# THE OMAHA DAILY BEE: WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 4, 1901.

# OF PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT FIRST MESSAGE

arid lands will enrich every portion of our of morality and of national interest why the real factor in the development of every to abandon the idea that our nation is f ship it chould equal in efficiency any navy | tered that it is very difficult to give the fare united in our devotion to the flag which country, just as the settlement of the Ohio in the policy should be held to have a peculiar region over which our flag has flown. It is among those whose sons go down to the in the world. This is possible only with higher officers (as well as the lower officers is the symbol of national greatness and and Mississippi valleys brought prosperity application, and I most carnestly ask your urgently necessary to enact suitable laws sea in ships. Unless our commerce is alto the Atjantic states. The increased de- attention to the wisdom, indeed to the dealing with general transportation, min- ways to be carried in foreign bottoms, we in turn imperatively demands continuous maneuvers in mass and on a comparatively mand for manufactured articles will stimu- vital need, of providing for a substantial late industrial production, while wider home reduction in the tariff duties on Cuban markets and the trade of Asia will consume | imports into the United States. Cuba has the larger food supplies and effectually pre- in her constitution affirmed what we devent western competition with east- sired, that she should stand, in interna-Indeed, the products tional matters, in closer and more friendly agriculture. trrigation will be consumed chiefly in relations with us than with any other puilding local centers of mising and power, and we are bound by every considerother industries, which would otherwise ation of honor and expediency to pass comnot come into existence at all. Our people mercial measures in the interest of her as a whole will profit, for successful home- material well-being. making is but another name for the up-The Philippines. building of the nation. In the Philippines our problem is larger.

The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the policy habited by many varying tribes, representjust described. It would be unwise to begin ing widely different stages of progress to by doing too much, for a great deal will ward civilization. Our earnest effort is to doubtless be learned, both as to what can and help these people upward along the stony what cannot be safely attempted by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly ment. We hope to make our administration experimental in character. At the very be- of the islands honorable to our nation by ginning the government should make clear making it of the highest benefit to the beyond shadow of doubt its intention to pur- Filipinos themselves, and, as an earnest sue this policy on lines of the broadest pubsue this policy on lines of the broadest pub-lic interest. No reservoir or canal should we have done. Already a greater measure ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or local interests, but only in accordance honesty and efficiency has been attained in with the advice of imined experts, after the Philippines than ever before in their long investigation has shown the locality history. where all the conditions combine to make It is no light task for a nation to achieve the work most needed and fraught with the temperamental qualities without which Its importance to the nation is by no can people. the greatest usefulness to the community as the institutions of free government are but a whole. There should be no extravagance an empty mockery. Our people are now and the believers in the need of irrigation and the believers in the need of irrigation accessfully governing themselves, because view to these effects alone it would be to will most benefit their cause by seeing to it for more than a thousand years they have the last degree important for us immedithat it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Whatever the nation does for the extension of irrigation should hamonize with and tend to improve the condition of those now living en irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over \$200,-000,000 of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation we must show both patience and strength, with prospects of success, and which when works and many million acres of arid forbearance and steadfast resolution. Our done are not only permanent assets in the land reclaimed. A high degree of enter- aim is high. We do not desire to do for nation's material interests, but standing prise and ability has been shown in the work itself, but as much cannot be said in been done for tropic peoples by even the relation to the laws relating thereto. The best foreign governments. We hope to do security and value of the homes created for them what has never before been done that our negotiations on this subject with depend largely on the stability of titles to for any people of the tropics-to make water, but the majority of these rest on them fit for self-government after the fashthe uncertain foundation of court deci- ion of the really free nations. ions rendered in ordinary suits at law. and just division of streams in times of scarcity. Lax and uncertain laws have made it possible to establish rights to water in excess of actual uses or necessities and private ownership or control equivalent to ownership

Whoever controls a stream practically controls the land it renders productive and spart from land cannot prevail without causing enduring wrong. The recognition of such ownership, which has been permitted to grow up in the arid regions, should give way to a more enlightened and larger recognition of the rights of the public in the control and disposal of the public water supplies. Laws founded upon conditions obtaining in humid regions, where water is too abundant to justify hearding it, have no proper application in a dry country

In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. the land reclaimed and be inseparable is on this side that our error, if any, has the entire world, of recent years, wars be-therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights been committed. No competent observer, tween the great civilized powers have be-more important these shine were exercised open to all the objections

use and ownership of the lands and timber. These laws will give free play to industrial enterprise, and the commercial developof the sincerity of our desire to aid them. the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should

construction of such a cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political is the best guaranty against war, the They are very rich tropical islands, inand military considerations. Pacific Cable. 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 a private cable company. Isthmian Canal.

