NEW MEXICO.

The reller-skating fad is coming in 10

Japan is enjoying the fact that 'peace hath her victories" much more than Russia is.

Up to date, the Audubon society hasn't taken any steps for the protection of the turkey.

King Edward's birthday cake, with must have been a sight. Automobile riding, according to the

doctors, is good for digestion. When taken, to be well shaken? Chicago is said to contain 18,000

Norway may recall that the first king to reign over the children of Israel also was chosen by the people.

-deserted wives. Somebody will have

to start another cooking-school.

With call money at 20 on the New York stock exchange, dear old Uncle Russell Sage must be soing tolerably

Even though Henry Labouchere approves the corset, no one will accuse him of wearing one. He is anything out staid.

tution. It must have concluded that the ways of the foreign devils are not so bad, after all.

China is talking of having a consti-

Pobledonostseff is done for in Russia. He goes down with the bureau-The newspaper compositors will be glad he is gone.

That Minnesota boy who has had 4,000 bits of rock taken out of his body must have had as much fun as of he had played football.

The British Medical Journal says men's necks are longer than they used to be. Before the introduction of the peek-a-boo shirtwaist?

It is to be hoped that the New York society ladies took their fancywork along when they were invited out to meet Prince Henry of Battenberg.

New York's new national theater, directed by Herr Conried, will be a great institution. Perhaps some time some other dreams also may come

The Pawtucket girl who twisted her neck out of joint in a nightmare probably dreamed that she was examining the latest fashions during a street promenade.

The latest "holy war" is about to be waged on Armenian Christians by Turks and Tartars. The Moslem means to get even for the crusades, Fif it takes all summer.

Lieut. Burbank, who has been trying to graft a scandal on the army, should not be confounded with the California wizard of the same name who does commendable kinds of grafting.

It is asserted, on the other hand, that big hats for women are not going out of fashion. The report that they were, doubtless, was started by some designing masculine person.

Port Arthur fell, and England should not be too cock-sure about the Rock of Gibraltar. Nothing in this world is invulnerable. Last week a Missouri mule was blown up by dyna-

Reports from Santa Domingo say another revolution is brewing there This is the first we have heard from Santo Domingo for several months. Somebody must have administered an anesthetic.

Our friends the Koreans will now pler a prepare to remove their tall hats. There will be a Jap of one kind or another passing along the picturesque highways almost every minute of the day.

Navy officers in Washington uphold the custom of permitting midshipmen in the Naval Academy to settle disputes with fist fights. They evidently believe that a fighter gets practice every time he fights.

Admiral Nebogatoff has returned to Russia and explains that he surrendered to the Japs in order to keep his sallors from getting hurt. It would be no more than right for the sailors to adopt a vote of thanks.

The story that the statue of William Penn on top of Philadelphia city hall's tall tower was seen doing a song-anddance act after the football game, in which Pennsylvania defeated Harvard, is undoubtedly a pure invention.

The New York bank clerk who forged a check and got \$359,000 on it "just for a joke" has been sentenced to the Elmira reformatory. He is probably beginning by this time to have a faint suspicion that the joke was on him.

A man who leads germans has been elected mayor of Providence, R. I.; a professional violinist has succeeded himself as mayor of San Francisco. and a novelist was chosen mayor of Toledo. Art and politics may yet go hand in hand.

## CLAYTON ENTERPRISE PRESIDENT OUTLINES ISSUES OF THE DAY

again. Will it also bring back the Important Recommendations as to Legislation Made in Annual Message to Congress-Large Part of Document Devoted to Corporations and Railroad Rate Legislation-Relations of Labor and Capital Dealt With Fully.

The message of President Roosevelt, read at the first session of the Fifty-ninth Congress, congratulates the sixty-four blazing candles on it, the people on the continued prosperity of the nation. The close relationship and mutual dependence upon each other of capital and labor are pointed out, and the message continues:

Tet, while not merely admitting, but insisting upon this, it is also true that where there is no governmental restraint or supervision some of the exceptional men use their energies not in ways that are for the common good, but in ways which tell against this common good. The fortunes amassed through corporate organization are now so large and vest such power in those that wield them, as to make it a matter of necessity to give to the sovereign—that is, to the Government, which represents the people as a whole—some effective power of supervision over their corporate use. In order to insure a healthy social and industrial life, everybig corporation should be held responsible by, and be accountable to, some sovereign strong enough to control its conduct. I am in no sense hostile to corporations. This is an age of combination, and any effort to prevent all combination will be not only useless, but in the end vicious, because of the contempt for law which the failure to enforce law inevitably produces. We should, moreover, recognize in cordial and ample fashion the immense good effected by corporate sencies in a country such as ours, and the wealth of intellect, energy, and fidelity devoted to their service, and therefore normally to the service of the public, by their officers and directors. The corporation has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay, just as the trade union has come to stay. Just as the trade union has come to stay the model to the acts against law and justice.

