

PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S ADDRESS BEFORE THE GRADUATES OF THE LANSING, MICHIGAN, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

Before the graduating class at the Agricultural college in Lansing Michigan, President Roosevelt Friday afternoon delivered the following address:

The fiftieth anniversary of the founding of this college is an event of national significance, for Michigan was the first State in the Union to found this, the first agricultural college in America. The nation is to be congratulated on the fact that the Congress at Washington has repeatedly enacted laws designed to aid the several States in establishing and maintaining agricultural and mechanical colleges. I greet all such colleges, through their representatives who have gathered here today and bid them Godspeed in their work. I no less heartily invoke success for the mechanical and agricultural schools; and I wish to say that I have heard particularly good reports of the Minnesota Agricultural High School for the way in which it sends its graduates back to the farms to work as practical farmers.

As a people there is nothing in which we take a juster pride than our educational system. It is our boast that every boy or girl has the chance to get a school training; and we feel it is a prime national duty to furnish this training free, because only thereby can we secure the proper type of citizenship in the average American. Our public schools and our colleges have done their work well, and there is no class of our citizens deserving of heartier praise than the men and women who teach in them.

Nevertheless, for at least a generation we have been walking to the knowledge that there must be additional education beyond that provided in the public school as it is managed today. Our school system has hitherto been well-nigh wholly lacking on the side of industrial training, of the training which fits a man for the shop and the farm. This is a most serious lack, for no one can look at the peoples of mankind as they stand at present without realizing that industrial training is one of the most potent factors in national development. We of the United States must develop a system under which each individual citizen shall be trained so as to be effective individually as an economic unit, and fit to be organized with his fellows so that he and they can work in efficient fashion together. This question is vital to our future progress and public attention should be focused upon it. Surely it is eminently in accord with the principles of our democratic life that we should furnish the highest average industrial training for the ordinary skilled

workman. But it is a curious thing that in industrial training we have tended to devote our energies to producing high grade men at the top rather than in the ranks. Our engineering schools, for instance, compare favorably with the best in Europe, whereas we have done almost nothing to equip the private soldiers of the industrial army—the mechanic, the metalworker, the carpenter. Indeed too often our schools train away from the shop and the forge; and this fact, together with the abandonment of the old apprentice system, has resulted in such an absence of facilities for providing trained journeymen that in many of our trades almost all the recruits among the workmen are foreigners. Surely this means that there must be some systematic method provided for the training of young men in the trades and that this must be coordinated with the public school system. No industrial school can turn out a finished journeyman, but it can furnish the material out of which a finished journeyman can be made just as an engineering school furnishes the training which enables its graduates speedily to become engineers.

We hear a great deal of the need of protecting our workmen from competition with pauper labor. I have very little fear of the competition of pauper labor. The nations with pauper labor are not the formidable industrial competitors of this country. What the American workman has to fear is the competition of the highly skilled workmen of the countries of greatest industrial efficiency. By the tariff and by our immigration laws we can always protect ourselves against the competition of pauper labor here at home; but when we contend for the markets of the world we can get no protection, and we shall then find that our most formidable competitors are the nations in which there is the most highly developed business ability, the most highly developed industrial skill; and these are the qualities which we must ourselves develop.

We have been fond of a nation of speaking of the dignity of labor meaning thereby manual labor. Personally I don't think that we begin to understand what a high place manual labor should take; and it never can take this high place unless it offers scope for the best type of man. We have tended to regard education as a matter of the head only, and the result is that a great many of our people, themselves sons of men who have worked with their hands, seem to think that they rise in the world if they get a position where they do no hard manual work whatever; where their hands will grow soft,

and their working clothes will be kept clean. Such a conception is both false and mischievous. There are, of course, kinds of labor where the work must be purely mental and there are other kinds of labor where, under existing conditions, very little demand indeed is made upon the mind though I am glad to say that I think the proportion of men engaged in this kind of work is diminishing. But in any healthy community, in any community with the great solid qualities which alone make a really great nation, the bulk of the people should do work which makes demands upon both the body and the mind. Progress can not permanently consist in the abandonment of physical labor, but in the development of physical labor, so that it shall represent more and more the work of the trained mind in the trained body. To provide such training to encourage in every way the production of the men whom it alone can produce, is to show that as a nation we have a true conception of the dignity and importance of labor. The calling of the skilled tiller of the soil, the calling of the skilled mechanic, should alike be recognized as professions, just as emphatically as the callings of lawyer, or doctor, of banker, merchant, or clerk. The printer, the electrical worker, the house painter, the foundry man should be trained just as carefully as the stenographer or the drug clerk. They should be trained alike in head and in hand. They should get over the idea that to earn twelve dollars a week and call it "salary" is better than to earn twenty-five dollars a week and call it "wages."