No single great material work which reof such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the isthmus connecting North and South America.

means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity, and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to been slowly fitting themselves, sometimes ately to begin it. While its beneficial efconsciously, sometimes unconsciously, to- fects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and south ward this end. What has taken us thirty generations to achieve we cannot expect to see Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit another race accomplish out of hand, espe- other sections. It is emphatically a work cially when large portions of that race start which it is for the interest of the entire very far behind the point which our an. country to begin and complete as soon as cestors had reached even thirty generations possible: it is one of those great works weaking. which only a great nation can undertake ago. In dealing with the Philippine people

the islanders merely what has elsewhere monuments to its constructive ability. Canal Treaty. I am glad to be able to announce to you

Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being

History may safely be challenged to show able to lay before the senate a treaty which ith a few creditable exceptions the arid a single instance in which a masterful race if ratified will enable us to begin preparastates have failed to provide for the certain such as ours, having been forced by the tions for an isthmian canal at any time exigencies of war to take possession of an and which guarantees to this pation every alien land, has behaved to its inhabitants right that it has ever asked in connection with the disinterested zeal for their prog- with the canal. In this treaty, the old ress that our people have shown in the Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized many streams have already passed into philippines. To leave the islands at this as inadequate to supply the base for the time would mean that they would fall ine construction and maintenance of a neceswelter of murderous anarchy. Such de- sarily American ship canal, is abrogated. section of duty on our part would be a It specifically provides that the United crime against humanity. The character of States alone shall do the work of building the doctrine of private ownership of water Governor Taft and of his associates and and assume the responsibility of safesubordinates is a proof, if such be needed, guarding the canal and shall regulate its of the sincerity of our effort to give the neutral use by all nations on terms of islanders a constantly increasing measure equality without the guaranty or interferof self-government, exactly as fast as they ence of any outside nation from any quarshow themselves fit to exercise it. Since ter. The signed treaty will at once be laid the civil government was established not an before the senate, and if approved the conappointment has been made in the islands gress can then proceed to give effect to the with any reference to considerations of advantages it secures us by providing for

political influence, or to aught else save the building of the canal. Peace Conference.

The true end of every great and free peo-In our anxiety for the welfare and progress of the Philippines it may be that parbarous or semi-barbarous peoples

ing, banking, currency, homesteads and the must have war craft to protect it.

Inasmuch, however, as the American peo- tice, ship handling, squadron tactics and of individual excellence would avail against ple have no thought of abandoning the path general discipline. Our ships must be as- the paralysis which would follow inability upon which they have entered, and espe- sembled in squadrons actively cruising to work as a coherent whole, under skillful ment which will surely follow will afford cially in view of the fact that the building away from harbors and never long at and daring leadership. The congress should to the people of the islands the best proofs of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one anchor. The resulting wear upon engines provide means whereby it will be possible of the matters which the whole people are and hulls must be endured; a battleship I call your attention most earnestly to united in demanding, it is imperative that worn out in long training of officers and the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and our navy should be put and kept in the men is well paid for by the results, while, highest state of efficiency, and should be on the other hand, no matter in how excelmade to answer to our growing needs. So lent condition, it is useless if the crew not defer a day longer than necessary the far from being in any way a provocation to be not expert. war, an adequate and highly trained navy

> cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring peace which this na-

tion can possibly pay. Probably no other great sation in the world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which sioned. Good ships and good guns are sim- be possible to train the higher officers to political, all applicants should have a fair has anything whatever to fear from ag- ply good weapons, and the best weapons, perform their duties well and smoothly. gressiveness on our part. All we want is are useless cave in the hands of men who

peace, and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our mains to be undertaken on this continent is rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return. to insure fair treatment to us commercially and to guarantee the safety of the Ameri-