The President shows the impossibility of the individual states dealing successfully with corporation greed, and the necessity of conferring power upon the general government even to the extent of a proper amend-

ment to the extent of a proper amendment to the constitution. He says:

It has been a misfortune that the
national laws on this subject have hitherto been of a negative or prohibitive rather
than an affirmative kind, and still more
that they have in part sought to prohibit what could not be effectively prohibitions confounded what should be
allowed and what should not be allowed.
It is generally useless to try to prohibit
all restraint on competition, whether this
restraint be reasonable or unreasonable;
and where it is not useless it is
generally hurtful. Events have shown
that it is not possible adequately to
secure the enforcement of any law of this
kind by incessant appeal to the courts.
The Department of Justice has for the
last four years devoted more attention
to the enforcement of the anti-trust legislation than to anything else. Much has
been accomplished; particularly marked
has been the moral effect of the prosecutions; but it is increasingly evident that
there will be a very insufficient beneficial
result in the way of economic change.
The successful prosecution of one device
to evade the law immediately develops
another device to accomplish the same
purpose. What is needed is not sweeping
prohibition of every arrangement, good or
bad, which may tend to restrict competition, but such adequate supervision and
regulation as will prevent any restriction
of competition from being to the detriment of the public—as well as such
supervision and regulation as will prevent other abuses in no way connected
with restriction of competition
The first consideration to be kept in
mind is that the power should be affirmment to the constitution. He says:

The first consideration to be kept in mind is that the power should be affirmative and should be given to some administrative body created by the Congress. If given to the present interstate Commerce commission or to a reorganized interstate Commerce commission, such commission should be made unequivecally merce commission or to a reorganized Interstate Commerce commission, should be made unequivecally administrative. I do not believe in the government interfering with private business more than is necessary. I do not believe in the government undertaking any work which can with propriety be left in private hands. But neither do I believe in the government undertaking any work when it becomes evident that abuses are sure to obtain therein unless there is governmental supervision. It is not my province to indicate the exact terms of the law which should be enacted; but I call the attention of the Congress to certain existing conditions with which it is desirable to deal. In my judgment the most important provision which such law should contain is that conferring upon some competent administrative body the power to decide, upon the case being brought before it, whether a given rate prescribed by a railroad is reasonable and just, and if it is found to be unreasonable and unjust, then, after full investigation of the compilaint, to prescribe the limit of rate beyond which it shall not be lawful to go—the maximum reasonable rate, as it is commonly called—this decision to go into effect within a reasonable lime and to obtain from thence onward, subject to review by the courts. It sometimes happens at present, not that a rate is too high but that a favored shipper is given too low a rate. In such case the commission would have the right to fix this aiready established minimum rate as the maximum and it would need only one or two such decisions by the commission to cure railroad companies of the practice of giving improper minimum rates. I call your attention to the fast that my proposal is not to give the commission power to initiate or originate rates generally, but to regulate a rate already fixed or originated by the roads, upon complaint and after investigation. A heavy pensity should be exacted from any corporation which falls to respect an order of the commission. I regard this power to establish a maximum rate a nmission should be made unequivoc

Continuing, the President earnestly disclaims any spirit of hostility to the railroads, pointing out the benefits to be derived by the fair-dealing roads in the even-handed administration of justice. In this both the honest railroad man and the honest shipper alike would be benefited. Ending the subject, the President ways:

