Peace at Home and Abroad the Result of the Policy Adopted by the Leaders of the Great Republican Party.

(Continued from Page Four.) sonian institution should be authorized to accept any additions to said collection that may be received by gift, bequest or devise. National Quarantine Law.

It is desirable to enact a proper nationa should properly be assumed by the gov-ernment alone. The surgeon general of the national public health and marine hospital service has repeatedly and convin-cingly set forth the need for such legisla-

Extravagance in Printing. I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding government publications, and especially fact that altogether too many of these publications are printed. There is a con-stant tendency to increase their number and their volume. It is an understatement to say that no appreciable harm would be

caused by, and substantial benefit would accrue from, decreasing the amount of printing now done by at least one-half. Probably the great majority of the govern-ment reports and the like now printed are never read at all, and furthermore the printing of much of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever. Currency.

The attention of the congress should be especially given to the currency question, and that the standing committees on the matter in the two houses charged with take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the

I especially commend to your immediate attention the encouragement of our mer-chant marine by appropriate legislation. ON COMMERCE AND IMMIGRATION

Trade with the Orient and Coming of

Foreigners to America.

The growing importance of the Orient as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its special consideration by the congress. in his message of 1898

he stated:

In this relation, as showing the peculiar volume and value of our trade with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the speaker of the house of representatives by the secretary of the treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of state, recommending an appropriation for a commission to study the industrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese empire and to report as to the opportunities for and the obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the last session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit.

In his annual message of 1899 he again

noting it, and stated further: first importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselves the resources of this great field for American trade and enterprise.

The importance of securing proper information and data with a view to the enlargement of our trade with Asia is un-diminished. Our consular representatives in China have strongly urged a place for permanent display of American products some prominent trade center of that empire, under government control and management, as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the at-tention of the congress to the desirability

of carrying out these suggestions. Immigration and Naturalization. In dealing with the questions of immigra tion and naturalization it is indispensable o 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 birth-place any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time 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 man whose parents of the United States should run throughout came to this country and the man whose its borders. The wheels of justice should 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 common sense, lofty aspiration, of sound common but not of birthplace or of creed. medal of honor, the highest prize to be won by those who serve in the army and the navy of the United States, decorates men born here, and it also decorates men born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France, and doubtless in other countries also. In the field of statesmanship, in the field of business, in the field of philanthropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no diswhatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepped ashore into the wooded wilderness at Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hudson, the Delaware or the James nearly three centuries ago. No fellow citizen of ours is entitled to any peculiar re gard because of the way in which he worhips his Maker, or because of the birthplace of himself or his parents, nor should he be in any way discriminated against therefor. Each must stand on his worth

solely thereby.

There is no danger of having too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come. If they are sound in body and in mind, and, above all, if they are of good character, so that we can rest assured that their children and grandchildren will be worthy fel-low citizens of our children and grand-children, then we should welcome them

as a man and each is entitled to be judged

with cordial hospitality. Keep the Standard Righ. But the citizenship of this country sho not be debased. It is vital that we should high the standard of well being our wageworkers, 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

YOUR MONEY BACK. Colds Headaches and La Grippe

"Contains No Quinine." Bromo-Lax (Contains No Quinine). GUARANTEED AND FOR SALE BY

any man of an unworthy type, any man oncerning whom we can say that he will proposals.

Alaskan Courts and Judiciary. dren and grandchildren will detract from ostead of adding to the sum of the good citizenship of the country. Similarly we should take the greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalization of improper persons, is a curse to our government; and it is the affair of every honest voter, wherever born, to see that no frauduleht voting is allowed. at no fraud in connection with naturali-

In the past year the cases of false, fraudulent and improper naturalization of allens coming to the attention of the executive branches of the government have increased o an alarming degree. Extensive sales of forged certificates of naturalization have been discovered, as well as many cases of naturalization secured by perjury and fraud; and in addition, instances have ac-cumulated showing that many courts issue ertificates of naturalization carelessly and oon insufficient evidence.
Under the constitution it is in the power

quarantine law. It is most undesirable that of the congress "to establish a uniform a state should on its own initiative enforce quarantine regulations which are in have from time to time been enacted for effect a restriction upon interstate and that purpose, which have been supple-international commerce. The question mented in a few states by state laws having special application. The federal statutes permit naturalization by any court of record in the United States having common law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, ex-cept the police court of the District of Columbla, and nearly all these courts exer-cise this important function. It results that where so many courts of such varying grades have jorisdiction, there is lack of uniformity in the rules applied in conferring naturalization. Some courts are strict and others lax. An alien who may secure naturalization in one place might be denied it in another, and the intent of the con-stitutional provision is in fact defeated. Furthermore, the certificates of naturaliza-tion issued by the courts differ widely in wording and appearance, and when they are brought into use in foreign countries are frequently subject to suspicion.

