**Governmental** Problems **Dwelt On at Length in** the Document.

## EXCLUSION OF THE ANARCEISTS

Czolgosz and His Ilk Enemies of the Human Race.

## THE MERITS OF RECIPROCITY.

President Defends the Workings of the Protective Tariff - Construction of the Micaraguan Canal Urged, and the Laytag of a Cable to Hawaii and the Philippines-Changes in the Present Militis Laws Roccummended - The Navy.

comprehensive synopsis of President Receivelt's message to Congress is given be

the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembles this year under The shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Duffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month. "Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is the third who has been murdered, and the barn recital of this fact is sufficient to juscity grave alarm among all loyat American Stizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this. the third assassination of an American Presi-Soth President Lincoln and President Cartreately not uncommon in history. President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passiens aroused by four years of civil war. and President Curfield to the revengeful vanby of a disappointed office-seeker. President welling was killed by an utterly depraved eriminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and had who are against any form of popular therty if it is guaranteed by even the most the the upright exponent of a free people's saber will as to the tyraunical and irresponsi-

"It is not too much to any that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the mant widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly tree from the bitter unimosities incident '10 public life. There could be no personal but consideration for the softers of others Ma one could full to respect him who knew him to public or private life. The defenders of those murdererous eriminate who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it merciaed for political ends, in feigh against wealth and trresponsible power flut for this contemporation even this buse spoingy can-

sed be uyged. The President speaks to the highest terms if the personal and public virtues of Mr. Mr. Cinley. Describing the autore of the assecstantion and the motive that inspired it, the pleasage continues:

## Mutter of the Assessin.

"The blow was simed not at this Presi deat, but at all Presidents at every symbol of the anarchief in the United States, in merely may other because he represents the same switty in a greater degree. The man who advocates anarchy directly or ludirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apolostage for amerchists and their deeds, makes beneat morally accomery to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted testincts lead him to prefer confu ion and chass to the most beneficent form of accial order. His protest of concern for workingmen to outrageous in its impudent distry: for if the political institutions of this emunity do not afford opportunity to every monost and intelligent see of told, then the the amerchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and progress, but the dradby fine of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumph and its triumph will tast for best one red moment, to be succeeded for agen by the allowing night of despotism

# Would Exclude Assrchists.

"I agraestly recommend to the Congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it the labor market and drag them to a lower to this country of anarchines or persons promiles principles bostile to all garrrament mil justifying the murder of those placed authority. No matter cath more orgently dir the wheet thought of the Congress.

"The Pederal courts should be given jurie notice over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the Constitution or by-law in in line of succesaion for the Presidency, while the punish ment for an unancessful attempt should be proportioned to the enermity of the offense

Anarchy is a crime against the whole man race; and all mankind should hand calnut the anarchist. His crime should be nade an offense against the law of nations the piracy and that form of manatealing mawn as the slave trade for it is of far acker infamy than either It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized pow-

# The Trust Problem.

industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings on face on face, at the beginning of the twentleth. with very serious social problems. The old men, and the old customs which had almost the blading force of law, were once quite Refeat to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial manged which have so enormously increased the productive power of manking, they are no

he creation of great corporate fortunes the not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural umas in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own "It is not true that as the rich have grown ficher the poor have grown poorer. On the entrary, never before has the average man. wage-worker, the farmer, the small tradbeen so well off an in this country and f. the present time. There have been abuses macted with the accumulation of wealth rat it remains true that a fortune accumud only on condition of conferring im men tneidental benefits upon othern. Suc enterprime of the type which benefits manking; can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the re-

eantains of industry who have drives saffway aystems across this continent s have built up our commerce, who have sed our manufactures, have on the done great good to our people. Withein the material development of which are so Justly proud could never have ine importance to this material ent of leaving sa unbampered as monarible with the public good the strong torental men upon whom the success continue operations inectiably rests.

Cantion In Ergoth

An additional reason for caution is dealporations in to be found in the with corporations in to conditions of to-The same business, conditions which dual wealth have made them a im international commer America has only just that normanding position at business world which we and more he here. It is portained that this position especially at a time when sindance of our own natural partition of the own natural partitions.

lution will generally be both unwise and in-effective unless undertaken after calm inquiry and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischievous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In dealing with business interests, for the government to un-dertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national diseaser that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at ail. "All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to

correct these evils. Government Supervision.