The question of transportation lies at the root of all industrial success, and the revolution in transportation which has taken place during the last half century taken place during the last half century has been the most important factor in the growth of the new industrial conditions. Most emphatically we do not wish to see the man of great talents refused the reward for his talents. Still less do we wish to see him penalized; but we do desire to see the system of railroad transportation so handled that the strong man shall be given no advantage over the weak manso handled that the strong man shall be given no advantage over the weak manWe wish to insure as fair treatment for the small town as for the big city, for the small shipper as for the big shipper. In the old days the highway of commerce, whether by water or by a road en land, was open to all; it belonged to the public and the traffic along it was free. At present the railway is this highway, and we must do our best to see that it is kept open to all on equal terms. Unlike the old highway it is a very difficult and complex thing to manage, and it is far better that it should be managed by private individuals than by the government. But it can only be so managed on condition that justice is done the public. It is because, in my judgment, public

ownership of railroads is highly undesirable and would probably in this country entail far-reaching disaster, that I wish to see such supervision and regulation of them in the interest of the public as will make it evident that there is no need for public ownership. The opponents of government regulation dwell upon the difficulties to be encountered and the intricate and involved nature of the problem. Their contention is true. It is a complicated and delicate problem, and all kinds of difficulties are sure to arise in connection with any plan of solution, while no plan will bring all the benefits hoped for by its more optimistic adherents. Moreover, under any healthy plan, the benefit will develop gradually and not rapidly. Finally, we must clearly understand that the public servants who are to do this peculiarly responsible and delicate work must themselves be of the highest type both as regards integrity and efficiency. They must be well paid, for otherwise able men can not in the long run be secured; and they must possess a lofty probity which will revolt as quickly at the thought of pandering to any gust of popular prejudice against rich men. But while I fully admit the difficulties in the way, I do not for a moment admit that these difficulties warrant us in stopping in our effort to secure a wise and just system. They should have no other effect than to spur us on to the exercise of the resolution, the even-handed justice, and the fertility of resource, which we like to think of as typically American, and which will in the end achieve good results in this as in other fields of activity.

The necessity for safety appliances on railroads, recommended in the

The necessity for safety appliances on rallroads, recommended in the President's message to the last Congress, is emphasized, together with the necessity for a law regulating the hours of labor of railroad men.

On the labor question, the mes-

On the labor question, the message says:

There has been demand for depriving courts of the power to issue injunctions in labor disputes. Such special limitation of the equity powers of our courts would be most unwise. It is true that some judges have misused this power; but this does not justify a denial of the power any more than an improper exercise of the power to call a strike by a labor leader would justify the denial of the right to strike. The remedy is to regulate the procedure by requiring the judge to give due notice to the adverse parties before granting the writ, the hearing to be exparte if the adverse party does not appear at the time and place ordered. What is due notice must depend upon the facts of the case; it should not be used as a pretext to permit violation of law, or the jeopardizing of life or property. Of course, this would not authorize the issuing of a restraining order or injunction in any case in which it is not already authorized by existing law.

In any great labor disturbance not only are employer and employe interested, but also a third party—the general public. Every considerable labor difficulty in which interstate commerce is involved should be investigated by the government and the facts officially reported to the public.

The question of securing a healthy, selfsage says:

and the facts officially reported to the public.