Naturalization Laws Should Be Revined.

There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. The courts having power to naturalize should be def-initely named by national authority; the testimony upon which naturalization 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 infform throughout the country and the courts should be required to make returns the secretary of state at stated periods all naturalizations conferred.

Laws Concerning Citizenship. Not only the laws relating to naturaliza-

tion now defective, but those relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to probable further legislation. By what acts expatriation may be assumed to have been accomplished, how long an American citizen may reside abroad and receive the protection of our passport, whether any degree of protection should be extended to one who has made the declara-tion of intention to become a citizen of the United States but has not secured naturalisation, are questions of serious import, in-volving personal rights and often producing friction between this government and oreign governments. Yet upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subects of citizenship, expatriation and protection of Americans abroad, with a view to appropriate legislation.

Protection of Elections. The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption and it would seem to follow that would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit.

In his annual message of 1899 he again called attention to this recommendation, quoting it, and stated further:

Cate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the congress, but it should I now renew this recommendation, as the 80 as far as under the constitution it is a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received

and expenditures made by political com-

Delays in Criminal Prosecutions.

No better subject is worthy the attention of the congress than that portion of 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 en who have been indicted for criminal practices are not exceptional; they are preisely similar in kind to what occurs again nd 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 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 meney. In criminal cases the writ not be clogged, as they have been clogged in the cases above mentioned, where it has proved absolutely impossible to bring the accused to the place appointed by the con-stitution for his trial. Of recent years there has been grave and increasing complaint of the difficulty of bringing to justice those criminals whose criminality, instead of be ng against one person in the republic, is against all persons in the republic, because it is against the republic itself. Under any circumstance and from the very nature of the case it is often exceedingly difficult to secure proper punishment of those who have been guilty of wrongdoing against the government. By the time the offender can be brought into court the popular wrath against him has generally subsided; there is in most instances very slight dan-ger indeed of any prejudice existing in the minds of the jury against him. At present the interests of the innocent man are amply safeguarded; but the interests of the gov ernment, that is, the interests of honest people, are not recognized as they should be. No subject better warrants the atten-tion of the congress. Indeed, no subject warrants the attention of the bench and the bar throughout the United States.

OUR LANDS OUTSIDE BOUNDARIES

Alaska Especially Recommended for Careful Consideration. Alaska, like all our territorial acquisi-tions, has proved resourceful beyond the expectations of those who made the pur-chase. It has become the home of many hardy, industrious, and thrifty American citizens. Towns of a permanent character have been built. The extent of its wealth in minerals, timber, fisheries, and agricul-ture, while great, is probably not correture, while great, is probably not compre-hended yet in any just measure by our people. We do know, however, that from a very small beginning its products have grown until they are a steady and material contribution to the wealth of the nation. Owing to the immensity of Alaska and its location in the far north, it is dime matter to provide many things essential to its growth and to the happiness and comits growth and to the happiness and comfort of its people by private enterprise alone. It should, therefore, receive reasonable aid from the government. The government has already done excellent work for Alaska in laying cables and building telegraph lines. This work has been done in the most economical and efficient way by the Signal corps of the army. In some respects it has outgrown its present laws, while in others those laws have been found to be inadequate. In order to obtain information upon which I could

nave been found to be inadequate. In order to obtain information upon which I could rely I caused an official of the Department of Justice, is whose judgment I have confi-dence, to visit Alaska during the past sum-mer for the purpose of ascertaining how government is administered there and what legislation is actually needed at present. A statement of the conditions found to exist.

