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THE INSURRECTION WAS A REVOLUTION.

ANOTHER ADDED TO THE LONG LIST OF HAITI'S BLOOD BROILS.

Gen. Simon, a Full Blood Negro, Seizes the Presidency, but He Will Have Contestants—Haiti's 104 Years of Sanguinary History—An Overturning on an Average of Less Than Four Years.

Insurrection Becomes Revolution.

The insurrection in Haiti has ended more promptly and with less bloodshed than could have been anticipated. The venerable President, Nord Alexis, maintained his courage to the end, and tho he was about 90 years old, was firmly resolved to fight, but he found that his supporters lacked his determination. They were cowardly and treacherous, or else, having got all they could out of his administration, hoped for something better in a change.

There is one trouble that always attends Governments based upon force. It was what ruined Napoleon. The men around him and who had fought valiantly for him did not see a prospect of getting any more, and either were lukewarm or absolutely rebellious.

Nord Alexis's "veteran divisions" and his most trusted officers weakened as the insurgents approached the Capital, and gave up all thought of fighting. Then the robber element in Port au Prince came to the front and began regular robberies and incendiaries. They were only estopped in this by the energetic action of the more substantial citizens of the town, who organized a home guard under a resolute officer, and, coming upon the robbers in the midst of their outrages, without warning fired a deadly volley into them that killed eight. This was followed by another volley, which killed four more, and then all the heart of the robbers turned to water and they fled.

The warships in the harbor sent landing parties to protect their consulates, and if necessary restore order, but they found that the citizens were quite capable of this, which gives some hopes of better things in Haiti.

The aged President was rescued from the mob which beset him, and with the French flag thrown over his shoulders was escorted on board of the French gunboat. He was pursued by a howling mob, which actually struck him, and a woman attempted to stab him, but the French marines managed to get him safely on board.

All of those who had been associated in his Government at once sought safety in flight, and from what can be learned from the dispatches were all successful.

Gen. Simon Enters Port au Prince.

A delegation of the citizens of Port au Prince went out to meet Gen. Simon and his army, said to be 5,000 strong, and ask him to come immediately into the city and take possession, to restore order to save lives. With true negro superstition Gen. Simon refused to advance because it was Friday. He made his entry with a great deal of fanfaronade on Saturday, when he was acclaimed the President, and, going to the cathedral, a high mass was celebrated and the Te Deum sung, with the Archbishop officiating.

He made all sorts of agreeable promises as to the future, but this is the customary thing with the revolutionary leaders who are successful. He said that he did not want to be King, and he would submit his candidacy to a vote of the people. This is a ludicrous formality, since we know that as long as he can hold his army together nobody within gunshot of it will be allowed to vote against him.

The so-called Congress will be called together and his election made formal; that is, if his competitors cannot prevent it. While the dispatches represent that Gen. Simon is exceedingly popular, these must be taken with much allowance. Apparently he is a negro of the coarser kind, and consequently popular with the more ignorant Haitians, but is repugnant to the mulattos and the more educated Haitians. Some strong competitors have already appeared, among them being Gen. Firmin, who has been the leader in many of the insurrections, and has for some time been an exile at St. Thomas, Danish West Indies. Immediately upon hearing of the outbreak Gen. Firmin chartered a vessel, and is now on his way to Haiti via Kingston, Jamaica. Another prominent aspirant is Gen. Celestin Fouchard, who has long been seeking the Presidency, and who was in exile at Kingston, Jamaica. He at once chartered the Cuban Railroad Company's steamer Oteri, and with 30 of his followers sailed for Port au Prince. He has a great deal of strength among the better class of Haitians, and he says that he is confident of being elected President, and that:

"I am a man of means, and I will not allow any boodling. My policy will be liberal, and my watchword will be progress. I am going to consolidate the debt of the country, float a big loan, call in all the paper money, and establish a gold currency."

Still further, what were left of Nord Alexis's "three veteran divisions" retreated with their arms toward the north, where it is not improbable they will set up a separate Government, and will be joined by the members of Nord Alexis's Cabinet, who have succeeded in making their escape. This may revive an old sore, because Haiti has always been divided between the north and the south, and several times there have been separate Governments existing in the two sections and clashing with one another.

The regular elections for President are due next May, but it is expected that a special election will be ordered within a few weeks to confirm Gen. Simon's accession to power, and then we can look for more disturbances and a trial of strength with his powerful opponents.

Haiti's History.