The question of securing a healthy, self-respecting, and mutually sympathetic attitude as between employer and employer, capitalist and wage-worker, is a difficult one. All phases of the labor problem prove difficult when approached. But the underlying principles, the root principles, in accordance with which the profilem must be solved are entirely simple. We can get justice and right dealing only if We must face accomplished facts, and the principle of treating a man on his worth as a man rather than with reference to his social position, his occupation, or the class to which he belongs. There are selfish and brutal men in all ranks of life. If they are capitalists their selfishness and brutality may take the form of hard indifference to suffering, greedy disregard of every moral restraint which interferes with the accumulation of wealth, and cold-blooded exploitation of the weak; or, if they are laborers, the form of laxiness, of sulice envy of the more fortunate, and of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just as reprehensible in one case as in the of willingness to perform deeds of murderous violence. Such conduct is just
as reprehensible in one case as in the
other, and all honest and farseeing men
should join in warring against it wherever
it becomes manifest. Individual capitalist and individual wage-worker, corporation and union, are alike entitled to the
protection of the law, and must alike
obey the law. Moreover, in addition to
mere obedience to the law, each man,
if he be a really good citizen, must show
broad sympathy for his neighbor and
genuine desire to look at any question
arising between them from the standpoint
of that neighbor no less than from his genuine desire to look at any question arising between them from the standpoint of that neighbor no less than from his own; and to this end it is essential that capitalist and wage-worker should consult freely one with the other, should each strive to bring closer the day when both shall realize that they are properly partners and not enemies. To approach the questions which inevitably arises between them solely from the standpoint which treats each side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass as the enemy of the other side in the mass is both wicked and loolish. In the past the most diseful among the influences which have brought about the downfall of republics has ever been the growth of the class spirit, the growth of the spirit which tends to make a man subordinate the welfare of the public as a whole to the welfare of the particular class to which he belongs. This inevitably brings about a tendancy to treat each man not on his merits as an individual, but on his position as belonging to a certain class in the community. If such a spirit grows up in this Republic it will ultimately prove fatal to us, as in the past it has prove fatal to every community in which it has become duminant. Unless we continue to keep a quick and lively sense of the great fundamental irrust that our concern is with the individual worth of the individual man, this government cannot permanently hold the place which it has achieved among the sations. The vital lines of cleavage among our people do not correspond, and indeed run at right and vital lines of cleavage among our people do not correspond, and indeed run at right an gles to, the lines of cleavage which divid not correspond, and indeed run at right angles to, the lings of cleavage which divide occupation from accupation, which divide wage-workers from accupation, which divide wage-workers from accupation, which divide wage-workers from accupation, which divides occupation for a small means from men of large means, men who live in the towns from men of large means, men who live in the towns from men of large means, men who live in the towns from men who live in the towns from men of cleavage is the line which divides the honest man who for the honest man who does it by his neighbor. In other words, the standard of conduct, not the standard of occupation, of means, or of social position. If is the man's moral quality, his attitude toward the great questions which concean all housantly his cleanliness of life, his power to du his duty toward himself and toward others, which really count; and if we substitute for the standard of personal judgment which treats each man according to his merits, another randard in accordance with which all men of one class are favored and all men of another class discriminated against, we shall do irreparable damage to the body politic. I believe that our people are too same, too self-respecting, too fit for self-government, ever to adopt such an attitude. This government is not and never shall be government based on the theory that each man, rich or poor, is to a treated simply and solely on his worth as a man, that all his personal and property rights are to be safeguarded, and that he in netter to wrong others nor to adfer wrong from others.

Insurance.

Insurance.

The scent insurance companies afford strik-The meant insurance companies afford strikin- examples of corporations whose business
jas extended so for beyond the jurisdiction of
the states which created them as to preclude strict enforcement of supervision and
regulation by the parent States. In my last
amutal message I recommended "that the
Congress carefully consider whether the power of the Bursau of Corporations cannot constitutionally be extended to cover interstate
transactions in insurance." Recent events
have emphasized the importance of an early

The Revenues. Touching the question of tariff and revenue ,the views of the President are

revenue, the views of the President are as follows:

There is more need of simbility than of the attempt to attain an ideal perfection in the methods of raising revenus; and the shock and strain to the business world certain to attend any serious change in these methods render such change linsdvisable unless for grave reason. It is not possible to lay down any general rule by which is determine the motionet when the reasons for will outweigh the reasons against such a cange. Much must depend, not merely on the needs, but on the desires are not necessarily identical. Of course no change can be made on lines beneficial to, or desired by one section of one state only. There must be something like a general agreement among the citizens of the reversal states, as represented in the Congress, that the change is needed and desired in the interest of the people as a whole; and there should then be a sincere, intelligent, and disinterence effort to make it in such shape as will combine, no far as possible, the maximum of good to the people at large with the minimum of necessary disregard for the special interests of localities or classes. But in time of peace the revenue must on the average, taking a series of years together, equal the expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be increased. Last year there was a deficit. Unless our expenditures can be kept within the revenues then our revenue laws must be readjusted. It is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to attempt to outline what shape such a readjustment should take, for it is as yet too early to

Economy in Expenditures. The necessity for economy and a rigid scrutiny of appropriations is made manifest, with this proviso: Yet, in speaking of economy, I must in no wise be understood as advocating the false economy which is in the end the worst extravagance. To cut down on the navy, for instance, would be a crime against the nation. To fail to push forward all work on the Panama canal would be as great a folly. Currency.

The currency question is dealt with

as follows:

Every consideration of prudence demands the addition of the element of elasticity to our currency system. The evil does not consist in an adequate volume of money, but in the rigidity of this volume, which does not respond as it should to the varying needs of communities and of seasons. Inflation must be avoided; but some provision should be made that will insure a larger volume of money during the fall and winter months than in the less active seasons of the year; so that the currency will contract against speculation, and will expand for the needs of legitimate business. At present the Treastry department is at irregularly recurring intervals obliged, in the interest of the business world—that is, in the interests of the American public—to try to avert financial crises by providing a remedy which should be provided by Congressional action.

