such a course is justifends or excuses corruption, and it would the action shall take must depend upon seem to follow that none would oppose the circumstances of the case; that is, vigorous measures to eradicate it. I upon the degree of the atrocity and upon tion of the Congress, but it should go sarily very few. Yet it is not to be exas far as under the Constitution it is pected that a people like ours, which in possible to go, and should include severe spite of certain very obvious shortcompenalties against him who gives or re- ings, nevertheless as a whole shows by ceives a bribe intended to influence his its consistent practice its belief in the sions for the publication not only of the and of orderly freedom, a people among expenditures for nominations and elec- whom even the worst crime, like the tions of all candidates but also of all crime of lynching, is never more than contributions received and expenditures sporadic, so that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental rights-it is inevitable that such a na-

that of the massacre of the Jews in tematic and long-extended cruelty and oppression as the cruelty and oppression which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

Rights of American Citizens Abroad. Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the principles which we accept as axiomatic. It is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad.

The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work is no more patriotic duty before us as a people than to keep the navy adequate to the needs of this country's position We have undertaken to build the Isthmian canal. We have undertaken to se cure for ourselves our just share in the rade of the Orient. We have undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We ontinue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe doctrine to the western homisphere. Unless our attitude n these and all similar matters is to be mere boastful sham we can not afford to abandon our naval programme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war But our protestations upon behalf o peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were im potent to make them good.

he army at the maximum. Peace cam the Philippines, and now our army o handle their men in masses, as it is ilso important that the national guard grade of proficiency.

Great progress has been made in pro tecting our coasts by adequate fortincations with sufficient guns. We should, however, pay much more heed than at present to the development of an extenpeace of justice. There are kinds of all our more important harbors. These mines have beer proved to be a most for-The Philippines.

In the Philippine islands there has cen during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely as we shun unrighteous war. The goal got the upper hand of the insurgents The Philippine people, or, to speak more accurately, the many tribes, and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who so to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterly incapable of existing in independence at all or of building up a civdization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and nal before which the wrongdoer can be bigher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I to acquiesce in the wrong, and thus put | most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone not in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be inefinitely posteoned if our people are feelish exough to turn the attention of he Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just covernment, and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally On the other hand our people must

> ng share in their own government, and ernment of the islands as have their coleagues who are Americans, while in the Within two years we shall be trying the Meanwaile our own people should renember that there is need for the high-

st standard of conduct among the Amercans sent to the Philippine islands, not only among the public servants but among the private 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 ration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to needs of the islands. There is no higher bedy of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine islands under Gov. 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 numerous laws have from time to time only in the last resort, and then only of the Executive and of the Congress. been, enacted for that purpose, which if it became evident that their inability. There is need of a vigilant and disintersource is to be avoided by every possible have been supplemented in a few states or unwillingness to do justice at home ested support of our public servants in to those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in reality the testimony upon which naturalization taking such steps as we have taken in been their worst enemies. This will regard to Cuba, Venezuela, and Panama. | continue to be the case as long as they and in endeavoring to circumscribe the strive to make the Filipinos independent. theater of war in the far East, and to and stop all industrial development of secure the open door in Chica, we have the islands by crying out against the acted in our own interest as well as in laws which would bring it on the ground own interests are not greatly involved, unwise, but are most harmful to the Filinines, who do not need independence at all but who do reed good laws, good on so vast a scale and of such peculiar public servants, and the industrial deown officials is inherent and has been least to show our disapproval of the deed in the islands is favored in all legitimate

be justifiable and proper. What form tainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if rected against bribery and corruption in which we could interfere by force of ment into law of the legislation now roads, in factories, in plantations, and

> The White House, Dec. 5, 1994. Dolphin in Eastern River.

