the treasury on the 14th of last June, with its accompanying letter of the secretary of state, recommending an appropriation for a commission to authority; the testimony upon which study the industrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese empire and to report as to the opportunities for and the obstacles to the enlargement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon during the last session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit."

In his annual message of 1899 he again called attention to this recommendation, quoting it, and stated fur-

"I now renew this recommendation, steadily grown since it was first subcan trade and enterprise."

The importance of securing proper information and data with a view to the enlargement of our trade with Asia is undiminished. Our consular representatives in China have strongly urged a place for permanent display of American products in some prominent trade center of that empire under government control and management as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the attention of the congress to the desirability of carrying out these suggestions.

Immigration and Naturalization.

In dealing with the questions of im migration and naturalization it is indispensable to keep certain facts ever before the minds of those who share in enacting the laws. First and foremost let us remember that the question of being a good American has nothing whatever to do with a man's birthplace any more than it has to do with his creed. In every generation from the time this government was founded men of foreign birth have stood in the very foremost rank of good citizenship, and that not merely in one but in every field of American activity, while to try to draw a distinction between the man whose parents came to this country and the man whose ancestors came to it several generations back is a mere absurdity. Good Americanism is a matter of heart, of conscience, of lofty aspiration, of sound common sense, but not of birthplace or of creed. The medal of honor, the highest prize to be won by those who serve in the army and the navy of the United States, decorates men born here, and it also decorates men born in Great Britain and Ireland, in Germany, in Scandinavia. in France and doubtless in other countries also. In the field of statesmanship, in the field of business, in the field of philanthropic endeavor, it is equally true that among the men of whom we are most proud as Americans no distinction whatever can be drawn between those who themselves or whose parents came over in sailing ship or steamer from across the water and those whose ancestors stepped

is entitled to be judged solely thereby. There is no danger of liaving too many immigrants of the right kind. It makes no difference from what country they come. If they are sound in body and in mind and above all if they rest assured that their children and citizens of our children and grandchildren, then we should welcome them with cordial hospitality.

ashore into the wooded wilderness at

Plymouth or at the mouth of the Hud-

son, the Delaware or the James nearly

three centuries ago. No fellow citizen

of ours is entitled to any peculiar re-

gard because of the way in which he

worships his Maker or because of the

birthplace of himself or his parents

nor should be be in any way discrimi-

nated against therefor. Each must

stand on his worth as a man, and each

But the citizenship of this country should not be debased. It is vital that we should keep high the standard of well being among our wageworkers, and therefore we should not admit masses of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and any man of an unworthy type, any greatest care about naturalization. Fraudulent naturalization, the naturalto our government, and it is the affair lowed, that no fraud in connection with naturalization is permitted.

In the past year the cases of false, fraudulent and improper naturalization of aliens coming to the attention of the executive branches of the government have increased to an alarming degree. Extensive sales of forged certificates of naturalization have been disuralization secured by perjury and fraud, and, in addition, instances have accumulated showing that many courts lessly and upon insufficient evidence.

Under the constitution it is in the power of the congress "to establish a uniform rule of naturalization," and numerous laws have from time to time have been supplemented in a few states tion. The federal statutes permit natthe United States having common law cept the police court of the District of exercise this important function. It such varying grades have jurisdiction there is lack of uniformity in the rules applied in conferring naturalization. Some courts are strict and others lax. An alien who may secure naturalization in one place might be denied it in another, and the intent of the constitutional provision is, in fact, defeated. Furthermore, the certificates of naturalization issued by the courts differ widely in wording and appearance and eign countries are frequently subject

vision of the naturalization laws. The ommendations and the reasons therecourts having power to naturalize for, in which I strongly concur, will be should be definitely named by national | found in the annual report of the attornaturalization may be conferred should that the legislation suggested is so imbe definitely prescribed; publication of peratively needed that I am moved impending naturalization applications should be required in advance of their hearing in court; the form and wording of all certificates issued should be unicourts should be required to make reperiods of all naturalizations conferred.