Under the code of Alaska as it now stands many purely administrative powers and duties, including by far the most important, devolve upon the district judges or upon the clerks of the district court acting under the direction of the judges, while the governor, upon whom these powers and the state, that is, to the representative of duties should logically fall, has nothing specific to do except to make annual rerecommend, that the congress divest the in international law. When one nation district judges and the clerks of their wrongs another or wrongs many others. functions that they now exercise and cast doer can be brought. Either it is neces-them upon the governor. This would not sary suplnely to acquiesce in the wrong, be an innovation; it would simply conform and thus put a premium upon brutality and the government of Alaska to fundamental principles, making the governorship a real aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for instead of a merely nominal office, and leaving the judges free to give their entire attention to their judicial duties and at the same time removing them from a great deal of the strife that now embarrasses the udicial office in Alaska. I also recommend that the salaries of the

equal to those received by corresponding officers in the United States after deducting the difference in the cost of living; that the district attorneys should be prohibited engaging in private practice; that Inited States commissioners be appointed ounted constabulary be created to police e territory outside the limits of incoroppressive delays and costs that now at-tend the prosecution of appeals from the district court of Alaska. There should be a division of the existing judicial districts and an increase in the number of judges.

Should Have Representation. Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. Where possible, the congress should ald in the construction of needed wagon roads. Additional lighthouses should be provided. In my judgment, it is especially important to aid in such manner as seems just and feasible in the construction of a trunk line of railway to connect the Gulf of Alaska with the Yukon river through American territory. This would be most beneficial to the development of the resources of the territory, and to the comfort and welfare of its people.

Salmon hatcheries should be established

We are in court.

in many different streams, so as to secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canneries should be prohibited on certain of the rivers where the mass of those indians dwell who live almost exclusively on fish.

The Alaskan natives are kindly, intelligent, anxious to learn and willing to work. Those who have come under the influence of civilization, even for a limited period, have proved their capability of becoming self-supporting, self-respecting citizens, and ask only for the just enforcement of law and intelligent instruction and supervision. Others, living in more remote regions, primltive, simple hunters and fisher folk, who know only the life of the woods and the waters, are daily being confronted with twentieth-century civilization with all of its complexities. Their country is being overrun by strangers, the game slaughtered and driven away, the streams depleted of fish and hitherto unknown and fatal diseases brought to them, all of which combine to produce a state of abject poverty and want which must result in their extinc tion. Action in their interest is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity.

The needs of these people are:
The abolition of the present fee system,
whereby the native is degraded, imposed
upon and taught the injustice of law. The establishment of hospitals at central points, so that contagious diseases that are brought to them continually by incoming whites may be localized and not allowed to become epidemic, to spread death and destitution over great areas.

The development of the educational system in the form of practical training in such industries as will assure the Indians self-support under the changed conditions n which they will have to live. The duties of the office of governor

should be extended to include the supervision of Indian affairs, with necessary assistants in different districts. He should be provided with the means and the power to protect and advise the native people, to furnish medical treatment in time of epidemics and to extend material relief in periods of famine and extreme destitution.

The Alaskan natives should be given the right to acquire, hold and dispose of 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 requires southern neighbors are in reality identical. be able to meet certain definite require-ments. In Hawail congress should give ments. In Hawaii congress should give the governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor justice obtains, prosperity is sure to come the governor power to remove all finds appointed under him. The harbor ficials appointed under him. The harbor to them. While they thus obey the prior of Honolulu should be dredged. The marine to them. While they thus obey the prior harborital service should be empowered to mary laws of civilized society they may have the service that they will be treated by consideration for the report and recom-mendations of the governor of Porto Rico. pathy. We would interfere with them only

FOREIGN POLICY OF UNITED STATES Attitude of This Country Toward

World at Large. 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 in mind the treat our foreign policy, whether this policy takes shape in the effort to secure justice for others or justice for ourselves, save as onditioned upon the attitude we are willtoward 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 poprovide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force ecessary to back up a strong attitude.

then it is far better not to assume such an Strives Toward Peace. steady aim of this nation, as of all bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of 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. Many times peoples who were slothful or timid or shortsighted, who had been enervated by case or by luxury, or misled by enlightened nations, should be to strive to Many times peoples who were slothful or timid or shortsighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly, fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice, all those should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war. The goal to set before all manidad is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safeguarded in its own rights, but scruplously recognizes and performs its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness; but if there is conflict between the two, then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous wars are common, and the responsibility for the exercise of that they may be ceted that a people like ours, which in a pitch of certain very obvious shortcommens in ot a gift that tarries long in the hands of those too slothful, long in the hands of cowards. Need the mean trights at the manufacture of the case; that such a matter of the case; that is, not to be assent the peace of the case; that is, not to be assent the peace of the ca dom is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too slothful, too dishonest or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised, sometimes to guard against outside foes; although of course far more often to guard although of course far more often to guard against our own selfish or thoughtless short-