The Navy. of upbuilding the American navy. There

The Army. Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper By law our army is fixed at a maximum one hundred thousand and a minimum insurrection in the Philippines we kept has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require twenty-eight thousand men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the nation, it is not now so large as the nolice force of New York or Chicago rela tively to the population of either city. 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 of the several states should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, espe cially in convection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maenuvers at Mapassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of regulars and national guard took part than was ver before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized ration has relatively to its population, such a diminutive army as ours; and while the army is so small we are not to be ex cused if we fail to keep it at a very high

keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the three yards of valenciennes lace are Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in nto more friendly relations with the rest the Pacific eccan and along its coasts, of mankind. In pursuance of this policy the Philippines have played and will play The outside edge is then shaped to an important part, and that our interests treaties of arbitration with all powers have been served in more than one way which are willing to enter into these 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 chare of the statesmen from all countries. I have world's work, and this particular ricce asked the Powers to join with this gov-, of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem presented to us in the Phille- ing illustration will be of great bene- time being, and when he is touched by pine islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the Orient. More distinctly than any of the powers we are end-avoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasas far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental carality with our own. There are commissioners, judges, and governors in the islands who are Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the govlower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipines. experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature.

political reasons and have insisted that choosing the public servants consid-There should be a comprehensive revision | the United States or had invited foreign | the United States. Unfortunately hither- gives to the returning party a word that capitalists must not "exploit" the gest the object in the same way, but islands. Such proceedings are not only each according to his individual horror as to make us doubt whether it is velopment that can only come if the in- on until guessed, when the other half vestment of American and foreign capital of the company goes out and they re-

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a | HIDING THE MISTLETOE: A! dangerous and none so insidious as the fiable. But in extreme cases action may view to their advantage. We should cer- form in line, single file, and march this is not done it will be a wrong to the music stops. They then proceed extend our shipping laws to them. I to hunt the mistletoe, which the leadrecommend the enactment of a law di-our power to remedy it. The cases in earnestly hope for the immediate enact-rected against bribary and correction in which we could interfere by force. THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

> Mr. Otis O. Story and Capt. Burne ham captured a small dolphin in the river at Essex, Mass., recently which measured 6 feet 6 inches. It is presumed that it got into the river by runring after the berring fish for food.



The sparrows of the air, of small ac-Our Cod doth view. Whether they fall or mount— He guards us, too. Consider.

The lilies that do neither spin nor Yet are most fair— What profit all this care And al! this toil?

The birds that have vest weeks God gives them_food-Much more our Father seek

-Christina Rossetti.

A Weighing Contest. Here is a jolly kind of entertainment for you boys and girls to make use of the next time you give a party. It will please your little guests ever so much Get two sets of scales, one to weigh large articles and one for the smaller of sixty thousand men. When there was things. For some of the tiny objects suggested below it will perhaps be better to buy a cheap pair at a toy shop. Having arranged for the weighing, select a number of articles to be weighed. Have these as unlike and deceptive as possible, so that there really will be great difficulty in deciding. For instance, the following list:

> A man's hat and a book. A pair of scissors and a bunch of

A boot and a pasteboard box (con taining, say, a stone or something very heavy). A large book and a pasteboard box

(this one empty).

A watch and a bottle of ink. A pen nib and a feather. A pin and a little piece of paper. An envelope and a postcard. A one-cent piece and a bow or rib

A doll and a shoe A rubber ball and a sponge.

Arrange the articles beforehand, and games. let each boy and girl write down on a slip of paper which of the two articles in each lot they think is the heavier. civilized and uncivilized nations, is as over hand, and could do it just as well The competitor hands the list, signed, follows: of course, to the judge. Then com- One child stands in the middle of a at all, providing the rope was fastened mences the weighing.

midable safeguard against hostile neets. guessing the greatest number correct- by the chin, saying:

A Dainty Handkerchief Apron. Have any of our readers ever seen the pretty aprons made of hardkerchiefs? It is a gift that will delight



your friends. To make this pretty and useful gift two embroidered handkerchiefs, or two gentleman's initial silk handkerchiefs, one yard of hamburg insertion, three yards of one-inch ribbon, four yards of baby ribbon and

required. Cut one of the handkerchiefs into four parts diagonally and join to the other with the valenciennes insertion. give the rounded effect, edged with valenciennes insertion run with baby ribbon and valenciennes lace. The belt is made of inch-wide insertion laced with baby ribbon an inch wide

fit to you in making this apron. A Little Window-Garden. Here is something children can grow in their own windows: some raw peanuts and plant in a pot of good earth. They will sprout, and very soon a pretty leaved vine will be

running over the top of the pot. The saucer garden is a dainty thing. Put in the middle of a saucer a single pine cone, and place moss about it. Sprinkle the cone with mustard seed, and then keep the whole very moist. The seeds will sprout, and soon the tiny plants will be covered with tiny yellow flowers. Canary seed and fine grass may also be planted.—national Magazine.