The young man who has the courage and the ability to refuse to enter the crowded field of the so-called professions and to take to constructive industry is almost sure of an ample reward in earnings, in health, in opportunity to marry early, and to establish a home with reasonable freedom from worry. We need the training, the manual dexterity, and industrial intelligence which can be best given in a good agricultural or building, or textile, or watch-making, or engraving, or mechanical school. It should be one of our prime objects to put the mechanic, that wage-worker who works with his hands, and who ought to work in a constantly larger degree with his head, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and therefore the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. To train boys and girls in merely literary accomplishments to the total exclusion of industrial, manual, and technical training tends to unfit them for industrial work; and in real life most work is industrial.

The problem of furnishing well-trained craftsmen, or rather journeymen fitted in the end to become such, is not simple—few problems are simple in the actual process of their solution—and much care and forethought and practical common sense will be needed, in order to work it out in a fairly satisfactory manner. It should appeal to all our citizens. I am glad that societies have already been formed to promote industrial education, and that their membership includes manufacturers and leaders of labor unions, educators and publicists, men of all conditions who are interested in education and in industry. It is such co-operation that offers most hope for a satisfactory solution of the question as to what is the best form of industrial school, as to the means by which it may be articulated with the public school system, and as to the way to secure for the boys trained therein the opportunity to acquire in the industries the practical skill which alone can make them finished journeymen.

There is but one person whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the wage-worker who does manual labor; and that is the tiller of the soil—the farmer. If there is one lesson taught by history it is that the permanent greatness of any State must ultimately depend more upon the character of its country population than upon anything else. No growth of cities, no growth of wealth can make up for a loss in either the numbers or the character of the farming population. In the United States more than in almost any other country

we should realize this and should prize our country population. When this nation began its independent existence it was, as a nation of farmers. The towns were small and were for the most part mere seacoast trading and fishing ports. The chief industry of the country was agriculture, and the ordinary citizen was in some way connected with it. In every great crisis of the past a peculiar dependence has had to be placed upon the farming population; and this dependence has hitherto been justified. But it can not be justified in the future if agriculture is permitted to sink in the scale as compared with other employments. We can not afford to lose that preeminently typical American, the farmer who owns his own farm.

Yet it would be idle to deny that in the last half century there has been in the eastern half of our country a falling off in the relative condition of the tillers of the soil, although signs are multiplying that the nation has waked up to the danger and is preparing to grapple effectively with it. East of the Mississippi and north of the Ohio and the Potomac there has been on the whole an actual shrinkage in the number of the farming population since the civil war. In the States of this section there has been a growth of population—in some an enormous growth—but the growth has taken place in the cities and especially in the larger cities. This has been due to certain economic factors, such as the extension of railroads, the development of machinery, and the openings for industrial success afforded by the unprecedented growth of cities. The increased facility of communication has resulted in the withdrawal from rural communities of most of the small, widely distributed operations of former times, and the substitution therefor of the centralized commercial and manufacturing industries of the cities.

The chief offset to the various tendencies which have told against the farmer has hitherto come in the rise of the physical sciences and their application to agricultural practices or to the rendering of pleasant. But these countervailing forces are as yet in their infancy. As compared with a few decades ago, the social or community life of country people in the east compares less well than it formerly did with that of the dwellers in cities. Any country communities have lost their social coherence, their sense of community interest. In such communities the country church, for instance, has gone backward both as a social and a religious factor. Now we can not too strongly insist upon the fact that it is quite as unfortunate to have any social as any economic falling off. It would be a calamity to have our farms occupied by a lower type of people than the hard-working, self-respecting, independent and essentially manly and womanly men and women who have hitherto constituted the most typically American, and on the whole the most valuable, element in our entire nation. Ambitious native-born young men and women who now tend away from the farm must be brought back to it, and therefore they must have social as well as economic opportunities. Everything should be done to encourage the growth in the open farming country of such institutional and social movements as will meet the demand of the best type of farmers. There should be libraries, assembly halls, social organizations of all kinds. The school building and the teacher in the school building should, throughout the country districts, be of the very highest type, able to fit the boys and girls not merely to live in, but thoroughly to enjoy and to make the most of the country. The county church must be revived. All kinds of agencies, from rural free delivery to the bicycle, and the telephone, should be utilized to the utmost; good roads should be favored; everything should be done to make it easier for the farmer to lead the most active and effective intellectual, political, and economic life.

