one-seventieth of the people country are engaged in the railsiness.

or Hanna Friday gave $5,000 s his subscription to the com- f the National McKinley Memsociation.

al MacArthur will speak at the banquet of the Kansas City cial club banquet on December

hundred and fifty turkeys furthe Thanksgiving dinner for victs at the Illinois state pen- . The men did not have to nd listened to a concert by the ity of Illinois glee club.

orner stone to what will be one argest and most complete colmnasiums in the country was ursday. Adolphus C. Bartlett, or of a $210,000 building for at the University of Chicago. few trowels of mortar, cement- s standard the white stone to he beginning of the work on nk. Dickinson Bartlett gymna-

or Quarles of Wisconsin, who is n of the committee on Indian of the senate agrees with Coun- er Jones in the belief that to he Indian self-supporting should aim of the government, and s attainment would solve the .

e M. Pullman, son of the late aire car builder, died in San aged 26 years. He had been al weeks with pneumonia.

Hartford, Conn: Knocked out econd round, of which one min- 44 seconds had elapsed, was ree's verdict in favor of "Young " of Denver against Terry Mc- of Brooklyn, who has held the weight championship unfinch- nce he won it from George Dixnonths ago.

Union block the best business n Yankton S. D., burned to the Loss, $100,000. William Pier- y marshal, slept in the build- jumped from a third-story win- d may die. Several people were m the upper stories with

gro, who bragged of having voted es at the recent election in Phil- a had his strenuous career cut y stopping a charge of buck- hile robbing a house in the sub-

Hiram Maxim, the inventor of xim gun, states that he made annon even as a boy. When musket during the American r he was knocked down by the and this gave him indirectly the the famous Maxim gun.

as Edison, Jr., and William Edis of the inventor, plan to take ot launch through the rivers, nd sounds along the coast from re to Florida. They expect to ut 60 miles of the whole disson the open sea.

OF FOREIGN LANDS.

From the Wires Portraying urrences in All Parts of the World.

Manila: The insurgents at- a commissary wagon between na and Gajayjaza, seriously g a sergeant and private of the regiment and capturing Privates nd Frenninfi and two horses, r with 300 rounds of ammuni-

e has been a recrudescence of inactivity at Tanauan and Batanuthwest Luzon. An interpreter Alberto was killed in the mare for refusing to donate a perof his salary to insurgents. government employes have been ly threatened.

London Graphic, discussing edy the troubles in South America, es the accusations in the of the continent that the States is stirring disturbin Colombia. The Graphic points at what the United States done on.

n Berlin: The estimates for ny's expenditures in China for re 39,500,000 marks, against 123,- in 1901. The pensions for widnd orphans resulting from the expedition amount to 491,000 annually.

ted States Minister Robert S. rmick and Mrs. McCormick sigd their entry into the official life capital by holding a Thanksgiv- y reception at Vienna Thursday eir new residence, which was rly the property of Prince So-

ator Depew is trustee for estates gating $200,000,000 in value, be- being a director in seventy-six nt firms and corporations.

ivals at Victoria, B. C., by the er Miowera from Honolulu state here has been a recurrence of ubonic plague in that city. A nger says that two deaths occur- Japanese and a Chinaman, and en more cases existed in the

rmany will take no steps against uela," cables the Berlin corresnt of the London News, "regarde financial claims of German subgainst Venezuela without a preunderstanding with the United "

edict has been received at Pekin, Jan. 11 as the date for the ar- f the court at Pekin. The reason for the delay is the illness of vager empress. Prince Ching arat Paoting Fu. He will meet Prince Chun, brother of the emwho recently returned from Ger- The latter is enroute to Kaif-

MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT DISCUSSES NATIONAL AFFAIRS.

DOCUMENT COMPREHENSIVE.

He Favors Reciprocity, Development of Philippines, Larger Navy and Isthmian Canal.