Haiti was discovered by Columbus in December, 1492, and here, at Isabella, on the north shore, was founded the first Spanish colony in the New World. Santo Domingo was founded Aug. 4, 1496. For nearly half a century these settlements received much attention and rose to great prosperity, but as other parts of America were discovered the population was drawn off, and the natives having been extirpated, the island became almost a waste.

In 1585 Admiral Drake seized Santo Domingo City, for which he received a ransom of 25,000 ducats. About 1632 the French took possession of the west shore, and their numbers (increased in a certain measure by the buccaneers who had established themselves on the island of Tortuga and on the northwest coast of Haiti) multiplied so rapidly that the Spaniards were unable to cope with or banish them, and by the treaty of Ryswick, Sept. 20, 1697, the western portion of the island was guaranteed to France.

Cultivation in Haiti (as the French now called their part of the island) rapidly extended under the new rule. A large proportion of the cotton and sugar consumed not only in France, but in all Europe, came toward the end of the 18th century from Haiti, which by that time had become one of the most valuable possessions of the New World. The boundaries between the two colonies were not fixed till 1777. In the meantime the eastern or Spanish portion made little or no progress.

In 1790 the population of the western colony numbered about 500,000, of which number 38,360 were of European origin and 28,370 free people of color, the remainder being negro slaves. The free people of color were mostly mulattos, and some of them had received a liberal education in France and possessed large estates. Still they were excluded from all political privileges, and were not eligible to positions of authority or trust.

The great revolution in France was heartily responded to by the whites of the colony, who sent Deputies to the National Assembly at Paris, and proclaimed the adhesion of the colony to the principles of liberty, equality and fraternity. The application of these principles, however, it was intended should be confined exclusively to the whites. But the mulattos demanded their extension to themselves, and this appeal being treated with contempt and indignation they resolved to resort to arms. Accordingly some 300 of them rose in insurrection in October, 1790, under one Vincent Oge, who had been educated in France, but he was defeated, captured, and with his brother broken on the wheel and 21 of his followers were hanged.

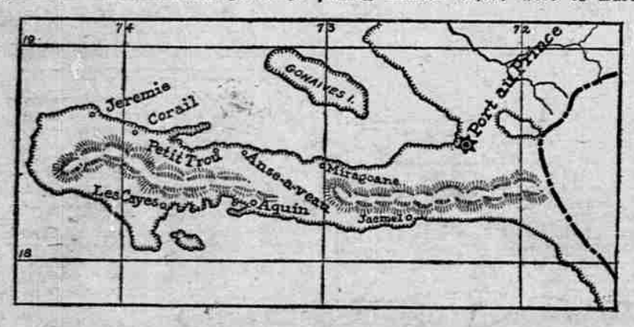
Much indigation was expressed in Paris against the colonists, and by the influence of the Society of Les Amis Des Noirs the National Assembly, May 15, 1791, passed a decree declaring that the people of color born of free parents were entitled to all the privileges of French citizens. This decree did not touch slavery or meddle with the slaves, but it excited to the highest pitch the jealousies and apprehensions of the planters, who forced the Governor of the coloney to suspend its operations until they could appeal to the home Government.

A Servile Insurrection.

The refusal of their [illegible] caused much commotion among the mulattos, and civil war again appeared inevitable, when a third party, little considered by either of the others, unexpectedly interfered. The slaves on the plantations rose in insurrection, Aug. 23, 1791. The whites in alarm consented (Sept. 11) to admit the mulattos to the civil rights granted them by law, and for a time there seemed some prospect of the restoration of peace. But on Sept. 24 the National Assembly at Paris, moved by the remonstrances which had been received from the white colonists, repealed the decree of May 15. The mulattos now flew to arms, and the civil war continued with increased ferocity on all sides for several years. Commissioners were repeatedly sent from France, but could effect nothing.

The whites themselves were divided into hostile factions, royalist and republican, the French part of the island was invaded by the Spaniards and by the English, and the insurgent blacks and mulattos, under able chiefs, held strong positions in the mountains, and defied all efforts to subdue them.

GEN. ANTOINE SIMON.



MAP OF THE TERRITORY SURRENDERED TO GEN. SIMON.

The French Commissioners, involved in difficulties on every hand, at length decided to conciliate the blacks, and in August, 1793, proclaimed universal freedom, in apprehension of an English invasion which took place in the following month. In February, 1794, the National Convention at Paris confirmed this act of the Commissioners, and formally guaranteed the freedom of all the inhabitants of the French colony. Meantime the English conquered the whole western coast of the island, took the Capital, Port au Prince, and besieged the Governor, Gen. Laveaux, in Port de la Paix, the last stronghold of the French, who were reduced to extremities of famine and disease.