Rights of Nations.

to another nation, strong or weak, than an individual has to do injustice to another gard to their creed or race; without reindividual; that the same moral law applies gard to whether they were born here or in one case as in the other. But we must born abroad. It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewalso remember that it is as much the duty of the nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual so to do. Within the nation the individual has now delegated this right to specific to do except to make annual reports, issue Thanksgiving day proclamations, and appoint Indian policemen and notaries public. I believe it essential to good government in Alaska, and therefore the administration or executive there is no tribunal before which the wrongaggression, or else it is necessary for the less from the way in which our citizens aggreed nation valiantly to stand up for are sometimes treated than from the indigits rights. Until some method is devised

would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with the most sense of international obligations and with istrict judges and district attorneys in the difference between right and wrong, to lasks be increased so as to make them disarm. If the great civilized nations of keenest and most generous appreciation the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form of another. Under any circumstances a sufficlent armament would have to be kept up by the governor of the territory instead of by the district judges, and that a fixed salary be provided for them to take the place of the discredited "fee system," which are far more advanced than at present, a should be abolished in all offices; that a nation desirous both of securing respect nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must he territory outside the limits of incor-located towns—a vast section now wholly it feels is allotted to it as its part of the without police protection; and that some general world duty. Therefore it follows provision be made to at least lessen the that a self-respecting, just and far-seeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to pro

by which there shall be a degree of inter-national control over offending nations, it

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of man-kind. In pursuance of this policy I shall shortly lay before the senate treatles of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possi-ble difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated. Furthermore, at the request of the Interparlia-mentary union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the powers to join with this government in a second Hague conference. at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be by the first Hague conference Itself.

carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed ern Hemisphere. any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the west- ability to fight and maneuver. Of course see the neighboring countries stable, or-derly and prosperous. Any country whose fighting ships and torpedo boats must be people conduct themselves well can count ceaselessly trained and maneuvered in upon our hearty friendship. If a nation squadrons. The officers and men can only its obligations, it need fear no interference at all than to have ships of a poor and ineffective type, or ships which, however ing, or an impotence which results in a good, were yet manned by untrained and general loosening of the ties of civilized unskillful crews. The best officers and men society, may in America, as elsewhere, ul-timately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the western hemisphere the adherence of the United States to the Monroe doctrine may force the United States, however relunctantly, in flagrant cases of such wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power. If every country washed by the Caribbean sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which ald of the Platt amendment Cuba shown since our troops left the island, and which so many of the republics in both Americas are constantly and brilliantly in the last resort, and then only if it be willingness to do justice at home and abroad had violated the rights of the United States or had invited foreign aggression to the detriment of the entire body of American nations. It is a mere truism

must ultimately realize that the right of such independence can not be separated from the responsibility of making good use Effect of Action Taken

to say that every nation, whether in America or anywhere else, which desires to maintain its freedom, its independence,

asserting the Monroe doctrine taking such steps as we have taken in regard to Cuba, Venezuela and Panama. and in endeavoring to circumscribe the theater of war in the far east, and to se-cure the open door in China, we have cure the open door in China, we have acted in our own interest as well as in upon the success of the field maneuvers at the interest of humanity at large. There Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a are, however, cases in which sitions which are ridiculous if unsupported the interest of humanity at large. There Manaby potential force, and then to refuse to are, however, cases in which, while our larger own interests are not greatly involved. strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with ulation, such a diminutive army as ours; striving for our own moral and material and while the army is so small we are not betterment here at home than to con- to be excused if we fall to keep it at a cern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of our own to war classes are molested in their fundamental the navy. should desire eagerly to give expression to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishener, or when it witnesses such systematic long-extended queity and oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims, and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

ish fellow-citizens to receive passports and conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wis-dom from Russia's standpoint. No con-ceivable good is accomplished by it. If ar American Jew or an American Christian nisbehaves himself in Russia he can at see be driven out; but the ordinary Ameran Jew, like the ordinary American Chrisan would behave just about as he be itizen ought to behave; and where the case it is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his possport without regard to his conduct and character, merely on racial and religious grounds. In Turkey our difficulties arise nation inevitably excited in seeing fearful misrule as has been witnessed both in Armenia and Macedonia.