Our people intend to abide by the Monroe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the western hemisphere. The navy offers us upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a which, as the central office of a growing subject of derision to whatever nation staff, is moving steadily toward a proper chooses to disregard it. We desire the war efficiency and a proper efficiency of peace which comes as of right to the just the whole navy, under the secretary. This terms of ignominy to the craven and the

It is not possible to improvise a navy altered conditions as a nation and of the true meaning of a great war fleet, which after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into the best ships. makeshifts which will do in default of any

better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the

highly trained, their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows; but the efficient fighting force of the navy when pitted against an equal opponent will be eral government found almost exclusively in the war ships But in addition we should at once pro-

that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of plex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years and they were able practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

Our present navy was begun in 1882. At that period our navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against modern war ressels as the galleys of Alcibiades and and Blake. Nor at that time did we have

Under the wise legislation of the congress and the successful administration of a sucunarmed. ple should be self-respecting peace, and cession of patriotic secretaries of the navy here and there we have gone too rapidly this nation most earnestly desires sincere belonging to both political parties, the work In irrigation this right should attach to in giving them local self-government. It and cordial friendship with all others. Over of upbuilding the navy went on and ships

and progressive instruction in target prac- large scale. In time of need no amount

to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year. These We now have seventeen battleships ap-

propriated for, of which nine are comwhen assembled could be marched from pleted and have been commissioned for ac- some inland point to some point on the tual service. The remaining eight will be water, there embarked, disembarked after ready in from two to four years, but it will a couple of days' journey at some other take at least that time to recruit and train point, and again marched inland. Only the men to fight them. It is of vast con- by actual handling and providing for men as the common school system itself. It

cern that we have trained crews ready for in masses while they are marching, campthe vessels by the time they are commis- ing, embarking and disembarking, will it know how to fight with them. The men the men of the army and a navy. They must be trained and drilled under a thor-

should be so treated as to enable them to ough and well-planned system of progres. reach the highest point of efficiency, so that sive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. any demand made upon them to sustain system of registration undoubtedly can be Every effort must be made to exalt the main function of the officer-the command of the flag. The individual American en- places where the written competitive exof men. The leading graduates of the listed man is probably on the whole a more Naval academy should be assigned to the formidable fighting man than the regular combatant branches, the line and marines. of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the Many of the essentials of success are althe only means of making our insistence ready recognized by the general board, highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while

for the congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased man armed; not the peace granted on general board, by fostering the creation of to correspond with the increased value of a general staff, is providing for the official the veteran soldier.

and then the general recognition of our Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details

National Naval Reserve. from the line for permanent appointments

in the so-called staff divisions; second, the The naval militia forces are state organiestablishment of a corps of artillery with zations, and are trained for coast service. and in event of war they will constitute a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and minimum limit for the inner line of defense. They should rethe army. It would be difficult to overceive hearty encouragement from the genestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our army which these three reforms are

vide for a national naval reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the faithful performance of sea duty have been Navy department, and subject to the call trained to handle their formidable but com- of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates to do as they did because the men in the of the Naval academy, graduates of the conning towers, the gun turrets and the naval militia, officers and crews of coastengine rooms had through long years of line steamers, longshore schooners, fishing vessels and steam vachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-

saving stations and lighthouses. The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely to accept a secondary position in international affairs, Hamilcar-certainly as the ships of Tromp not merely in political, but in commercial matters. It has been well said that there men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive and

## Army Large Enough.

right of entry to a corps d'elite. It is not necessary to increase our army typical American officer of the best kind beyond its present size at this time. But need not be a good mathematician; but he it is necessary to keep it at the bighest must be able to master himself, to control point of efficiency. The individual units to others than users, without compensation sincerely desirous of finding out the facts come less and less frequent. Wars with more important, these ships were exercised who, as officers and enlisted men, compose others, and to show boldness and fertility

union enables us all, in every part of the country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the north and the sons of the

south in the times that tried men's souls. The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that this remembrance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon exercises might take the form of field the volunteer soldiery who do not make a maneuvers; or, if on the guif coast or the permanent profession of the military career, Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the and whenever such a crisis arises the deathregion of the Great Lakes, the army corps less momeries of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forefront of the battle.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American simply means that in clerical and other positions, where the duties are entirely nonfield and no favor, each standing on his A great debt is owing from the public to merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations offer the only available means in many cases for applying this system. In other they may be able to respond instantly to cases, as where laborers are employed, a the interests of the nation and the honor widely extended. There are, of course, amination cannot be applied and others where it offers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results