Laws Concerning Citizenship. Not only are the laws relating to relating to citizenship of the United States ought also to be made the subject of scientific inquiry with a view to as the importance of the subject has probable further legislation. By what mitted to you, and no time should be have been accomplished, how long an Alaska and therefore recommend that timid or shortsighted, who had been lost in studying for ourselves the re- American citizen may reside abroad the congress divest the district judges sources of this great field for Ameri- and receive the protection of our passport, whether any degree of protection made the declaration of intention to be- upon the governor. This would not be come a citizen of the United States, but has not secured naturalization, are questions of serious import, involving personal rights and often producing friction between this government and foreign governments. Yet upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subjects of citizenship, expatriation and protection of Americans abroad, with a view to appropriate legislation.

Protection of Elections.

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 against bribery and corruption in federal elections. The details of such a law may be safely left to the wise discretion of the congress, but it should go as far as under the constitution it is possible to go and should include severe penalties 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.

Delays In Criminal Prosecutions. No subject is better worthy the attention of the congress than that portion of the report of the attorney general dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the cases of Beavers, Green and Gaynor and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases I should not | the resources of the territory and to call your attention to them, but the difficulties encountered as regards these men who have been indicted for criminal practices are not exceptional. They are precisely similar in kind to what occurs again and again in the case of system of procedure which has grown exclusively on fish. up in the federal courts and which counts in effect to making the law increasing complaint of the difficulty of bringing to justice those criminals whose criminality instead of being against one person in the republic is against all persons in the republic, because it is against the republic itself. Under any circumstance and from the very nature of the case it is often exceedingly difficult to secure proper punhabits are such that they tend to lower | ishment of those who have been guilty the level of the American wagework- of wrongdoing against the government. er, and above all we should not admit By the time the offender can be brought into court the popular wrath man concerning whom we can say against him has generally subsided,

that he will himself be a bad citizen or and there is in most instances very that his children and grandchildren slight danger indeed of any prejudice will detract from instead of adding to existing in the minds of the jury the sum of the good citizenship of the against him. At present the interests ernment—that is, the interests of hon- over great areas. ization of improper persons, is a curse est administration: that is, the interests of the people—are not recognized as of every honest voter wherever born to they should be. No subject better war- ing in such industries as will assure see that no fraudulent voting is all rants the attention of the congress. attention of the bench and the bar throughout the United States.

Alaska.

timber, fisheries and agriculture, while tion. issue certificates of naturalization care- great, is probably not comprehended yet in any just measure by our people. been enacted for that purpose, which nation. Owing to the immensity of to such as may be able to meet certain by state laws having special applica- north it is a difficult matter to pro- gress should give the governor power uralization by any court of record in growth and to the happiness and com- under him. The harbor of Honolulus fort of its people by private enterprise jurisdiction and a seal and clerk, ex- alone. It should therefore receive rea- pital service should be empowered to sonable aid from the government. The Columbia, and nearly all these courts government has already done excellent special consideration for the report and work for Alaska in laying cables and results that where so many courts of building telegraph lines. This work has been done in the most economical and efficient way by the signal corps of the army.

In some respects it has outgrown its should assume in the world at large it present laws, while in others those is absolutely necessary to consider the laws have been found to be inadequate. army and the navy, and the congress; In order to obtain information upon through which the thought of the nawhich I could rely I caused an official tion finds its expression, should keep of the department of justice, in whose ever vividly in mind the fundamental judgment I have confidence, to visit fact that it is impossible to treat our Alaska during the past summer for foreign policy, whether this policy when they are brought into use in for- the purpose of ascertaining how gov- takes shape in the effort to secure jusernment is administered there and tice for others or justice for ourselves, what legislation is actually needed at save as conditioned upon the attitude Naturalization Laws Should be Revised. present. A statement of the conditions | we are willing to take toward our ar-There should be a comprehensive re- found to exist, together with some rec- my and especially toward our navy. It

ney general. In some instances I feel briefly to emphasize the attorney general's proposals.