"It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to require that when men receive from government the privilege of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility. and enables them to call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon absolutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capiin interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It should be as much the aim of those who seek for social betterment to rid the business world of crimes of cunning as to rid the entire body politic of crimes of violence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and rafeguarded by our institutions and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

#### Publicity Remedy for Trusts.

"The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of the facts-publicity. In the interest of the public, the government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation, or taxation, can only be determined after publicity has been obtained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete-knowledge which may be made public to the world. "Artificial bod es, such as corporations and

oint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper govcramental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals. "The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state where they are tpegrporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its westih from the existence of notice manapolistic element or tendrary in its business. There would be no bardship in auch supervision banks are subject to it, and in their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the National government need not go so tar as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetta, order to produce excellent results. I believe that a law can be framed which

will cuable the National government to exercler control along the times above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage and administration of the Interstate-Commerce Art. If, however, the judyment of the Congress is that it tacks the constitutional power to para such as act, then a constitutional amendment should be submitted to confer the power.

"There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and todustries, as provided in the hill introduced at the last sension of the Cougress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadent sense including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all ma: tern affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

## Restriction on Immigration.

"With the sale exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. If the farmer and the wage worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off, too. it is therefore a matter for hearty congratulatien that on the whole wages are higher to-day in the United States than ever before in our history, and far higher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher than ever before. Every effort of leginlater and administrator should be bent to eccure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected so far an it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by emptract, or of those who, coming freely yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in end in view, to re-enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective. So for an practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight.

hear law easy and certain. In all industries carried on directly or indirectly for the United States government women and children should be protected from excessive bours of tabor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions.

The most vital problem with which this rentry, and for that matter the whole cirfized world, has to deat, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of soint conditions, moral and physical, in large ities, and for another side the effort to deal with the tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of labor. Very great good has been and will he accomplished by associations or unions of wage workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine fnaistence upon their own rights with law abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to the Nation no less than to the associations them selves. Finally, there must also in many cases he action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of att. Under our Constitution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the municipality than by the Nation. But on points such as those touched on above the

Sational government can act, Our present immigration laws are uneas sfactory We need every honest and efficept immigrant fitted to become an Amerian citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head, and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God fearing members of the community. there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be believers in aparchistic principles or members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputation. This means that we should require a mere thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former be-

ing especially necessary. The second object of a proper immigration law ought to be to secure by a careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and set sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out al anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do want is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent fe producing the envy. suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably aprings Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fit. pees to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the savings of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of

ence in the past has shown that everying revisions of the tariff are upt to produce conditions closely approaching pasts in the business world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obli-gation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incident and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided

for in the present tariff law. "Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained, and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just bow far this is must be determined according to the ind vidual case, remembering at ways that every application of our tariff pol icy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation. "Subject to this provise of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgency of the need for wider markets and for a liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. Whatever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided. The customers to whom we dispose of our surplus products in the long rup, directly or indirectly, purchase those surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging our tariff as to enable us to take from them those products which we can use without barm to our own industries and labor, or the use of which will be of marked benefit to us.

"We have now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets but to produce a constantly growing surpius for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in any case where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protetion, or in any care where the article is not produced here and the Juty is no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial reintions with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests. "The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis, and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition. "I ask the attention of the Senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my pre-

### Our Marchant Marine.

"The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress, it is discreditable to us as a Nation that our merchant marine should be utterly ineignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. "American shipping to under certain great

d'radvantages when put in competition with the chipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of fourteen knots or above, are subsidised; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo carriers of slow speed and mail carriers of high speed, have to meet the fact that the original cost of building Ameriran ships in greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and seamen are very much higher than those paid the officers and scatners of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of liv ny on the ships of our commercial rivate. "Our government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The Amerlean merchant marine should be restored to the occur.

The Act of March 14, 1906, intended unequivorally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of aimilar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public errdit. This condition it is eminently desirable to maintain.

"In many respects the National Bauking Law furnishes sufficient liberty for the propeexercise of the banking function but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the decanging influence of commercial criseand financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our demestic trade and entimetro.

# Reduction of Revenues.

"The relierations from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ord pary expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so tha thre will be any possibility of a deficit; but after providing against any such contingency means should be adopted which will bring threvenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs.

"I call special attention to the need of stric economy in expenditures. The fact that our national weeds ferbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actually necessary to our well-being, should make us doubly care fal to husband our national resources, each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoidance of anything like wasteful or reckless expenditure.