#### Advocates Merit System.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense the gain to the

government has been immense. The navy yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the government, the great gain in economy, efficiency and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

I recommend the passage of a law which will extend the classified service to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the president thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

making, and have in part already effected. It is important to have this system obtain The reorganization provided for by the at home, but it is even more important to act has been substantially accomplished. have it applied rigidly in our insular pos-The improved conditions in the Philippines sessions. Not an office should be filled in have enabled the War department mathe Philippines or Porto Rico with any terially to reduce the military charge upon regard to the man's partisan affiliations or our revenue and to arrange the number services, with any regard to the political, soldiers so as to bring this number social or personal influence which he may much nearer to the minimum than to the have at his command; in short, heed should maximum limit established by law. There be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's is, however, need of supplementary legislaown character and capacity and the needs tion. Thorough military education must be of the service.

provided, and in addition to the regulars The administration of these islands the advantages of this education should be should be as wholly free from the suspicion given to the officers of the national guard of partisan politics as the administration and others in civil life who desire intelliof the army and navy. All that we ask gently to fit themselves for possible milifrom the public servant in the Philippines tary duty. The officers should be given the or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on chance to perfect themselves by study in his country by the way in which he makes the higher branches of this art. At West that country's rule a benefit to the peoples Point the education should be of the kind who have come under it. This is all that most apt to turn out men who are good in we should ask and we cannot afford to be actual field service; too much stress should content with less.

not be laid on mathematics, nor should pro-The merit system is simply one method leiency therein be held to establish the of securing honest and efficient administra-The tion of the government, and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

> Consular Service The consular service is now organized

under the provisions of a law passed in

1856, which is entirely inadequate to exist-

ing conditions. The interest shown by so

many commercial bodies throughout the

country in the reorganization of the service

is hearily commended to your attention.

Several bills providing for a new consular

service have in recent years been sub-

mitted to the congress. They are based

upon the just principle that appointments

to the service should be made only after

a practical test of the applicant's fitness.

that promotions should be governed by

trustworthiness, adaptability and zeal in

the performance of duty and that the ten-

ure of office should be unaffected by parti-

The guardianship and fostering of our

rapidly expanding foreign commerce, the

protection of American citizens resorting

to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of

be men of character, knowledge and enter-

prise. It is true that the service is now,

in the main, efficient, but a standard of er-

until the principles set forth in the bills

heretofore submitted to the congress on

Lo, the Poor Indian.

when we should definitely make up our

minds to recognize the Indian as an in-

The general allotment, act is a mighty pul-

verizing engine to break up the tribal

mass. It acts directly upon the family and

the individual. Under its provisions some

of the United States. We should no.

break up the tribal funds, doing for them

what allotment does for the tribal lands;

that is, they should be divided into in-

dividual holdings. There will be a transi-

(Continued on Seventh Page.)

In my judgment the time has arrived

this subject are enacted into law.

san considerations.

the officers of any force which may be dignity of the nation abroad combine to

ment of destruction has been shown during cellence cannot be permanently maintained

those who saved the union. They did the dividual and not as a member of a tribe.

which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A recognized this and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water.

The benefits which have followed the unalded development of the past justify the nation's aid and co-operation in the more difficult and important work yet to be accomplished. Laws so vitally affecting homes as those which control the water supply will only be effective when they have the sanction of the irrigators; reforms can only be final and satisfactory when they come through the enlightenment of the people most concerned. The larger development which national aid insures should, however, awaken in every arid state the determination to make its irrigation system equal in justice and effectiveness that of any country in the civilized world. Nothing could be more unwise than for tsolated communities to continue to learn overything experimentally, instead of profiting by what is already known else-We are dealing with a new and momentous question, in the pregnant years while institutions are forming, and what we do will affect not only the present but future generations.