Under the code of Alaska as it now stands many purely administrative form throughout the country, and the powers and duties, including by far the most important, devolve upon the turns to the secretary of state at stated district judges or upon the clerks of the district court acting under the direction of the judges, while the governor, upon whom these powers and naturalization now defective, but those duties should logically fall, has nothing specific to do except to make anhual reports, issue Thanksgiving day licemen and notaries public. I believe and the clerks of their courts of the administrative or executive functions should be extended to one who has that they now exercise and cast them an innovation. It would simply conform the government of Alaska to fundamental principles, making the governorship a real instead of a merely nominal office and leaving the judges free to give their entire attention to their judicial duties and at the same time removing them from a great deal of the strife that now embarrasses the judicial office in Alaska.

I also recommend that the salaries of the district judges and district attorneys in Alaska be increased so as to make them equal to those received by corresponding officers in the United States, after deducting the difference in the cost of living; that the district attorneys should be prohibited from engaging in private practice; that United States commissioners be appointed by the governor of the territory instead of by the district judges, and that a take the place of the discredited "fee system." which should be abolished in all offices: that a mounted constabulary be created to police the territory outside the limits of incorporated towns - a vast section now wholly without police protection-and that some provision be made to at least lessen the oppressive delays and costs that now attend the prosecution of apagainst him who gives or receives a peals from the district court of Alaska. There should be a division of the existing judicial districts and an increase in the number of judges.

Alaska should have a delegate in the congress. Where possible the congress should aid in the construction of needed wagon roads. Additional lighthouses should be provided. In my judgment, it is especially important to aid in such manner as seems just and. feasible in the construction of a trunk: line of railway to connect the gulf of Alaska with the Yukon river through. American territory. This would be most beneficial to the development of

the comfort and welfare of its people. Salmon hatcheries should be established in many different streams, so as to secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canneries should be prohibited on cercriminals who have sufficient means to tain of the rivers where the mass of enable them to take advantage of a those Indians dwell who live almost

The Alaskan natives are kindly, intelligent, anxious to learn and willing easy of enforcement against the man to work. Those who have come under who has no money and difficult of en- the influence of civilization, even for a forcement, even to the point of some- limited period, have proved their capatimes securing immunity, as regards bility of becoming self supporting, self the man who has money. In criminal respecting citizens and ask only for cases the writ of the United States the just enforcement of law and intelshould run throughout its borders. The ligent instruction and supervision. Othwheels of justice should not be clog- ers, living in more remote regions, ged, as they have been clogged in the primitive, simple hunters and fisher cases above mentioned, where it has folk, who know only the life of the are of good character, so that we can proved absolutely impossible to bring, woods and the waters, are daily being the accused to the place appointed by confronted with twentieth century civgrandchildren will be worthy fellow the constitution for his trial. Of re- ilization with all its complexities. cent years there has been grave and Their country is being overrun by strangers, the game slaughtered and driven away, the streams depleted of fish and hitherto unknown and fatal diseases brought to them, all of which combine to produce a state of abject poverty and want which must result in their extinction. Action in their interest is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity.

The needs of these people are: The abolition of the present fee sys tem, whereby the native is degraded imposed upon and taught the injustice of law.

The establishment of hospitals a central points, so that contagious diseases that are brought to them contin ually by incoming whites may be locountry. Similarly we should take the of the innocent man are amply safe- calized and not allowed to become eniguarded, but the interests of the gov- demic, to spread death and destitution.

The development of the educational system in the form of practical trainthe Indians self support under the Indeed no subject better warrants the changed conditions in which they will have to live.

The duties of the office of the gov ernor should be extended to include Alaska, like all our territorial ac- the supervision of Indian affairs, with quisitions, has proved resourceful be- necessary assistants in different disyond the expectations of those who tricts. He should be provided with made the purchase. It has become the the means and the power to protect home of many hardy, industrious and and advise the native people, to fur covered, as well as many cases of nat- thrifty American citizens. Towns of a nish medical treatment in time of epipermanent character have been built. demics and to extend material relief in The extent of its wealth in minerals, periods of famine and extreme destitu-

Hawaii and Porto Rico.