Toussaint L'Ouverture.

At this juncture the blacks, led by Toussaint l'Ouverture, relying on the proclamation of emancipation, came to the aid of the French Governor. The siege of Port de la Paix was raised, the Spaniards were driven back, and after a long contest, during which Toussaint was appointed by the French authorities Commander-in-Chief of the army, the English in 1797 were expelled from the island, the whole of which, by the treaty with Spain, concluded at Basel, July 22, 1795 now belonged to France.

Under the energetic administration of Toussaint l'Ouverture peace was restored, commerce and agriculture revived, the whites were protected and their estates restored to them, and a constitution for the colony was adopted, acknowledging the authority of France, but making no distinction between the citizens on account of race or color.

Attempt to Reimpose Slavery.

In 1801, however, Napoleon Bonaparte, then First Consul, resolved to restore slavery in Santo Domingo, the French Legislature at Paris decreed its restoration, and an expedition under Gen. Leclerc was sent to enforce the decree. The army landed at Samana at the end of January, 1802, the campaign was commenced and fought with various success until May 1, when a treaty of peace was concluded.

HAITIAN TROOPS ENTERING A TOWN.

Notwithstanding this treaty, Toussaint was treacherously seized at midnight and conveyed to France, where he died April 27, 1803. Indignant at the capture of their leader, the negros immediately renewed hostilities under Dessalines, who prosecuted the war with vigor and success, and the yellow fever having broken out in the French army became a more fearful and fatal antagonist than the marshaled negros. In the midst of this calamity Leclerc died, and was succeeded in command by Gen. Rochambeau.

The first act of this General was the

(Continued on page three.)

THE MEETING OF CONGRESS.

Not the Usual Interest Shown by Outsiders—Vice-President-Elect a Conspicuous Member—Interest Over Tariff Revision—Framing the Payne Bill—Witnesses to be Compelled to Attend.

There were the usual first day crowds at the Capitol the opening day of the session of Congress, only they were not quite as numerous. The interest is less keen, for the opening of a short session partakes more of formality. The Representatives-elect do not come to be sworn in till the next Congress begins. This year there were only a handful of members to walk up to the Speaker's desk and take the oath of office. They were men elected to fill vacancies caused by death or resignation since the last session adjourned. The Senators to be sworn in were only three—ex-Gov. Cummins, of Iowa, to succeed the late Senator Allison; Mr. E. D. Smith, of South Carolina, to succeed the late Senator Latimer, and ex-Gov. Carroll Page, of Vermont, to succeed the late Senator Proctor.

As a matter of fact, the statesmen came in very tardily for attendance at the session. They arrived in big bunches Sunday and even Monday. They felt there was little to hasten their coming, and were generally satisfied if they were on hand by Tuesday when the President's message was received.

The Representatives are keenly interested in the Speakership question. A Speaker, however, is not to be elected till the extra session begins in March. The loyalty to Speaker Cannon is most marked on every side. It has been very gratifying to him. He will go into the Speaker's chair for another term by the unanimous caucus nomination. Representative Townsend, of Michigan, who at one time was given prominence as an aspirant, has been very emphatic in declarations for Mr. Cannon.

The Important Appropriations Committee.

But all the gossip about the Speakership and about the modification of the rules belongs more to the opening months of the new year than to the early days of the approaching session. The House Appropriations Committee has the center of the stage right from the start. There is a general eagerness for the annual budgets. Probably one or two big bills will be reported and passed by the House before the holidays. One of them is the legislative, executive and judicial appropriation bill, a bulky measure which provides the annual salaries for about 30,000 Government clerks and funds for the operation and maintenance of the Departments.

Very little work is expected the first week. The President's annual message is a formality which always precedes legislative activities. The meeting Monday was very brief. The Senate adjourned immediately after the roll call out of respect for the memory of the late Senator Allison. That made the receipt of the President's message that day impracticable. For before the message is sent the President must be officially notified that Congress is in session. A committee of Senators and members must not only be appointed, but have time to travel the mile between the Capitol and the White House and back again. Accordingly, while they were appointed Monday they did not report on their visit to the President till Tuesday.

Postal Savings Bank.