Our aim should be not simply to reclaim the largest area of land and provide homes for the largest number of people, but to create for this new industry the best possible social and industrial conditions, and this requires that we not only understand the existing situation, but avail ourselves of the best experience of the time in the solution of its problems. A careful study should be made, both by the nation and the states, of the irrigation laws and conditions here and abroad. Ultimately it will probably be necessary for the nation to co-operate with the several arid states in proportion as these states by their legislation and administration show themselves fit to receive R.

#### Hawall.

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

#### - Porto Rico.

It is a pleasure to say that it is hardly more necessary to report as to Porto Rico than as to any state or territory within our pines. Nothing better can be done for the continental limits. The island is thriving islands than to introduce industrial enteras never before, and it is being adminis- prises. Nothing would benefit them so tered efficiently and honestly. Its people much as throwing them open to industrial are now enjoying liberty and order under development. The connection between idlethe protection of the United States, and ness and mischief is proverbial, and the upon this fact we congratulate them and opportunity to do remunerative work is one ourselves. Their material welfare must be of the surest preventives of war. Of course as caretnity and jealously considered as no business man will go into the Philipthe welfare of any other portion of our pines unless it is to his interest to do so, country. We have given them the great and it is immensely to the interest of the gift of free access for their products to islands that he should go in. It is therethe markets of the United States. I ask fore necessary that the congress should pass the attention of the congress to the need laws by which the resources of the islands of legislation concerning the public lands | can be developed, so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to of Porto Rica.

### · Cuba.

In Cuba such progress has been made every encouragement be given to the intoward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present session of the congress closes this will be an accomplished fact. Cuba will then start as her own mistress. and to the beautiful Queen of the Antilles, islands against any kind of improper exwishes. "Elsewhere I have discussed the tal willing to develop it must be given the the isthmian canal, we should need a thorquestion of reciprocity." In the case of opportunity. The field must be thrown open Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons to individual enterprise, which has been else be prepared definitely and for all time but it is even more important that ship for | Our army is se small and so much scat-

and influenced only by a desire for the welfare of the natives, can assert that we have not gone far enough. We have gone few of the western states have already to the very verge of safety in hastening the process. To have taken a single step farther or faster in advance would have been folly and weakness, and might well

the fitness of the man and the needs of the

service.

have been crime. We are extremely anxious that the natives shall show the power of governing themselves. We are anxious, first for their sakes, and next, because it relieves us of a great burden. There need not be the slightest fear of our not continuing to give them all the liberty for which they are fit. The only fear is lest in our over-anxiety

stride toward their attainment. we give them a degree of independence for This same peace conference acquiesced in our statement of the Monroe doctrine as which they are unfit, thereby inviting recompatible with the purposes and aims of action and disaster. As fast as there is the conference any reasonable hope that in a given district the people can govern themselves, self-Monroe Doctrine. government has been given in that district. The Monroe doctrine should be the car-

There is not a locality fitted for self-govdinal feature of the foreign policy of all the ernment which has not received it. But it nations of the two Americas, as it is of may well be that in certain cases it will the United States. Just seventy-eight years have to be withdrawn because the inhabihave passed since President Monroe in his tants show themselves unfit to exercise it; annual message announced that "The Amersuch instances have already occurred. In ican continents are henceforth not to be other words, there is not the slightest considered as subjects for future colonizachance of our failing to show a sufficiently tion by any European power." In other humanitarian spirit. The danger comes in words, the Monroe doctrine is a declaration the opposite direction. that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the

# Still Troubles Ahead.

There are still troubles shead in the islands. The insurrection has become an af-

fair of local banditti and marauders, who tile to any nation in the old world. Still deserve no higher regard than the brigands less is it intended to give cover to any of portions of the old world. Encourageaggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, ment, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as enand a long step, toward assuring the unicouragement to hostile Indians in the days versal peace of the world by securing the when we still had Indian wars. Exactly as possibility of permanent peace on this our aim is to give to the Indian who rehemisphere. mains peaceful the fullest and amplest con-During the past century other influence

sideration, but to have it understood that have established the permanence and indewe will show no weakness if he goes on pendence of the smaller states of Europe. the warpath, so we must make it evident, Through the Monroe doctrine we hope to be unless we are false to our own traditions able to safeguard like independence and and to the demands of civilization and husecure like permanence for the lesser manity, that while we will do everything among the new world nations.