Christmas Day Games For the children are as necessary as a plum pudding, and they are welcome

to many grownups. SANTA CLAUS PACK: All form in line and march to a lively strain on the piano to the next room, where a table holds the contents of Santa Claus' pack. They look at every object on the table and then march back. The company now divides in half, one-half leaving the room, the table and its contents having been covered. Those remaining choose seeing, the piano begins to play again, your friends. and the others return. The leader which rhymes with the object chosen. Thus, if it was a ball, he might men-

tion the word "hall." The returning party now proceed to guess what object has been chosen, and they express their guess by acting in pantomime. They do not all sugfancy; but they must all agree upon the object they will guess. If wrong they go out for another trial, and so main and select the object for the others to guess.

about the room or several rooms until somewhere during the march. The finder must effect a return to the starting point without being touched by the leader.

SANTA CLAUS' SLEIGH: Six girls are harnessed to a little sleigh or sled. and the white ribbon reins are held by a seventh. The sled is filled with small parcels in colored papers containing Christmas crackers or any trifles as favors. The party goes round the room several times, disthumb slightly apart. pensing the favors to the young men. | Movement: Reverse, bringing the grinding the muscles thoroughly

who proceed to select partners and tree, and in one end of the rope make dance until a signal from the leader a strong loop large enough to hold calls all to march around the room your foot. Now you are to pull yourand back to their places.

Left and Right Hands. ward, as it were, and the impression | deal of strain on your foot in the loop being reversed in the brain. This ap you do not stir. Now you are doing pears strange, doesnt' it? But it is exactly what is done by the man who

not more so than what follows. Take a soft pencil in your right hand and write a word upon your forehead; then look in a mirror to see what you have produced. You know that when writing is reflected in a mirror the characters read backward in the reflection.

If you wonder why your playmates laugh when they see what you have written, look at yourself in the mirror. You will find the word reflected so that the letters are produced toward the right, when they should read to the left, so it will be backward upon your ferebead.

Now write upon a piece of paper and place this on your forehead; this time the writing, when reflected, will appear to be produced from right to Another amusing experiment con-

and in trying to write or draw a design with both at the same time. The movements of the two hands must be simultaneous The left hand will make exactly the same movements as the right, but in

sists in taking a pencil in each hand

the opposite directions. You will then have two words or designs, but one will be just the reverse of the other.

Laughter Games.

The children of many nations have games that consist in saying or doing something funny while each child tries not to smile, giggle or laugh. The Eskimos, the North American Indians, A newspaper and a package of tacks. | the Italians and the Germans all have a great variety of these laughter

> One of them, which is almost the same among the children of both the tators. You climb up the rope hand

ring formed by the others. In turn to the limb. A prize should be given to the one they step up to the one and pluck her "Aunty thick and thin pluck you by the chin; ee me laugh or smile I must take your place awhile."

> Now it seems easy enough to say these words without laughing or grinning-when you read about it. But it isn't a bit easy when you try it. Candle Trick. How would you arrange, with a

in such a position that all but one would see it, and that person must not be blindfolded? Place the candle upon the head of the person who is not to see it. Should there be a mirror in the room, and this one person should make use of it, he does not see the candle, but

com full of people, to place a candle

only its reflection. Fish and the Sixth Sense.

It is stated that there are some indications that fishes possess a sixth sense, the organs of which are the pores of the head and of the latteral band. This band is a row of little canals connected with the external world by holes through the scales. In trese cavities, under which runs a large nerve, are found nerve heads or terminations like these of other sense organs. The use of this apparatus is unknown.

Jolly Blindfold Game.

In "Parlor Blind Man" the leader is blindfolded, while the other players stand or sit about the room. The manand leaving enough of the ribbon at lager of the game has told each child either end for ties. The accompany- what animal he is to represent for the the blinded child he must imitate the noise made by that particular animal. repeating the noise three times if requested. From the noise thus made the "blind man" must guess the former's name. If successful, the child named takes the place of the blindfolded one, and so the game goes on. For instance, one child mews like a cat, another barks like a dog, still an-

other hisses like a goose, and so on.

World's Lawmaking Bodies. The name of the lawmaking bodies in the United States is the congress. in England, the parliament; in France, the assembly: in Germany, the reichstag; in Holland, the states general; in Spain, the cortes; in Greece, the boule, and in Denmark,

the landsthing.