The Senate may have some lively times before the holidays. There is much interest in the bill for postal savings banks, which, by agreement last Spring, will be taken up the second week of the session. Stoutly as that legislation was opposed at the Capitol, it will probably be enacted. The Republican Party is now committed to it by the Chicago platform. No conclusion is yet possible as to how strong the support for the bill will be in Senate or House. The fact that it is an Administration as well as a party measure should insure good majorities in both branches.

There is almost no interest, now that the elections are over, in the bills for the restoration of the negro soldiers who were at Brownsville to their old places in the army. Senators would be glad to find some way to free themselves of the consideration of those measures, but a date was fixed by agreement at the last session. Senator Foraker has given assurances of a ringing speech in defense of himself, which will likely be delivered in connection with the Brownsville bills. That event will give the Senate an interesting day or two. It may lead to spirited debate.

The prevailing sentiment, as was to have been expected, is that Congress will have time only to attend to the 14 or 15 appropriation bills, and that general legislation must, in the main, go over to the next or 61st Congress. There is already considerable activity in connection with a river and harbor bill, which is a biennial, not an annual measure. The rivalry will be keen to secure generous appropriations thereon for numerous rivers and harbors, and there will be the usual struggle on the part of Senate and House leaders to keep the total from assuming too great proportions. Many communities will send delegations asking for a hearing. For a time these delegations will be quite as conspicuous in Washington as those that have been coming on tariff revision missions.

The Vice President-Elect.

But Washington this week of the opening of Congress is favored not alone with the presence of the President-elect. Vice President-elect James Schoolcraft Sherman, of Utica, is in town, and intends to stay here right thru the Winter. He is still a member of Congress from the Utica district and a member of Speaker Cannon's Committee on Rules. His term does not expire till March 4 next, when he will walk over to the other end of the Capitol, take the oath as Vice President, and then pick up the gavel of the Senate as its presiding officer.

His Winter will be full of activity, and he is going about his duties just like any other business man of the House of Representatives and as he has been doing for the last 20 years. Among other things, Mr. Sherman is Chairman of the Committee on Indian Affairs. He has a committee room on the ground floor of the Capitol, where there is a long table and where 13 other Representatives are soon to gather with him to frame the annual Indian appropriation bill. It is one of the most troublesome of all the annual budgets, and Mr. Sherman always sends out the calls for committee meetings early in the session and gets the work begun speedily. He will have the bill ready to report soon after the holidays, will manage it as usual on the floor of the House, barring unexpected events, and when it has been disposed of by the Senate will be one of the conferees to adjust differences and "finish the measure off" ready for the President's signature.

Most Conspicuous Member.

From all appearances Mr. Sherman will be the most conspicuous member of the House during the short session, barring only the Speaker. The Rules Committee will have few battles to fight this Winter, but Mr. Sherman always enjoys the confidence of the Speaker; in fact, has been a prominent lieutenant in recent years, and will participate more prominently now than ever in the councils touching legislation. His presence after March 4 as the presiding officer of the Senate will promote good will between the Senate and the House leaders, who are altogether too prone to demonstrations of force, one side against the other. It is a very long time since a veteran member of the House was Vice President. Mr. Fairbanks, the present incumbent of the Vice Presidency, never served in the House, but put off his toga on March 4, 1905, to take his present office. He had been prominently identified with Senatorial councils, but had been little in touch with House affairs.

Of course, Representative Sereno E. Payne, of New York, will be a more prominent man than ever this Winter at the Capitol. He has in charge the framing of the new tariff law. The work on that measure is going ahead vigorously. The Ways and Means Committee is still conducting hearings, and will be for two or three weeks perhaps. They are trying to get at the facts as to the schedules before holding executive meetings for writing the language of the prospective law.

Hundreds of people are coming to Washington for a few words with the Chairman. They want to give him information that will further their own interests and wishes with regard to the tariff. Mr. Payne, however, is not conducting his work in a corner. Hitherto there has been much secret and private work in the preparation of a tariff law. Men have gone to the apartments of the Ways and Means Chairman, and told him there what ought or ought not to be done. Mr. Payne has decided to eliminate that form of procedure. He wants all the testimony pro and con to be given publicly, that all the committee members and the people may benefit from it.

Where the Bill Will Be Written.

The bill will be written in executive meetings of the Republican members of the committee. The Democratic members will be excluded therefrom. It was that way when the Dingley law was framed. It is not expected that the minority would agree with the majority about the rates of duty to be fixed. Accordingly they could not render any assistance. When the bill has been all made up there will be a meeting of the entire Ways and Means Committee, and the Democrats will be shown the handiwork of their Republican colleagues. Then they will have opportunity for criticism and opposition, but it will not be till after the extra session, which will be the first session of the 61st Congress, has assembled.