expense of any American power on Ameri-

can soll. It is in no wise intended as hos-

in our power for the Filipino who is peace-This doctrine has nothing to do with the ful, we will take the sternest measured commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows each of with the Filipino who follows the path of the insurrecto and the ladrone. them to form such as it desires. In other

The heartiest praise is due to large numwords, it is really a guaranty of the combers of the natives of the islands for their mercial independence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exconspicuous for their courage and devotion clusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any to the flag. I recommend that the secretary state against punishment if it misconducte of war be empowered to take some systematic action in the way of alding those of itself, provided that punishment does not these men who are crippled in the service take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power. and the families of those who are killed.

Additional Legislation Needed. The time has come when there should

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory be additional legislation for the Philipat 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 hall their material prosperity and political stability, and are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political chaos. We do not wish to see any old world military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peoples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own

salvation in their own way. Upbuilding of Navy. The work of upbuilding the navy must be

companies doing business in them, and steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more im coming of business men of every kind. portant than this to the honor and material Not to permit this is to do a wrong to welfare, and above all to the peace, of our the Philippines. The franchises must be nation in the future. Whether we desire granted and the business permitted only it or not, we must henceforth recognize under regulations which will guarantee the that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, ploitation. But the vast natural wealth of were hauled down in the Philippines and we extend our heartlest greetings and good the islands must be developed and the capi- Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build

oughly trained navy of adequate size, or

men aboard them were able to get the best in an entirely different category, being ] possible service out of them. The result merely a most regrettable but necessary was seen in the short war with Spain, international police duty which must be which was decided with such rapidity beperformed for the sake of the welfare of cause of the infinitely greater preparedness mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it. of our navy than of the Spanish navy. While awarding the fullest honor to the but more and more the civilized peoples are men who actually commanded and manned realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelli-

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the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we gent regard for the rights of others which must not forget that an equal meed of will in the end, as we hope and believe, praise belongs to those without whom make world-wide peace possible. The peace neither blow could have been struck. The conference at The Hague gave definite excongressmen who voted years in advance pression to this hope and bellef and marked he money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armorplate; the de-

partment officials and the business men and wage workers who furnished what the congress had authorized; the secretaries of the

propriations, and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained and disciplined the crews of the ships when there was no war in sight-all are entitled to a full share in the glory of and the most difficult to perfect is the Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true American to those who rider. wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was forethought and preparation umph of 1898. If we fail to show fore-

thought and preparation now, there may instead of triumph, and should this time but upon those who have failed to prepare n advance.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a sub-

stitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character

grade by grade, of those who seem unfit I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy. But there is something we o render the best service in the next grade. need even more than additional shipe, and fustice to the veterans of the civil wat this is additional officers and men. To prowho are still in the army would seem to revide battleships and cruisers and then lay quire that in the matter of retirements they be given by law the same privileges them up, with the expectation of leaving secorded to their comrades in the navy. them unmanned until they are needed in The process of elimination of the least actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a crime against the nation. fit should be conducted in a manner that

would render it practically impossible to To send any war ship against a compeapply political or social pressure on betent enemy unless those aboard it have half of any candidate, so that each man been trained by years of actual sea service. may be judged purely on his own merits including incessant gunnery practice, would

Pressure for the promotion of civil officials be to invite not merely disaster, but the for political reasons is bad enough, but it bitterest shame and humiliation. Four is tenfold worse where applied on behalf of thousand additional seamen and 1,000 addiofficers of the army and navy. Every protional marines should be provided, and an motion and every detail under the War de increase in the officers should be provided partment must be made solely with regard by making a large addition to the classes to the good of the service and to the caat Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be mentioned in connection pacity and merit of the man himself. No with Annapolis. The pretentious and unpressure, political, social or personal, of meaning title of "naval cadet" should be any kind, will be permitted to exercise the abolished; the title of "midshipman." full least effect in any question of promotion or detail, and if there is reason to believe of historic association, should be restored. Even in time of peace a war ship should that such pressure is exercised at the instibe used until it wears out, for only so can gation of the officer concerned, it will be held to militate against him. In our it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept army we cannot afford to have rewards or as much as possible on blue water, for it is duties distributed, save on the simple there only they can learn their duties as ground that those who by their own merits they should be learned. The big vessels are entitled to the rewards get them, and