The Alaskan natives should be given We do know, however, that from a the right to acquire, hold and dispose very small beginning its products have of property upon the same conditions grown until they are a steady and ma- as given other inhabitants, and the terial contribution to the wealth of the privilege of citizenship should be given Alaska and its location in the far definite requirements. In Hawaii convide many things essential to its to remove all the officials appointed should be dredged. The marine hosstudy leprosy in the islands. I ask recommendations of the governor of Foreign Policy.

of the attitude that this great nation

In treating of our foreign policy and

is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a nation, as for an individual, to use high sounding language to proclaim its purposes or to take positions which are ridiculous, if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force necessary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude.

The steady aim of this nation, as of

all enlightened nations, should be to strive to bring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of justice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants proclamations and appoint Indian po- and oppressors have many times made a wilderness and called it peace. Many acts expatriation may be assumed to it essential to good government in times peoples who were slothful or enervated by ease or by luxury or missed by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self sacrifice and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of craven weakness, the peace of injustice—all these should be shunned as we shun unrighteous war. The goal set before us as a nation, the goal which should be set before all mankind, is the attainment of the peace of justice, of the peace which comes when each nation is not merely safeguarded in its own rights, but scrupulously recognizes and perferms its duty toward others. Generally peace tells for righteousness, but if there is conflict between the two then our fealty is due first to the cause of righteousness. Unrighteous wars are common, and unrighteous peace is rare, but both should be shunned. The right of freedom and the responsibility for the exercise of that right cannot be fixed salary be provided for them to divorced. One of our great poets has well and finely said that freedom is not a gift that tarries long in the hands of cowards. Neither does it tarry long in the hands of those too slothful, too dishonest or too unintelligent to exercise it. The eternal vigilance which is the price of liberty must be exercised sometimes to guard against outside foes, although, of course, far more often

to guard against our own selfish or

thoughtless shortcomings.

If these self evident truths are kept before us, and only if they are so kept before us, we shall have a clear idea of what our foreign policy in its larger aspects should be. It is our duty to remember that a nation has no more right to do injustice to another nation, strong or weak, than an individual has to do injustice to another individual; that the same moral law applies in one case as in the other. But we must also remember that it is as much the duty of the nation to guard its own rights and its own interests as it is the duty of the individual so to do. Within the nation the individual has now delegated this right to the state-that is, to the representative of all the individuals-and it is a maxim of the law that for every wrong there is a remedy. But in international law we have not advanced by any means as far as we have advanced in municipal law. There is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. When one nation wrongs another or wrongs many others, there is no tribunal be fore which the wrongdoer can be brought. Either it is necessary supinely to acquiesce in the wrong and thus put a premium upon brutality and aggression or else it is necessary for the aggrieved nation valiantly to stand up for its rights. Until some method is devised by which there shall be a degree of international control over offending nations it would be a wicked thing for the most civilized powers, for those with most sense of international obligations and with keenest and most generous appreciation of the difference between right and wrong, to disarm. If the great civilized nations of the present day should completely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another. Under any circumstances a sufficient armament would have to be kept up to serve the purposes of international police, and until international cohesion and the sense of international duties and rights are far more advanced than at present a nation desirous both of securing respect for itself and of doing good to others must have a force adequate for the work which it feels is allotted to it as its part of the general world duty. Therefore it follows that a self respecting, just and farseeing nation should on the one hand endeavor by every means to aid in the development of the various movements which tend to provide substitutes for war, which tend to render nations in their actions toward one another, and indeed toward their own peoples, more responsive to the general sentiment of humane and civilized mankind, and on the other hand it should keep prepared, while scrupulously avoiding wrongdoing itself, to repel any wrong and in exceptional cases to take action which in a more advanced stage of international relations would come under the head of the exercise of the international police. A

great free people owes it to itself and has proved very difficult to secure from to all mankind not to sink into helplessness before the powers of evil. Arbitration Treaties. We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to bring us senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but there are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbitrated. Furthermore, at the request of the interparliamentary union, an eminent body composed of practical statesmen from all countries, I have asked the powers to join with this government in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This carries out the desire expressed by the first Hague conference itself.

Policy Toward Other Nations of Western Hemisphere.