The impression grows that the House intends to give the country a very thoro revision of tariff schedules. The Republicans of Ways and Means are all talking that way, including the stanch stand-patters. The latter take the ground that there seems to be a very general demand thruout the country for a real revision, and that the country is entitled to have what it wants as long as ample provision is made for sufficient revenues with which to run the United States Government. It does not yet appear what the attitude of the Senate is going to be, out that will develop later.

President-elect Taft is on record as favoring a very thoro revision, which is another reason for the House taking the same attitude. During his visit here this week Mr. Taft is discussing tariff matters with many Senators and Representatives. They are getting his ideas about it in more detail, and are learning what schedules he particularly wishes to be reduced and what ones he wants raised.

Some interesting evidence about the making of the Dingley law and the operations thereof are expected before the Ways and Means Committee concludes its hearings. President-elect Taft is watching the testimony of the witnesses, and is understood to have sent certain men to appear there. He has been anxious for the consumers to have ample opportunity for a hearing, and when he was in Washington about a month ago said their side of the case should not be neglected. H. E. Miles, of the National Association of Manufacturers, was one of the recent witnesses before the committee, after he had been in consultation with the President-elect.

Witnesses to Be Subpenaed.

It is expected that the committee will be authorized by the House this week to compel the attendance of witnesses by subpena, whereupon a number of those who have refused to appear will be summoned. There have been some rather disagreeable charges about the way the duties on wools and woolens were made up by the Senate Committee on Finance in 1897. It has been brought out that S. N. D. North, now Director of the Census Bureau, but then Secretary of the American Woolen Association, with headquarters in Boston, came to Washington as a clerk of a Senate subcommittee, where he was in a position to aid those who wanted high duties imposed on wool tops and woolen manufactures. Mr. North has protested that he had no guilty connection with the making of the Dingley law, but the Ways and Means Committee is disposed to inquire into the part that some other people played during the rewriting of the tariff bill in the Finance Committee 12 years ago. There is also talk of summoning several newspaper editors and others who have been critics of the Dingley law to ascertain whether they can give the committee any light.

It is a prevalent conviction with members of the Ways and Means that a vast deal of unreliable testimony has been delivered regarding the necessity for duties. They have done their utmost to persuade manufacturers and the representatives of manufacturing interests to tell a straightforward story, but these men are very eager to retain the present high duties, and have proceeded on the theory that it would be better to claim they needed much in the belief that they would get more in the end thereby than by stating what the conditions actually are.

So the real sifting process may come when witnesses are brought to Washington who can tell the other side. The complaint has been that the average man, not interested in manufacturing, can ill afford the time or the money for a trip to Washington. But if the Ways and Means Committee subpenas him the Government will pay a per diem and traveling expenses.

The President Takes a Shy at the Lying Newspapers.

The President's Message.

Another Vigorous State Paper On the Affairs of the People.

President Roosevelt sent to Congress Tuesday the last annual message of his two Administrations. It was speeded to the Capitol in time for presentation to Senate and House as soon as the committees, to notify the President formally that Congress was in session, had reported. Pamphlet copies were then distributed to Senators and Representatives, who occupied the hour and more in which the reading clerks were voicing its contents to a studied perusal of the pages.

All in all the message was eagerly awaited, both because it is always the first thing at the beginning of a session of Congress and because of its bearing upon the plans of the Administration, and to a degree upon the plans of the next Administration. It furnished the Congressmen no particular surprises, altho the exhaustive discussion of seven topics—finances, corporations, labor, protection for wage-workers, the courts, forests and inland waterways—was of very great interest to the Congressmen at this time.

There is no direct mention of the recent campaign in the message, but the President devotes much attention to several questions that were prominent in that struggle. In a long discussion of the courts he alludes to Judges who are the real bulwark of the courts—"the Judges of the stamp of the President-elect, who have been fearless in opposing labor when it has gone wrong." He says succinctly much that he said during the campaign regarding the efforts to swing the labor vote to Bryan, declaring that "the wage-workers, the workingmen, the laboring men of the country, by the way in which they repudiated the effort to get them to cast their votes in response to an appeal to class hatred, have emphasized their sound patriotism and Americanism."

Topics Discussed.