There are regions of large extent where all this, or most of this has already been realized, and while this is perhaps especially true of great tracts of farming country west of the Mississippi, with some of which I have a fairly

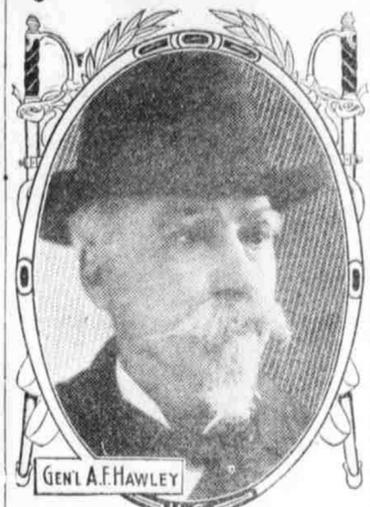
intimate personal knowledge, it is no less true of other great tracts of country east of the Mississippi. In these regions the church and the school flourish as never before there is a more successful and more varied farming industry; the social advantages and opportunities are greater than ever before; life is fuller, happier, more useful; and though the work is more effective than ever, and in a way quite as hard, it is carried on so as to give more scope for well-used leisure. My plan is that we shall all try to make more nearly universal the conditions that now obtain in the most-favored localities.

Nothing in the way of scientific work can ever take the place of business management on a farm. We ought all of us to teach ourselves as much as possible; but we can also all of us learn from others; and the farmer can best learn how to manage his farm even better than he now does by practice under intelligent supervision, on his own soil in such way as to increase his income. This is the kind of teaching which has been carried on in Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas by Doctor Knapp, of the national Department of Agriculture science. This has been developed with remarkable rapidity during the last quarter of a century, and the benefit to agriculture has been great. As was inevitable, there was much error and much repetition of work in the early application of money to the needs of agricultural colleges and experiment stations alike by the nation and the several States. Much has been accomplished; but much more can be accomplished in the future. The prime need must always be for real research, resulting in scientific conclusions of proved soundness. Both the farmer and the legislature must beware of invariably demanding immediate returns from investments in research efforts. It is probably one of our faults as a nation that we are too impatient to wait a sufficient length of time to accomplish the best results; and in agriculture effective research, although not always, involves slow and long-continued effort if the results are to be trustworthy. While applied science in agriculture as elsewhere must be judged largely from the standpoint of its actual return in dollars, yet the farmer, no more than anyone else can afford to ignore the large results that can be enjoyed because of broader knowledge. The farmer must prepare for using the knowledge that can be obtained through agricultural colleges by insisting upon a constantly more practical curriculum in the schools in which his children are taught. He must not lose his independence, his initiative, his rugged self-sufficiency; and yet he must learn to work in the heartiest cooperation with his fellows.

The corner stones of our unexampled prosperity are, on the one hand, the production of raw material, and its manufacture and distribution on the other. These two great groups of subjects are represented in the National Government principally by the Departments of Agriculture and of Commerce and Labor. The production of raw material from the surface of the earth is the sphere in which the Department of Agriculture has hitherto achieved such notable results. Of all the Executive Departments there is no other, not even the Post-Office, which comes into more direct and beneficent contact with the daily life of the people than the Department of Agriculture and none whose yield of practical benefits is greater in proportion to the public money expended.

But great as its services has been in the past, the Department of Agriculture has a still larger field of usefulness ahead. It has been dealing with growing crops. It must hereafter deal also with living men. Hitherto agricultural research, instruction, and agitation have been directed almost exclusively toward the production of wealth from the soil. It is time to adopt in addition a new point of view. Hereafter another great task before the National Department of Agriculture and the similar agencies of the various States must be to foster agriculture for its social results, or in other words, to assist in bringing about the best kind of life on the farm for the sake of producing the best kind of men. The Government must recognize the far-reaching importance of the study

Systemic Catarrh of Summer



GENL. A. F. HAWLEY

Affects Many Organs of the Body.

"There is no better remedy in the world than Pe-ru-na for systemic catarrh."

S. B. Hartman, M. D.

A War Veteran's Experience.

General A. F. Hawley, 1336 25th street, N. W., Washington, D. C., writes: "I have used Peru-na and find it very beneficial for kidney trouble, and especially good for coughs, colds and catarrhal trouble."

Spring and Summer Catarrh.