should be maneuvered in squadrons conthat those who are peculiarly fit to do the taining not merely battleships, but the duties are chosen to perform them. Every effort should be made to bring the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work the younger officers in such manner as will best fit the latter to take responsibility and save that directly in the line of such serv ice should be required. The paper work meet the emergencies of actual warfare. in the army, as in the navy, should be Every detail ashore which can be performed by a civilian should be so pergreatly reduced. What is needed is proved formed, the officer being kept for his special power of command and capacity to work duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery well in the field. Constant care is necespractice should be unceasing. It is imsary to prevent dry rot in the transportaportant to have our navy of adequate size, tion and commissary departments.

Militia and Volunteers.

necessary is impossible after the outbreak

That the army is not at all a mere instru

the last three years. In the Philippines,

Cuba and Porto Rico it has proved itself

implement for the upbuilding of a peace-

No other citizens deserve so well of the

republic as the veterans, the survivors of

one deed which if left undone would have

meant that all else in our history went for

great constructive force, a most potent

lieve, at least as efficient as those of any Action should be taken in reference t other army in the entire world. It is our the militia and to the raising of volunteer duty to see that their training is of a forces. Our militia law is obsolete and kind to insure the highest possible exworthless. The organization and armapression of power to these units when actment of the national guard of the several ing in combination. states, which are treated as militia in the

of

appropriations by the congress, should be as to make an infinitely heavier demand made identical with those provided for the than ever before upon the individual charregular forces. The obligations and duties acter and capacity of the officer and the of the guard in time of war should be careenlisted man, and to make it far more fully defined, and a system established by difficult for men to act together with effect. law under which the method of procedure At present the fighting must be done in of raising volunteer forces should be preextended order, which means that each man scribed in advance. It is utterly impossible must act for himself and at the same time in the excitement and haste of impending act in combination with others with whom war to do this satisfactorily if the arrange be is no longer in the old-fashioned elbowments have not been made long beforehand. to-elbow touch. Under such conditions Provision should be made for utilizing it few men of the highest excellence are navy who asked for and expended the ap- worth more than many men without the the first volunteer organizations called out the training of these citizens who have special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of their affairs and the maintenance of the of exceptional physique and morale. But

The conditions of modern war are such

nowadays the most valuable fighting man raised; for careful selection of the kind make it essential that our consuls should rifleman who is also a skillful and daring of war

The proportion of our cavalry regiments has wisely been increased. The American which secured us the overwheiming tri- cavalryman, trained to maneuver and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for genome a time when disaster will befall us eral purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cavalryman of the present day come, the fault will rest primarily, not is a man who can fight on foot as effectively upon those whom the accident of events as the best infantryman, and who is in adputs in supreme command at the moment, dition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his ability to fight on horseback.

nothing. But for their steadfast prowess in A general staff should be created. As for the present staff and supply departthe greatest crisis of our history all our annals would be meaningless and our great 50,000 Indians have already become citizens ments, they should be filled by details experiment in popular freedom and selffrom the line, the men so detailed returngovernment a gloomy failure. Moreover, ing after awhile to their line duties. It is hey not only left us a united nation, but ery undesirable to have the senior grades they left us also as a heritage the memory of the army composed of men who have come to fill the positions by the mere fact of the mighty deeds by which the nation

was kept united. We are now indeed one of seniority. A system should be adopted nation, one in fact as well as in name; we by which there shall be an elimination.

ful civilization.



What makes you look that way ? What's the trouble?

If your tongue is coated, if you are bilious, if your head aches, if your food rests heavy

on your stomach, and if you are constipated, then the whole trouble is with your liver.

What you need is a good liver pill, a purely vegetable liver pill. You need a box of Ayer's Pills, that's what you need. These pills cure constipation, biliousness, dyspepsia, and sick headache.

"I always keep a box of Ayer's Pills on hand. There is no pill their equal for a liver regulator. Long ago they cured me of liver complaint and chronic con-stipation." - S. L. SPELLMAN, Columbus, Ohio.

its. a box. All draggists.

J. C. AYER CO., Lowell, Mass