The seven topics mentioned, which are first treated by the President, comprise two-thirds of the entire message. There are 19 other topics, such as National parks, denatured alcohol, pure food, the Indian Service, census, education, redistribution of bureaus and fisheries. Foreign affairs, which usually comprises a good portion of a President's message, is disposed of in half a dozen lines, that "this Nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between Nations precisely as between individuals." He devotes as many pages to forests as lines to foreign affairs, and further emphasizes the importance of preserving the forests by describing numerous photographs of the results of deforestration in north China. It thus becomes the first of illustrated annual messages to Congress, altho a few years ago the President sent in a special illustrated message on the Panama Canal.

Mr. Roosevelt writes a vivid description of a recent investigation into conditions in north China by Frank N. Meyer, of the Bureau of Plant Industry of the Department of Agriculture, tells how "reckless deforestration" is practically extending the Mongol desert eastward, how "the level of the Sungari River in northern Manchuria has been sensibly lowered," and makes the situation there a forcible object lesson for the people of the United States.

In every topic the President characteristically hits straight out from the shoulder. His message begins with a discussion of "finances," in which Congressmen see an answer to the widespread criticism of the excessive cost of Government during his seven years' incumbency, and to the occasional warnings regarding an embarrassing Treasury deficit. He says "the financial management of the Nation's interests" during the last seven years "has shown the most satisfactory results," but asks Congress to establish "a thoroly good (currency) system, which will do away with existing defects." One reads between the lines something of the President's personal pride that between July 1, 1901, and Sept. 30, 1908, which covers nearly the entire period he has been in office, the "net ordinary receipts" exceed the "net ordinary expenses" by $99,283,413.54.

About Corporations.

Much that he says about corporations has been said in his previous messages or in other utterances. He asks that "the railways of the country be put completely under the Interstate Commerce Commission, and removed from the domain of the anti-trust law." He wants legislation to prevent "swindling stock speculation." He also recommends that telegraph and telephone companies in interstate business be put under the Interstate Commerce Commission's jurisdiction.

The message teems with economic discussion, both under the topics of "corporations" and "labor." It barely refers to "a progressive inheritance tax on large fortunes." The President declares "there should no longer be any paltering with the question of taking care of the wage-workers who, under our present industrial system, are killed, become crippled or worn out as part of the regular incidents of a given business. He recommends that the Government employers' liability act be strengthened in several particulars "at once," and extended to all Government employes, especially peace officers." This Nation, he says, is singled out in Europe as "the most belated in respect to employers' liability legislation."

The President never before devoted so much of an annual message to the courts. It was quickly noted at the Capitol that his tone in dealing with Federal Judges is far less critical than formerly. Congress raised the salaries of all Federal Judges about five years ago. The President recommends a still further advance. He would double the salaries of the Supreme Court Judges, which would give them $25,000 a year. The protests of organized labor against the courts and the Judges are referred to, and much is said about what the conduct of Judges should be in the interpretation of the law. "The decisions of the courts on social and economic questions," runs the message, "depend upon their economic and social philosophy, and for the peaceful progress of our people during the 20th century we shall owe most to those Judges who hold to a 20th century economic and social philosophy, and not to a long outgrown philosophy, which was itself the product of primitive economic conditions." The President thinks that "any remedy applied from without is fraught with risks."

More Centralization.

The centralization idea pervades the message, which the President says is "one of the prime purposes, if not the prime purpose, for which the Constitution was founded." He recommends that the National Soldiers' Homes be transferred to the direct supervision of the War Department; that the Government Printing Office, with its 4,069 employes, be transferred from the jurisdiction of the Joint Printing Committee of Congress to the Department of Commerce and Labor. He asks that enumerators and other employes for taking the next census be chosen under the Civil Service law. He favors a "redistribution of bureaus" to further the interests of the public health and to help in "the world-wide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscopic foes of mankind."

"We ought not longer," says the President, "to ignore the reproach that this Government takes more pains to protect the lives of hogs and cattle than of human beings."

Separate Statehood immediately for Arizona and New Mexico, ocean mail subsidies, citizenship for Porto Ricans and more Federal fish hatcheries are among the other recommendations of the message, as are land fortifications for Pearl Harbor. The President hopes that the Filipinos will be able "within a generation" to "decide for themselves whether it is well for them to become independent."

The Army, National Guard and the Navy are discussed in the closing pages of the message. The President is against the promotion of "respectable, elderly incompetents" to advanced Army rank, and would make one-third of the promotions by selection. He recommends that the cavalry arm be reorganized, and especial attention paid to "development of the machine gun." He believes the National Guard should be greatly strengthened and "rifle practice among school boys encouraged."