Federal Elections. as follows:

Federal Elections.

On the subject of federal elections, the President says:

the President says:

"The power of the government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own officials is inherent and has been recognized and affirmed by repeated declarations of the Supreme court. There is no enemy of free government more dangerous and none so insidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or excuses corruption, and it would seem to follow that none would oppose vigorous measures to eradicate it. I recommend the enactment of a law directed gainst bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the Congress. Dut it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go, and should include severe penalties against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees."

political committees."
I desire to repeat this recommendation. In reserve to repeat this recommendation. In political campaigns in a country as large and sopulous as ours it is inevitable that there should be much expense of an entirely legitimate kind. This, of course, means that many contributions, and some of them of large size, must be made, and, as a matter of fact, in any big political contest such contributions are always made to both sides. It of fact, in any big political contest such contributions are always made to both sides. It is entirely proper both to give and receive them, unless there is an improper motive connected with either gift or reception. If they are extorted by any kind of pressure or promise, express or implied, direct or indirect, in the way of favor or immunity, then the giving or receiving becomes not only improper but criminal. It will undoubtedly be difficult as a matter of practical detail to shape an act which shall guard with reasonable certainty against such misconduct; but if it is possible to secure by law the full and verified publication in detail of all the sums contributed to said expended by the candidates or committees of any political parties the result cannot but be wholesome. All contributions by corporations to any political committee or for any political purposes should be forbidden by law; directors abould not be permitted to use stockholders' money for such purposes; and, moreover, a prohibition of this kind would be, as far as it went, an effective method of stopping the evils aimed at in corrupt practices acts. Not only should hoth the national and the several state legislatures forbid suy officer of a corporation from using the money of the corporation in or about any election, but they should also forbid such use of money in connections with any legislation save by the employment of counsel in public manner for distinctly legal services.

Army and Navy.

The President insists upon the cessity for a well trained body of sol diers as a nucleus for an army in time of trouble, and that maneuvers of a practical kind should be undertaken to adapt the forces to actual conditions of warfare. An increase in the artillery force so that the coast fortifications can be adequately manned is also recommended, with liberal appropriations for the building and bringing to a state of perfection of the United States pavy.

Naturalization Laws.

Of our present naturalization laws, the message says: During the past year evidence has accu-mulated to confirm the expressions con-tained in my last two acqual messages as laws, and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notorious abuses resulting from the improvident or unlawful granting of citthe improvident or unlawful granting of citizenship. This commission, composed of an officer of the Department of State, of the Department of Justice, and of the Department of Commerce and Labor, has discharged the duty imposed upon it, and has submitted a report, which will be transmitted to the Congress for its consideration, and, I hope, for its favorable action.

The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are:

ommission are:
First. A federal bureau of naturalization,
to be established in the Department of Comserce and Labor, to supervise the adminisration of the naturalization laws and to reeive returns of naturalizations pending and ation of the naturalization laws and to re-cive returns of naturalizations pending and recomplished.

Second. Uniformity of naturalization cer-ficates, fees to be charged and procedure.

Third. More exacting qualifications for cit-enship.

enship.
Fourth. The preliminary declaration of inmilion to be abolished and no alien to be
aturalized until at least ninety days after
ie filing of his petition.
Fifth. Jurisdiction to naturalize aliens
be confined to United States district courts and to such State courts as bave jurisdiction in civil actions in which the amount in con-troversy is unlimited; in cities of over 100,-000 inhabitants the United States district courts to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the alien residents of such

Merchant Marine.

On the subject of the merchant marine, the message says:

To the spread of our trace in peace and the defense of vir dag in war a great and prospersus merchant marino is multipassable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to conver our goods to neutral markets, and in case of used to reinforce our battle line. It sunned but be a source of regret and orseniness to us that the lines of remnusication with our sater republics of South Arrerica about the chiefly under foreign courtof. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to agod their goods and letters to South American via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific, where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our merchant flag is now threatened through the liberal sid bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines. I ask your earnest consideration of the report with which the Merchant Marine commission has followed its long and careful liquiry.

Praise of the good work of the pen-

Praise of the good work of the pen sion bureau with an acknowledgement of the debt the country owes to the veterans of the Civil war follows.

Immigration. Continuing, the message shows clearly the necessity for checking the steamship companies in their activity in promoting the importation of undesirable immigrants, while pointing out how warmly welcome is the man of good health and moral character, who bids fair to add value to the community. An increase in the stringency of the immigration law is advo-

On the subject of Chinese immigration the message urges the necessity for courteous treatment of the Chinese students, business and professional men who visit this country, while asserting unalterable opposition to the admission of coolies or skilled or unskilled labor from China.