STRONG ARM OF THE GOVERNMENT Land and Naval Forces of the United

States of America. strong arm of the government in en forcing respect for its just rights in inter-national matters is the navy of the United States. 1 most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy. There 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 under-taken to build the isthmian canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We have uncertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands, We continue steadily to insist on the an plication of the Monroe doctrine to the western hemisphere. Unless our attitude these and all similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we cannot afford to abandon our naval program. Our voice is

vide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another, and indeed toward their own peoples, more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind; and on the other hand that it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong, and in exceptional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police. A great free people owes it to itself and to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial read and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the content of the fullest; if you would live to ripe old ange without aches and pains, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as directed and avoid all watening is to the fullest; if you would live to ripe old ange without aches and pains, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey as directed and avoid all watening. Note that the most power-ful aid they have in fighting and curing diseases of throat, lungs and stomach, low fevers and all weakening, wasting, nervous, run-down, diseased conditions from whatever cause.

The war which now unfortunately rages in the far east has emphasized in striking fashion the new possibilities of naval warfare. The lessons taught are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. The experiences of the war have shown in conclusive feshion that while seagoing and seakeeping torpedo destroyers are indispensable, and fast lightly armed and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the full aid they have in fighting and curing diseases of throat, lungs and stomach, low fevers and all weakening, wasting, nervous, run-down, diseased conditions from whatever cause.

It acts quickly and builds up the work and pains, take Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is used exclusively in leading hospitals. The old reliable family remedy of hundreds of thousands for over fifty years, its purity is vouched for and armored cruisers very useful, yet that the main reliance, the main standby, in any navy worthy the name must be the great battleships, heavily armored eavily gunned. Not a Russian or Japanese battleship has been sunk by a tor pedo boat, or by gunfire, while among the less protected ships, cruiser after cruiser been destroyed whenever the hostile squadrons have gotten within range of one another's weapons. There will always be a large field of usefulness for cruisers, especially of the more formidable type need to increase the number of pedo boat destroyers, paying less heed to their capacity to keep the seas for weeks, and, if necessary, for months at a time. It is whee to build submarine tor-

pedo boats, as under certain circumstances they might be useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of bat-tleships, or ships so powerfully armed that Policy Toward Other Nations of West- they can inflict the maximum of damage apon our opponents, and so well protected It is not true that the United States feels that they can suffer a severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ern hemisphere save such as are for their smple means must be provided for enabling welfare. All that this country desires is to shows that it knows how to act with rea- learn their trade thoroughly by ceaseless sonable efficiency and decency in social and practice on the high seas. In the event of political matters, if it keeps order and pays war it would be far better to have no ships in a poor ship could do nothing against fairly good opponents; and on the other hand a modern warship is useless unless the officers and men aboard it have be-come adepts in their duties. The marksmanship in our navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three ears, and on the whole the types of our attleships are improving; but much remains to be done. Sooner or later we shall have to provide for some method by which there will be promotions for merit as well s for seniority, or else retirement of all possible in it. Reservation public schools

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 of 100,000 and a minimum of 60,000 men. When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines and now our army 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 28,000 men, if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the nation, it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively 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 to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National guard of the several states should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. larger number of regulars and National guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized nation has, relatively to its pop-ulation, such a diminutive army as ours; very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high. of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal

CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES. Necessity for Maintaining Control

In the Philippine islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ver since our troops definitely got upper hand of the insurgents. The F together with some recommendations and the reasons therefor, in which I strongly concur will be found in the annual report of the attorney general. In some instances I feel that the legislation suggested is so imperatively needed that I am moved in the solution of the civilized world.

Hights of American Citizens Abroad.

Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance of the should be. It is our duty to remember that it is necessary for us firmly to insist upon of the Philippine islands, contain many

NO PAIN OR ACHE AT 105

Mrs. Louisa Cox, Who Is 103 Years Old, Sleeps Like a Girl, And Says She Does Not Know What It Is to Have a Pain or Ache.