There is a form of catarrh especially prevalent in spring and summer, called by Dr. Hartman systemic catarrh. This form of catarrh especially deranges the stomach, bowels and other organs of the abdomen. The whole mucous tract lining the stomach, liver, bowels and kidneys is in an inflamed condition, and these organs fail to perform their proper function. Systemic catarrh may be or may not be accompanied by catarrh in other parts of the body. In some cases there is a hacking cough. It may be also associated with catarrh in the head. But, in typical cases of systemic catarrh all the organs of the abdomen are in a weakened and sluggish condition.

Dyspepsia and Biliousness.

Sometimes it is called dyspepsia, at other times biliousness, or the patient may be suspected of having kidney disease or appendicitis. Systemic catarrh presents symptoms which resemble closely a great many different diseases.

and treatment of the problems of farm life alike from the social and the economic standpoints; and the Federal and State Departments of Agriculture should cooperate at every point. The farm gives the raw material for the food and clothing of all our citizens; it supports directly almost half of them; and nearly half the children of the United States are born and brought up on farms. How can the life of the farm family be made less solitary, fuller of opportunity, ever from drudgery, more comfortable, happier and more attractive? Such a result is most earnestly to be desired. How can a life on the farm be kept on the highest level, and where it

Peru-na has for a long time been regarded as the remedy par excellence for conditions of this kind. The accompanying testimonials are sufficient to indicate the promptness with which Peru-na relieves these symptoms and the satisfaction which people express concerning the use of Peru-na.

Catarrh of Stomach.

Mr. W. R. Callahan, proprietor of Big Hill Farm, and a prominent fruit grower and stock raiser, Glenvar, Va., writes:

"I write to express my kindness toward you and your good medicine, Peru-na."

"I had a very bad spell of sickness and could not eat anything at all."

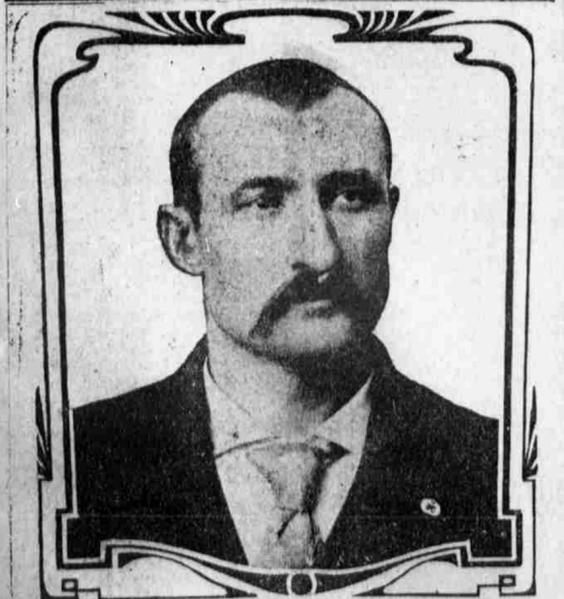
"My head, stomach, in fact, my whole body ached, and it looked as though nothing would do me any good."

"I had almost given up. I decided to try a bottle of your Peru-na and before I had taken half the bottle my appetite came to me and my head became all right."

is not already on that level, he so improved, dignified, and brightened us to awaken and keep alive the pride and loyalty of the farmer's boys and girls, or the farmer's wife, and of the farmer himself? How can a compelling desire to live on the farm be aroused in the children that are born on the farm? All these questions are of vital importance not only to the farmer but to the whole nation; and the Department of Agriculture must do its share in answering them.

The drift toward the city is largely determined by the superior social opportunities to be enjoyed there, by the greater vividness and movement of city life. Considered from point of view of national

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CHARLES H. MOYER, PRESIDENT OF THE WESTERN FEDERATION OF MINERS.

Charles H. Moyer, charged with being one of the men who conspired to bring about the assassination of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho, is president of the Western Federation of Miners, which was organized in 1893. The federation sought to minimize various mines in Idaho, Colorado and other western states. Bloody riots resulted, troops being called out to quell them. It is alleged that Moyer and other officials of the federation employed Harry Orchard to assassinate Steunenberg because of the latter's activity in quelling the riots during his occupancy of the governorship.



HARRY ORCHARD, WHO ACCUSES HAYWOOD.

The chief witness for the prosecution in the trial of William D. Haywood for the murder of ex-Governor Steunenberg of Idaho is Harry Orchard, who some time ago made a sworn confession to the effect that he killed the ex-governor at the instance of Haywood and other Western Federation of Miners' officials, who, he said, were to pay him for the deed. Orchard formerly was a miner. According to his own story, he has been engaged chiefly in assassinating men by firearms and dynamite of late years. He hails originally from Detroit, Mich.