How to Lift Oneself Up. impossible it is for a man to lift him- olas. We know how readily fishes self from the ground by pulling on recognize their mates, and how quickthe strap of his boots. Other things by brooding fishes repel intruders of are supposed to be equally impossible. their own or other species. Someone of them being to lift one's self by thing besides seeing them, perhaps means of a rope and pulley.

Throw a rope over the limb of a various other ways.

self up as the boy in the picture is doing. You stand on the ground with your left foot in the loop of the rope You know that your eye sees objects | and pull your best on the other end of upside-down, the head being down the rope, but, though you feel a good

> pulling on his bootstraps. By this time you are convinced that there is a trick to it Indeed there

tries to lift himself over the fence by



have no trouble in performing it. Bear your weight on the rope in your hands and lift your legs, swinging them upward from your hips. The result will be that your feet will go up about three feet from the ground, while the rope in your hands will sink till your head is about on a level with your

Now climb up the rope, "hand over hand," till your head is above your feet and lift your feet as before, pull-

ing on the rope at the same time. You do not easily pull yourself up this way, but it looks so to the specwithout having your foot in the oop

The Laughing Game. The laughing game is one of the jolliest. It requires no preparation whatever, but may be played by a roomful of boys and girls the moment it is suggested. Any number of play ers may take part in it. They first select a leader, who should be a bright, alert, quick-witted boy, capable of preserving his self-possession while fun and laughter are going on

all around him. The players seat themselves in a sircle, and the leader takes his place in the center. He holds in his hand a white handkerchief, which he has knotted so as to make it partly solid. When everything is ready the leader tosses the handkerchief up in the air, and then every player must begin laughing. But they must all stop laughing by the time the handkerchief reaches the floor, and if any one does not stop and the leader catches him either laughing or smiling he imposes a forfeit or a fine. Or, instead of making the detected laugher pay a forfeit, he may be required to drop out of the circle. If played in this way the players drop out one after another, until only one is left, and that one wins

The Paper Duel. Two boys are piaced back to back with balls made of soft paper in their hands. Two other boys are their seconds, to pick up the balls. They walk away from each other about eight feet. turn around and throw the balls at each other until one is hit. The seconds pick up the ball whenever they fall and replace the duelists.

Toy Boat.

If you will make a toy boat from a sheet of ceiluloid, put in a deck of cork, and above the cork an upper deck of blotting paper, and then saturate the edge of the blotter at the stern of the boat with ether, or some other volatile chemical, the boat will propel itself about in the water at a rapid rate. The motion is due to the turning of the liquid into a gas which pushes the boat. Care must be taken not to bring this boat near a flame, for both celluloid and ether eastly catch fire.

How Fishes Talk.

Fishes undoubtedly communicate with their fellows. Even if they cannot "talk." they have other means of communication that are better No doubt you have often heard how adapted to their needs, says St. Nichsome sense of which we have no con-While this is perfectly true in the caption, may do this. Many fishes case of a straight pull, there is a very communicate with their fellows by simple way to do it which you may means of sounds produced through some object, which they remember easily prove to the astonishment of the medium of their air-bladders, by grinding their teeth together, and in

SANDOW'S WRIST AND HAND EX ERCISES.



as strong as its weakest link." The turn to ready position and repeat. hands, fingers and wrists are often overlooked in the desire for a big bi-

Here are a series of movements spe-

EXERCISE 1-Position: Fingers | Movement: (a) Extend fingers to close together, thumb pressing against full extent, keeping them together. the side of the first finger, not in front. Flex them rapidly again to ready po-Movement: Slowly widen out the sition (b) as before, but extend finfingers to their fullest extent all in gers to full extent, fanwise, separated one plane; pause momentarily, and re- from one another instead of extending turn to the ready position, pressing them together.

the fingers tightly together. EXERCISE 2-Ready position Back | clenched. of the hand upward, fingers together,

Many, even among otherwise very palm of the hand slowly up, so that strong, people forget that "a chain is the palm is perfectly horizontal; re-EXERCISE 3-Ready position, as in

Exercise 2. Movement: Work the hand slowly from side to side as far as possible. EXERCISE 4-Ready position: Fin-

gers flexed upon themselves (not upon the palm), as shown in sketch.

EXERCISE 5-Ready position: Fist

Movement: Work fist slowly backward and forward upon the forearm,