Her Only Medicine Is DUFFY'S PURE MALT WHISKEY, "The Renew. er of Youth."

Harrington, Maine, May 20, 1904. Gentlemen:-I am 105 years old. I am well, without a pain or ache. I sleep as well as I did when I was a girl. I use your whiskey and like it very much. Duffy's Pure Malt Whiskey is the only medicine I use. I get water from the well, bring in wood, and do my housework. Mrs. Louisa Cox.

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There 4,000 men and women in this country alone who have passed the hundred year mark, and nearly every one of them has publicly acknowledged that he or she owes heatih, strength, continued use of all the faculties, and extreme old age to Duffy's Pure Mait Whiskey, the great cure and preventive of disease, the true elixer of life. We will send you free a booklet containing portraits and letters of many of these old people, and valuable medical information.

or and able to enjoy the work and pleasures of life to the fullest; if you would live to ripe old

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elements of good, and some elements consideration should be paid solely to the which we have a right to hope stand for worth of the men chosen and to the needs progress. At present they are utterly ingress. At present they are utterly ingress, at present they are utterly ingress. At present they are utterly ingress, at present they are utterly ingress, at present they are utterly ingress, and independence at all men in our public service than we have it or of building up a civilization of their the Philippine islands under Governor own. I firmly believe that we can help wright and his associates. So far as postulent to rise higher and higher in the slibt these men should be given a free hand scale of civilization and of canacity for and their suggestions should receive the own. I firmly believe that we can help' them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self-government, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly and just government and toward foolish and dangerous intri for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

Why We Are There. On the other hand, our people must keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the 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 the Pacific ocean and along its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an Every measure taken concerning the important part, and that our interests islands should be taken primarily with a by the possession of the islands. chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem presented to us in the Philippine islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the prob-lems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the orient. There are points of resem-blance in our work to the work which is as for seniority, or else retirement of all those who after a certain age have not advanced beyond a certain grade; while no effort must be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already admitting their representatives to a governmental equality wown. There are commissioners, and governors in the islands Filipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their colleagues who are Ameri-

cans, while in the lower ranks. the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Elective Legislature Promised. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house the Philippine legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own government. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increasing measure of recognition will be given them. Above all they should remember that their prime needs are morand industrial, not political. It is a go thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature; but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift. If they safeguarded against oppression, and if their real wants, material and spiritual, are studied intelligently and in a spirit of friendly sympathy, much more good will be done them than by any effort to give them political power, though this effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough.

Example from America. Meanwhite our own people should remem ber that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans 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 political reasons and have insisted that in choosing the public servants

and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the executive and of the congress. There is need of a vigilant and disinterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States. Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipinos have in realty been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long as they strive to make the Filipinos independent, and stop all in-dustrial development of the islands by cryng out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "exploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmful to the Filipinos, who do not need independ-ence at all, but who do need good laws, good public servants and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in all legitimate

islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I carnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage Amerislands in railroads, in factories, in plantations and in lumbering and mining.
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

The White House, Dec. 5, 1904.

OFFENSIVE

of Catarrh, and took a great deal of medicine without any benefit I had a continual headache, my cheeks

had grown purple, my nose was always stopped up, my breath had a sickening and disgusting odor, and I coughed incessantly. I heard of your S. S. S. and wrote to you. I commenced to use it, and after taking several bottles I was cured and have never since had the slightest symptom of the dis-Cor. 7th & Felix Sts., St Joseph, Mo.

Wheeling, W. Va., May 29, 1903. I had Nasal Catarrh for years for which I used S. S. S. with very gratifying results. I tried local applications for some time, and getting no permanent relief I came to the conclusion that the seat of the trouble was in the blood. Knowing S. S. S. to be a good blood medicine I began its use, and after using it for some little while it did away entirely with the offensive mucus in the nostrils, and I did not have to hawk and spit, especially in the morning, to dislodge the catarrhal matter. 1627 South St. FRED H. PRESSY.

The filthy secretions and foul mucus that are continually dropping back into the throat, find their way into the stomach and are absorbed into the blood. Catarrh then becomes constitutional, and the only way to get rid of it is through the

Write us if you have Catarrh, and our physicians will advise you without charge. The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

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