

President Roosevelt's Message to Congress.

THE CHEERFUL EXECUTIVE USES WORDS THAT BURN

His First Message One of the Strongest That Ever Emanated From the White House.

Anarchism Must Be Subdued, Trusts Controlled, Prosperity Preserved and the Navy Built Up.

Argues for Reciprocity and Marshals Reasons for Forest Preservation and Irrigation Work.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The congress assembled this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th 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.

The most widely loved man. 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 kindness 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 most 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, in vain 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 consistent with moderate gains during 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.

Represented the People's Wishes. 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 unflinching 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.

Trusts Should Be Controlled. 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 harmful 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 in the front rank of nations. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and antagonistic conditions by new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combinations of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that greater things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combinations 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 combinations of capital should be in the form of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprise the capital of the world. It is no restriction upon the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations are created by the law, and 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 to regulate combinations of capital as it is of far blacker infamy than that of the entire body politic of crimes of violence.

The Law He Despised Saved Him. A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the president. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he despised was ever before him in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the government, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the

hands of the people. Moreover, his deed was not a mere violation of the law, but a governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direction of strengthening and giving harshness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming president by any fear as to his personal safety. If the risk to the president's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come

Prosperity and How to Preserve It.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because of its present prosperity. Prosperity, however, 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 upon any industry, no flood or drought, no human wisdom is powerless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are business regulators, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand, but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace not only to the general public, but to the business world itself. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally, the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the nation as a whole, depends upon the character of the citizens which makes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity, but an honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity to work to good effect.

Serious Social Problems.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with the nineteenth century brought us face to face, at the beginning 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. The great 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 with any other 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 individuals, 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 the natural selection of 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 petty 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 the means by which the wealth accumulated in legitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially fitted for the exercise of cool and steady judgment, by the man of high character and high integrity, and by the man of high character and high integrity, and by the man of high character and high integrity.

Gulf Between Success and Failure.

The captains of industry who have made the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical accuracy, known as trusts, appeal to the public, to the man who has not precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In the great industrial combinations, 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-control. 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-control. 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-control.

The Trusts and How to Regulate Them.

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 their own vocation to denounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with technical accuracy, known as trusts, appeal to the public, to the man who has not precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In the great industrial combinations, 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-control. 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-control.

Trusts Should Be Controlled.

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 harmful 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 in the front rank of nations. It does not rest upon a lack of intelligent appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and antagonistic conditions by new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combinations of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the world's progress demands that greater things be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combinations 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 combinations of capital should be in the form of doing business under corporate form, which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to call into their enterprise the capital of the world. It is no restriction upon the value of the property in which the capital is to be invested. Corporations are created by the law, and 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 to regulate combinations of capital as it is of far blacker infamy than that of the entire body politic of crimes of violence.

Wage-workers and Chinese Exclusion.

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 cared for, it is absolutely certain that others will be well too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation 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 legislator and administrator should be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be protected as far as 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

to be filled by men of a spirit which would like them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would involve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doctrines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once kindled it burns like a consuming flame.

Secretary of Commerce and Industries.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce 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. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries. Labor Unions Do Good. The most vital problem with which this

Secretary of Commerce and Industries.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce 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. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries. Labor Unions Do Good. The most vital problem with which this

New Immigration Laws Needed.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, but the present law 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 which should be the basis of a permanent improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be 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.

Present Tariff System 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 revision at this time. The present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being.

Remedy for Merchant Marine Conditions.

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 insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other respects. We should not submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried on in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interest, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products. We should provide an auxiliary force for the navy.

Financial Law, Revenues and Expenditures.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use, has been now so amended as to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition is evidently desirable to maintain. In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient authority for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of

Commercial Crises and Financial Panics.

commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce. The collection from duties on imports and internal taxes of the revenue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, tends mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenue so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenue more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the congress, the secretary of the treasury should take these ques-

When All is Said and Done.

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 works no other man 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 another else, yet that each man who stumbles or falls, that each at times needs to have the helping hand stretched 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.

Secretary of Commerce and Industries.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce 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. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries. Labor Unions Do Good. The most vital problem with which this

New Immigration Laws Needed.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, but the present law 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 which should be the basis of a permanent improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be 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.

Present Tariff System 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 revision at this time. The present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being.

Remedy for Merchant Marine Conditions.

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 insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other respects. We should not submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried on in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interest, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products. We should provide an auxiliary force for the navy.

Financial Law, Revenues and Expenditures.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use, has been now so amended as to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition is evidently desirable to maintain. In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient authority for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of

Commercial Crises and Financial Panics.

commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and commerce. The collection from duties on imports and internal taxes of the revenue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the government, tends mainly to the reduced army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenue so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but, after providing against any such contingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenue more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the congress, the secretary of the treasury should take these ques-

When All is Said and Done.

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 works no other man 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 another else, yet that each man who stumbles or falls, that each at times needs to have the helping hand stretched 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.

Secretary of Commerce and Industries.

There should be created a cabinet officer, to be known as secretary of commerce 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. This is the great secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries. Labor Unions Do Good. The most vital problem with which this

New Immigration Laws Needed.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, but the present law 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 which should be the basis of a permanent improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely not only all persons who are known to be 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.

Present Tariff System 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 revision at this time. The present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our present tariff system, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being.

Remedy for Merchant Marine Conditions.

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 insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other respects. We should not submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried on in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interest, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products. We should provide an auxiliary force for the navy.

Financial Law, Revenues and Expenditures.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use, has been now so amended as to be timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition is evidently desirable to maintain. In many respects the national banking law furnishes sufficient authority for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of