# Regulation of Railroads.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the reg ulation of interstate railways, commont known as the Interstate Commerce Act. Thcardinal provisions of that set were that railway rates should be just and reasonable and that all shippers, localities, and commdities should be accorded equal treatment. commission was created and endowed with what were supposed to be the necessary powers to execute the provisions of this act That law was largely an experiment. Ex perience has shown the wisdom of its pur poses, but has also shown, possibly that some of its requirements are wrong, certainly that the means devised for the enforcement of its provisions are defective.

The act should be amended. The railway is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers alike. The government should see to it that within its jurisdiction this is so and should provide a speedy inexpensive, and effective remedy to that end At the same time it must not be forgotten that our railways are the arteries through which the commercial lifeblood of this nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the development and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest attention of the Congress. The message points out the value of the American forests and the necessity for their conservation, and urges the construction and maintenance of reservoirs and irrigating systems for the reclamation of the arid lands of the West. Of the water rights it says: "In the arid states the only right to water which should be recognized is that of use. In irrigation this right should attach to the land rectaimed and be inseparable therefrom. Granting perpetual water rights to others than users, without compensation to the public, is open to all the objections which apply to giving away perpetual franchises to the public utilities of cities. A few of the Western states have already recognized this and have incorporated in their constitutions the doctrine of perpetual state ownership of water.

# Development of Hawall.

"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 frigation 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 it.

In Hawaii our alm must be to develo territory on the traditional American lines. We do not wish a region of large cities 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 shaped with this end in view; the well-being of the average homemaker must afford the true test of the healthy development of the islands. The land policy should as pearly as possible be modeled on our homestead system. "It is a pleasure to may that it is Bardle nore necessary to report as to forte flice from he to siny state or territory within our ontinental limits. The island is thriving as

any other portion of our country. We have given them the great gift of free access for their products to the markets of the United States. I sak the attention of the Congress to the need of legislation concerning the public lands of Porto Rico.

## Progress in Caba.

"In Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of the island upon a firm footing that before the present assion 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 Antilies, as she unfolds this new page of her destiny, we extend our heartiest greetings and good wishes. Etsewhere I have discussed the question of reciprocity. In the case of Cuba, however, there are weighty reasons of morality and of antional interest why the policy should be held to have a peculiar application, and I most carnestly ask your attention to the wisdom, indeed to the vital need, of providing for a substantial reduction in the tariff duties on Cubau imports into the United States. Cuba has in her constitution affirmed what we desired, that she should stand, in international matters, in closer and more friendly relations with us than with any other power; and we are bound by every consideration of honor and expediency to pass commercial measures in the interest of her material well-being.

## The Philippine Problem.

"In the Philippines our problem is larger They are very rich tropical islands, inhabited by many varying tribes, representing widely different stages of progress toward civilization. Our earnest effort is to help these people upward along the stony and d f ficult path that leads to self-government. We hope to make our administration of the islands henorable to our nation by making it of the highest benefit to the Filiplues themselves; and as an earnest of what we intend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines

than ever before in their history. "In dealing with the Philippine people we must show both patience and strength, forbegrance and steadfast resolution. Our aim is high. We do not desire to do for the islanders merely what has elsewhere been done for tropic peoples by even the best foreign governments. W hope to do for them what has never before been done for any people of the tropics to make them fit for wilf-

free pations. "To leave the islands at this time would mean that they would fall into a welter of usurderous anarchy. Such desertion of duty on our part would be a crime against bumanity. The character of Governor Taft and of his associates and subordinates is a proof. if such be needed, of the aincerity of our effort to give the islanders a constantly increasing measure of self-government, exactly as fast us they show themselves fit to exerrise it. Since the civil government was established not an appointment has been made in the islands with any reference to considerations of political influence, or to aught eine save the fitness of the man and the needs of the service,

"There are utill troubles ahead in the is lands. The insurrection has become an affair of local bandittl and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the brigands of portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to hosto Indiana in the days when we still had Indian wars. As we will do everything in our nower for the Filipino who is peaceful, we will take the sternest measures with the Filipinos who follow the path of the insurrects and the ladrone.