Civil Service.

Some paragraphs of the message are devoted to an elucidation of the workings of the civil service law. The assertion is made that the effects of the law have been excellent.

Pensions for members of the Life Saving Service are shown to be desirable, and a high compliment is paid the members of the service for their self-sacrificing devotion to duty.

The Philippines.

Despite the series of disasters which have afflicted the Philippine islands since the American occupation-the rinderpest, the locusts, and the drought-conditions are shown to have steadily improved and tranquility is now almost universal. The Filipinos are beginning to realize the benefits of education, and a school attendance of 70 per cent is the result. Referring to trade between the islands and the United States, the message says:

and the United States, the message says:

A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1904, suspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States apon the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States until July 1, 1906. I earnestly recommend that this auspenaion be postponed until July 1, 1908. I think it of doubtrful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade between the United States and the Philippines inder any circumstances, because I am convinced that it will de no good whatever to American bottoms, and will only interfere and be an obstacle to the trade between the Philippines and the United States, but if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is subject between the people of the Philippine Islands in their respective products. I do not anticipate that free trade between the islands and the United States will produce a revolution in, the sugar and tobacco production of the Philippine Islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine Islands, so slows is capital. In going to the Islands, so many difficulties surround a large agricultural enterprise in the Islands, that it will be many, many years before the products of those Islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of Islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The best friends of the Filipine people and the people themselves are unterly opposed to the admission of Chiese ceolie Island. Hence the islands and the United States, however, will be of great importance from a political and sentimental standpoint; and while its actual benefit has doubtless been esaggerated by the people of the Philippine Islands in every way, and especially in the englishment is also in in every way, and especially in the residence of the Filipine without injuring interests in America.

Discussing the needs of Alaska, the President recommends that the terri-

Discussing the needs of Alaska, the President recommends that the territory be given an elective delegate who will be able to speak with authority on the needs of that section of our country. The message con-

Admission to Statehood.

Admission to Statehood.

I recommend that Indian Territory and Oklahoms be admitted as one State and that New Mexico and Arisons be admitted as one State. There is no obligation upon us to treat territorial subdivisions, which are matters of convenience only, as islading us on the question of admission to antebood. Nothing has taken up more time to the Congress during the past few years than the question of all the past few years than the question as to the statehood to be granted to the four Territories above meaticoed, and after convertue consideration of all that has been developed in the discussions of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two States. There is no instification for further delay; and the advisability of making the four Territories late two States has been clearly established.

In some of the Territories the legislative assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The Congress amound by law forbid this practice, the barmful results of which are obvious at a giance.

The Panama Canal.

The Panama Canal.

The treaty between the United States and the Republic of Panama, under which the construction of the Panama canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States Scaate on Feb. 23, 1964 on Panama canal was made possible, went into effect with its ratification by the United States Scaate on Feb. 23, 1964 on payment of \$40,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the Commission was reurganized, and it sew consists a Theodore P. Showts, chairman, Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harred, Rear-Admiral Macdecal T. Endicatt. Brig. Gen. Peter C. Hains and Col. Oswald H. Ernst. John F. Steven was appointed chief sugineer on July 1 hast Artive week in canal construction, mainly fee paratory, has been in progress for less than year and a half. During that period two point about the canal have censed to be open to de bate. First, the question of route; the canal will be built on the lethman of Panama. Second, the question of feasibility; there are applysical obstacles on this route that American sugineering skill will not be able to exercome without serious dimently, or that will preven without serious dimently, or that will preven the completion of the canal within a reasonable cost. This is virtually the unanimous testimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter far the gavernizest.

What is needed now and without delay is a constant of the continuer.

gineers who have investigated the matter of the government.

What is needed now and without delay is appropriation by the Congress to meet the countries and accruing expenses of the commission of \$10,000,000,000, ont, the \$135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner a the \$133,000,000 authorized by the Spooner act, was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is surely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the Congress shall appropriate before that time sit work must rease. To arrest pregnant for any length of time new when matters are advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be for money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet pay-roll obligations and the femoralization of the forces, here and on the lackmost most working so harmonismity and effectively, if there is defay in grouning an emergency appropriation. Estimates of the amount necessary will be found in the accompanying remorts of the Secretary of War and the chammission. Automobiles From Italy.