To the Senate and House of Representatives: The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American Exposition at Buffalo, 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 bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American president, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the revengeful vanity of a disappointed office-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinley's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His political opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of nature, the sweetness and gentleness of character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the make-up of national character. A gallant soldier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our people because of his conduct in the sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal hatred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the welfare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to excuse their criminality by asserting that it is exercised for political ends, inveigh against wealth and irresponsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among the wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the president was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one of the strongest champions the wage-worker has ever had; at one of the most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representative government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no president—not even Lincoln himself—was ever more earnestly anxious to represent the well thought-out wishes of the people; his one anxiety in every crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people—to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought, after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, believed that he had faithfully upheld their interests for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to represent them.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judas-like infamy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the president was meeting the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstretched to him in kindly and brotherly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an opportunity to strike the fatal blow. There is no baser deed in all the annals of crime.

The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the president yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves us with infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the Nation. We mourn a good and great president who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

When we turn from the man to the Nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably also by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is reaped. This applies alike to the deliberate demagogue, to the exploiter of sensationalism, and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apologizes for crime or excites aimless dicontent.

The blow was not aimed at this president, but all presidents; at every symbol of government. President McKinl was as emphatically the embodiment the popular will of the Nation ex essed through the forms of law as a Ne Eng- land town meeting is in similar shion the embodiment of the law-abidi purpose and practice of the people f the town. On no conceivable theor could the murder of the president be e epted as due to protest against "inequa ies in the social order," save as the m ler of all the freemen engaged in a tow meeting could be accepted as a protest gainst that social inequality which puts malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no re an expression of "social disconten than picking pockets or wife-beating.

The anarchist, and especially he anarchist in the United States, is nerely one type of criminal, more d gerous than any other because he repres its the same depravity in a greater degr . The man who advocates anarchy dir tly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion or the man who apologizes for anarchi s and their deeds, makes himself mor y accessory to murder before the fa The anarchist is a criminal whose p verted instincts lead him to prefer confus n and chaos to the most beneficent form of social order. His protest of conc n for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelli nt son of toil, then the door of hope is rever closed against him. The anarchis is everywhere not merely the enemy o ystem and of progress, but the deadly f of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumph nt, its triumph will last for but one red ment, to be succeeded for ages by the loomy night of despotism.

For the anarchist himself, whe er he preaches or practices his doctri s, we need not have one particle more oncern than for any ordinary murderer. He is not the victim of social or poli al injustice. There are no wrongs to emedy in his case. The cause of his cri inality is to be found in his own evil assions and in the evil conduct of those w o urge him on, not in any failure by ers or by the state to do justice to hi or his. He is a malefactor and nothing se. He is in no sense, in no shape o way, a "product of social conditions," s e as a highwayman is "produced" by he fact that an unarmed man happens have a purse. It is a travesty upon e great and holy names of liberty and reedom to permit them to be invoked such a cause. No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specific private individual. Anarchistic speeches, writings, and meetings are essenti y seditious and treasonable.

I earnestly recommend Congre that in the exercise of its wise disc tion it should take into consideration t coming to this country of anarchists o persons professing principles hostile to ll government and justifying the m rder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago athered in open meeting to glorify th murder of King Humbert of Italy pen trate a crime, and the law should en e their rigorous punishment. They a those like them should be kept out of is country; and if found here they ould be promptly deported to the count whence they came; and far-reaching rovision should be made for the punis ment of those who stay. No matter calls nore urgently for the wisest thought o he Congress.

The Federal courts should be iven jurisdiction over any man who k s or attempts to kill the president or any man who by the Constitution or by law is in line of succession for the p sidency, while the punishment for an un ccessful attempt should be proportione to the enormity of the offense agains our institutions.

Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankin should band against the anarchist. I s crime should be made an offense ag nst the law of nations, like piracy and at form of manstealing known as the sl e trade; for it is of far blacker infamy an either. It should be so declared b treaties among all civilized powers. Suc treaties would give to the Federal gover ment the power of dealing with the crim

A grim commentary upon th folly of the anarchist position was af rded by the attitude of the law toward his very criminal who had just taken e life of the president. The people w ld have torn him limb from limb if i had not been that the law he defied w at once invoked in his behalf. So far rom his deed being committed on beh f of the people against the government the government was obliged at once t exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocation in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how gre t it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving ha hness to the forces of order. No man w ever be restrained from becoming pr ident by any fear as to his personal saf y. If the risk to the president's life bec e great, it would mean that the office w ld more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make the resolute and merciless in dealing w h every friend of disorder. This gre country will not fall into anarchy, and anarchists should ever become a seri s menace to its institutions, they would t merely be stamped out, but would volve in their own ruin every active passive sympathizer with their doct nes. The American people are slow to rath, but when their wrath is once kind it burns like a consuming flame.