"The time has come when there should be idditional legislation for the Philippines Vothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit there so much as throwing them open to industrial development. It is therefore necessary that the 'ougress should pass laws by which the rehat franchipes (for limited terms of years) an be granted to companies doing business a them, and every encouragement be given o the incoming of business men of every

"I call your attention most earnestly to the rying need of a coble to Hawaii and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philpoince to points in Asia. We aboutd not lefer a day longer than necessary the contruction of such a cable. It is demanded out merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. "Either the Congress should immediately provide for the construction of a govern ment rable, or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those acruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with

#### a private cubie company. Recommends Nicaraguan Canal.

No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people sa the building of a canal across the lathmus connecting North and South A nerica. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which it is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible; it is one of those great works which only a great nation can under take with prospects of success, and when done are not only permanent assets in the nation's material interests, but stand

ing monuments to its constructive ability. "I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which it tatified will enable us to begin preparations for an lathmian canal at any time, and which guarantees to this nation every right that has ever asked to connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bul wer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the base for the construction and maintenance of a pecessarily American ship ranal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume the responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty or interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the Senate, and if approved the Congress can then proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for

the building of the canal. "The true end of every great and free pee ple should be self-respecting peace; and this nation most carnestly desires sincere and cordial friendship with all others. Over the entire world, of recent years, wars between the great civilized powers have become less and less frequent. Wars with barbarous or smi-barbarous peoples come in an entirely different category, being merely a most regrettable but necessary international police duty which must be performed for the sake of the welfare of mankind. Peace can only be kept with certainty where both sides wish to keep it; but more and more the civilized peoples are realizing the wicked folly of war and are attaining that condition of just and intelligent regard for the rights of others which will in the end, as we hope and believe, make world-wide peace possible. The peace conference at The Hague gave definite expression to this hope and belief and marked a stride toward their attainment.

# The Mouroe Dectrine.

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

"The Monroe doctrine should be the cardinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. The doctrine is a declaration that there must be no territorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense of any American power on Amertoan soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the old world. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggression by one new world power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by securing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere, "This doctrine has nothing to do with

commercial relations of any American power, form such as it desires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial in-Sependence of the Americas. We do not ask under this doctrine for any exclusive com-mercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against punishment if it misconducts itself, pro-yided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any "Our attitude in Cube is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish is work with them hand in hand, on that all of an may be uplifted together, and we relate over the steel fertune of any of the relate over the steel fertune of any of their material areasons.

"The work of upbuilding the navy must be not, we must benceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the lathmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared definitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the ses in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to

"So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained pavy is the best guaranty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy represents the very lightest premium for insuring paece which this nation can possibly pay. "Probably no other great nation in

world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a single civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from gressiveness on our part. All we want is peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect, for our rights in return, to insure fuir treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people. "Our people intend to abide by the Mon-

roe doctrine and to insist upon it as the one

sure means of securing the peace of Western bemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making our insistence upon the Mouroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to distegard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling. "It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. in the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Munita and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the country towers. the gun turrets and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned

"It was forethought and preparation which secured us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fall to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us instead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the moment, but upon those who have failed to prepare in advance.

"There should be no ressation in the work of completing our navy. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battleships and heavy armored cruisers, with auxiliary and lighter craft to proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then bay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be a srime against the nation.

"To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual are service, into invite not merely disaster, but the bitterent shame and humilistica. Four thousand additional seamen and one thousand addi-Uonal marines should be provided; and an increase in the officers should be provided by making a large addition to the clauses at Anpapotis.

## Our Present Naval Force.

"We now have seventeen battleships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to recruit and train the men to fight them. It is of rast concern that we have trained erews ready for the yeareis by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save to the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruit ing must be carried on with still greater

"The naval militia forces are etate organi ations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive heart; encouragement from the general government. "But in addition we should at once provide for a National Naval Reserve, organized and trained under the direction of the Navy Department, and subject to the call of the Chief Executive whenever war becomes iminipent. It should be a reat auxiliary to the paral seagoing peace emphishment, and of fer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be composed of graduates of the Navat Academy, graduates of the Naval Militia, officers erhomers, fishing ressels and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light

# Need for Powerful Navy.

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

"Every effort should be made to bring the army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be required. The paper work in the army, as in the navy, should be greatly reduced. What is needed is proved power of command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is necessary to prevent dry rot in the transportation and commissary departments.

"The Congress should provide means where by it will be possible to have field exercises by at least a division of regulars, and it possible also a division of national guards-

men, once a year. 'Only sectual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembarking, will it be possible to train the higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly. "A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the army and navy. They should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, so that they may he able to respond instantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the nation and the honor of the flag. The individual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the highest standard of usefulness should be exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to con sider whether the pay of entisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veteran soldier.