It is stated that an automobile trade It is stated that an automobile trade, deal calling for the delivery in New York of 1,500 automobiles of Italian manufacture, of an aggregate selling price in this country of upward of \$12,000,000, has recently been completed. The deal is the largest of the kind on record of the United States. The American Country of the Line of the United States. can agents are given ten years in which to handle the cars contracted for the delivery, averaging 150 per year. The capacity of the Italian fac-tory is to be increased to fill the hugo

This contract is the result of the re-cent visit to this country of Signor Scarnotti, Chevaller Agnelli, Count Gropello and Dr. Weischott of the Fiat company of Turin.

Officers Must Learn to Cook.

Under a new policy decided by the War Department officers of the War Department officers of the commissary department are to be aught to bake bread and with be given practical instructions in cooking. • Officers of the com-missary department will accord-ingly be sent to the school of application for cavalry and field artillery Fort Riley, Kansas, for a course in the school for cooks and bakers. It is the belief of the army officers

that with the acquirement of practical and technical knowledge by the offi-cers of the baking of bread and cooking food a great reform will be brought about in the preparation of food in the army.

Facts and Proof.

Hulett, Wyo., Dec. 4th (Special)-An ounce of fact is worth a ton of theory and it is evidence founded on facts that backs up every box of Dodd's Kidney Pills. The evidence of people who know what they do. Mrs. May Taber, highly esteemed resident

of Hulett, says: "I know Dodd's Kidney Pills are a valuable medicine because I have used them. I took seven boxes and they cured me of a severe attack of Kidney Trouble. They relieved me from the first dose, and when I had finished the last box I had no pain and my Kidneys are now acting prop-

erly. Dodd's Kidney Pills are now recognized all over the world as the greatest Kidney Remedy science has ever produced, They cure Rheumafism, Dropsy, Gout, Lumbago, Diabetes, and Bladder Troubles. Bright's Disease, and all disorders arising from any form of Kidney Dis-

Where German Towns Excel.

Towns which half a century ago were famous only for their galleries or their picturesque mediaeval survivals are now great hives of artisans. This change did not come to Germany, as it came to England, when municipal science was in its infancy; and so in Germany we see industry developing from the start under the most scien-

tific conditions.

Mr. Low is chiefly struck by the efforts of German authorities to make all parts of their cities agreeable to live in, and he thinks their municipal government the most efficient to be found anywhere. Our own public health system is better and our method of paving greatly superior, but the level of apparent comfort in Germany is far higher. There are no such contrasts as between Piccadilly

and Poplar. The lot of the German workingman may be really a harder one, what with the high price of food and exorbitant rents, but at least he has an environment free from the worst kind of squalor.-The Spectator.

'Twas Home Cooking.

A number of ladies begun to discuss the virtues of the respective hus-bands when every other topic was worn threadbare. "My husband," said one, "never drinks and never swears -indeed he has no bad habits." "Does he ever smoke?" someone asked. Yes, he likes a cigar just after he has eaten a good meal. But I suppose on an average he doesn't smoke more than once a week."

THE "COFFEE HEART."

It is as Vangerous as the Tobacco er Whisky Heart.

"Coffee heart" is common to many coffee users and is Hable to send the owner to his or her long home if the drug is persisted in. You can run 30 or 40 yards and find out if your heart is troubled. A lady who was once a victim of the "coffee heart" writes from Oregon:
"I have been a habitual user of cof-

fee all my life and have suffered very much in recent years from allments which I became satisfied were directly due to the poison in the beverage, such as torpid liver and indigestion, which in turn made my complexion blotchy and muddy.

"Then my heart became affected. It would beat most rapidly just after I drank my coffee, and go below normal as the coffee effect wore off. Sometimes my pulse would go as high as 137 heats to the minute. My family were greatly alarmed at my condition and at last mother persuaded me to begin the use of Postum Food Coffee.

"I gave up the old coffee entirely and absolutely, and made Postum my sole table beverage. This was six months ago, and all my iffs, the indigestion, inactive liver and rickety heart action, have passed away, and my complexion has become clear and natural. The improvement set in very soon after I made the change, just as soon as the coffee poison had time to work out of my ayatem.

"My husband has also been greatly benefited by the use of Postum, and we find that a simple breakfast with Postum is as satisfying and more strengthening than the old heavier meal we used to have with the other kind of coffee." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in page.