National Prosperit

During the last five year business confidence has been restored, a the Nation is to be congratulated be use of its present abounding prosperity. uch prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country, if flood or drouth comes, human wisd n is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against he consequences of our own folly. Th men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work w head or hand but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace t only to themselves but to others. If t business world loses its head, it loses hat legislation cannot supply. Fundam ntally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of cit ns which makes the Nation, must rest pon individual thrift and energy, res ution and intelligence. Nothing can tak the place of this individual capacity; b wise legislation and honest and int igent administration can give it the f est scope, the largest opportunity to w k to good effect.

Corporations and Industry.

The tremendous and highly omplex industrial development which w t on with ever accelerated rapidity dur g the latter half of the nineteenth ce ury brings us face to face, at the begi ing of the twentieth, with very serious social problems. The old laws, and the old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the tariff nor to any other governmental action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own.

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage-worker, the farmer, the small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense incidental benefits upon others. Successful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

The captains of industry who have driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our commerce, who have developed our manufactures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are so justly proud could never have taken place. Moreover, we should recognize the immense importance to this material development of leaving as unhampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of business operations inevitably rests. The slightest study of business conditions will satisfy anyone capable of forming a judgment that the personal equation is the most important factor in a business operation; that the business ability of the man at the head of any business concern, big or litle, is usually the factor which fixes the gulf between striking success and hopeless failure.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial conditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and individual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commercial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeopardized, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our Nation.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which underlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of adversity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a period of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this statement; the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical inaccuracy, known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions, the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective 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 accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for the government to undertake 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 disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practicable to apply remedies.

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.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be, not prohibited, but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

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 capital is to be invested. Corporations engagked in 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 safeguarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these institutions.

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 bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper goverenmental 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 incorporated. 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 interefering 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 wealth from the existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such supervision; banks are subject to it, and if their case it is now accepted as a simple matter of course. Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the National government ned not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

When the Constitution was adopted, at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the tional government need not go so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignificant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly different action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will neable the National government to exercise control along the lines above indicated; profiting by the experience gained through the passage, and administration of the Interstate Commerce Act. If, however, the judgment of the Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an 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 Industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his province to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and our merchant marine.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this Republic.

With the sole 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 congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today 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 legislator and administrator should be bent to secure 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 as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersell our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it as necessary, with this 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.

The National government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes; and in return it should be a good employer. If possible legislation should be passed, in connection with the Interstate Commerce Law, which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So far as practicable under the conditions of government work, provision should be made to render the enforcement of the eight-hour 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 hours of labor, from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that all work should be done under "fair" conditions, and in addition to setting a high standard should uphold it by proper inspection, extending if necessary to the subcontractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as excessive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to health and morals.

American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing; so that, independent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man—wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike—must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second only to this comes the power of acting in combination or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accomplished by associations or unions of wage-workers, when managed with forethought, and when they combine insistence 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 themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our Constitution there is much and the municipality than by the Nation. But on points such as those touched on But on points such a sthose touched on above the National government can act.

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispensable prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remember also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who refuses to walk can be carried with advantage to himself or anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American 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. But 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 anarchistic 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 more thorough system of inspection abroad and a more rigid system of examination at our immigration ports, the former being 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 act sanely as American citizens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are below a certain standard of economic fitness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be 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 springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth.

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercised over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Tariff and Reciprocity.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic 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 obligation 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.

Reciprocity must be treated as the handmaiden of protection. 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 how far this is must be determined according to the individual case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must me 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 proviso of the proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being at home, the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty sup-