# Militia Laws Obsolete.

"Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of volunteer forces. Our militia law is obsole's and worthless. The organization and armament of the National Guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made identical with those provided for the regular forces. The obligations and duties of the Guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system established by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is utterly impossible in the excitement and impending war to do this satisfacsave that it in truth allows each of them to torily if the arrangements have not made tong beforehand. Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out the training of those citizens who have already had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of the kind necessary is impossible after the out-

break of war. "That the army is not at all a mere strument of destruction has been shown dur-ing the last three years. In the Philippines, Cube and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent im-plement for the aphuilding of a penceful six-

trial or political chaos. We do not wish to thous who saved the union. They did the sue any old world military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power cursoives. The peoples of nothing. But for their steading prowess in the Americas can prosper best if left to work our their own naivation in their own way.

Powerful Navy Urgod.

"The work of unbuilding the navy round by not only left us a united nation, but they left steadily continued. Whether we desire it or | us also as a heritage the memory of the mighty deeds by which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the symbol of all national greatness and unity; and the very completeness of our union enal us all, to every part of the country, to glory in the valor shows alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

### Merit System Endersed.

"The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common schools system itself. It simply means that is cieries and other positions where the duties are entirely see-political, all applicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his morits 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 cases, as where inborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the written competitive examination cannot be appiled, and others where it offers by so means an ideal solution, but where under existing political conditions it is, though an importest means, yet the best present means of get-

ting satisfactory results. "It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular passessions. The administration of these islands should be as wholly free from the suspicion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porte by the way in which he makes that country's rule a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with

### Treatment of Indians.

less."

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

problem it says-"In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The General Allotment Act is a mighty pulverising engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly upon the family of the individual. Under its provisions some sixty thousand indians have already become vitizens of the United States. We should now break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allutment does for the tribat lands; that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments. The effort should be atcadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indiana should be made the same as these of the

whiten. "In dealing with the abertained races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the tiquor trafde. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this agms end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

"I beeprak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis Exposition to Commemorate the One Hundredth Anniversary of the Louisiana Purchase. This purchase was the greatest instance of expansion in our history. It detfuitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the forenational government abould be represented at the exposition by a full and complete set

of exhibits. "The propie of Charleston, with great onposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the Congress. heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it.

"For the sake of good administration, sound economy, and the advancement of selence, the Census Offer as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper and more satinfactory work, in the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic and social science.

# Growth of Postal Service.

"The remarkable growth of the postal serrice in shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have near ly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development compels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much factor than its expenses that the annual defirst has been steadily reduced from \$11,411. 779 in 1697 to \$2,921,727 in 1991. Among recent postal advances the success of rural free and crews of coast-line steamers, longabore | delivery wherever established has been so marked and actual experience has made its hope fits up plain, that the demand for its extension is general and orgent.

"It is just that the gr. al agricultural population should share in the improvement of the service. The number of rural equites now in operation to 6.000, practically all established within three years, and there are 8,000 applications awniting action. It is experted that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach \$.000. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and onethird of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of service

#### Second-Class Mait Matter. "The full measure of postal progress which

might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed by the heavy burden imposes on the government through the intrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second class mail matter. The extent of this burden sppears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fieral year only \$4,291,416 of the aggregate postat revenue of \$111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually contemplated by the law, no just exception could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy deliberately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the fatent of the law, and has secured admission only through an exacton of its regalrements of through lax construction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If it be only one-third or one-quarter, the magnitude of the burden is apparent. The Postoffice Department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far as is possible by a stricter appfication of the law; and it should be sustained in its effort,

"We view with lively interest and keen hopes of beneficial results the procedings of the Pan-American Congress, convoked at the invitation of Mexico, and now sitting at the Mexican capital. The delegates of the United States are under the most liberal instructions to co operate with their collengues in all matters promising advantage to the great family of American commonwealths, as well in their relations among themselves as in their domestic advancement and in their

intercourse with the world at large. The occurrences arising from the "Boxer outbreak in China are reviewed in detail, and the steps taken to secure to the United States its share of the trade of the Orient are explained. The message concludes:

"The death of Queen Victoria caused the people of the United States deep and heartfelt sorrow, to which the government gave died, our nation in turn received from every quarter of the British empire expressions a grief and sympathy no less sincere. The death of the Empress Downger Frederick & Germany also aroused the genuine sympathy of the American people; and this sympaths was cordially reciprocated by Germany when the President was assassinated. Indeed, from every quarter of the civilized world we re-ceived, at the time of the President's death, assurances of such grief and segard as decouch the hearts of our people. In the midst of our affliction we reverently thank the Almighty that we are at people with the nations of mankind; and we firstly intend that our polley shall be such as to continue unbreaken these international relations of mankind modern and good will