It is not true that the United States feels any land hunger or entertains any projects as regards the other nations of the western hemisphere save

such as are for their welfare. All that us as a people than to keep the navy this country desires is to see the neigh- adequate to the needs of this country's boring countries stable, orderly and prosperous. Any country whose peoole conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nafion shows that it knows how to act have undertaken to protect our citiin social and political matters, if it eign lands. We continue steadily to keeps order and pays its obligations, it insist on the application of the Monroe United States. Chronic wrongdoing or Unless our attitude in these and all an impotence which results in a general similar matters is to be a mere bonstloosening of the ties of civilized so- ful sham we cannot afford to abandon clety may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the westmay force the United States, however slightest attention if we were impotent reluctantly, in flagrant cases of such to make them good.

wrongdoing or impotence to the exercise of an international police power. If every country washed by the in striking fashion the new possibili-Caribbean sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which with the aid of the Platt amendment the island, and which so many of the republics in both Americas are constantly and brilliantly showing, all question of interference by this nation with their affairs would be at an end. Our interests and those of our southern neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and if and justice obtains prosperity is sure obey the primary laws of civilized soevident that their inability or unwillwhich desires to maintain its freedom, its independence, must ultimately responsibility of making good use of it.

regard to Cuba, Venezuela and Panathe theater of war in the far east and to secure the open door in China we have acted in our own interest as well as in the interest of humanity at large. There are, however, cases in which, while our own interests are not greatly involved, strong appeal is made to our sympathies. Ordinarily it is very much wiser and more useful for us to concern ourselves with striving for our own moral and material betterment here at home than to concern ourselves with trying to better the condition of things in other nations. We have plenty of sins of our own to war against, and under ordinary cir cumstances we can do more for the general uplifting of humanity by strivto civic corruption, to brutal lawlessless and violent race prejudices here at home than by passing resolutions about wrongdoing elsewhere. Never theless there are occasional crimes disapproval of the deed and our sympathy with those who have suffered by it. The cases must be extreme in which own. But in extreme cases action may be justifiable and proper. What form there are navy yards. the action shall take must depend upon the circumstances of the case-that is, upon the degree of the atrocity and United States has set an example in upon our power to remedy it. The cases in which we could interfere by force of arms as we interfered to put a stop to intolerable conditions in Cuba of 60,000 men. When there was insurare necessarily very few. Yet it is not to be expected that a people like ours, which, in spite of certain very obvious shortcomings, nevertheless a a whole shows by its consistent practice its belief in the principles of civi and religious liberty and of orderly freedom, a people among whom ever the worst crime, like the crime of lynching, is never more than sporadic, so that individuals and not classes are molested in their fundamental rights. It is inevitable that such a nation should desire eagerly to give expres sion to its horror on an occasion like that of the massacre of the Jews in Kishineff or when it witnesses such systematic and long extended cruelty and oppression as the cruelty and oppression of which the Armenians have been the victims and which have won for them the indignant pity of the civilized world.

Even where it is not possible to secure in other nations the observance ly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race, without regard to whether Russia the right for our Jewish fellow through Russian territory. Such contoward us, but it is difficult to see its into more friendly relations with the conceivable good is accomplished by it. den emergency to put into the field one rest of mankind. In pursuance of this If an American Jew or an American first class army corps which should be as policy I shall shortly lay before the Christian misbehaves himself in Rus- a whole at least the equal of any body sia he can at once be driven out, but the ordinary American Jew, like the ordinary American Christian, would behave just about as he behaves herethat is, behave as any good citizen ought to behave-and where this is the case it is a wrong against which we are entitled to protest to refuse him his mines have been proved to be a most forpassport without regard to his conduct and character merely on racial and religious grounds. In Turkey our difficuties arise less from the way in which our citizens are sometimes treat-

Rights of American Citizens Abroad.

as has been witnessed both in Armenia and Macedenia.

ed than from the indignation inevitably

excited in seeing such fearful misrule

The strong arm of the government in enforcing respect for its just rights in international matters is the navy of the United States. I most earnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of upbuilding the American navy. There is no more patriotic duty before

position. We have undertaken to build the isthmian canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the orient. We with reasonable efficiency and decency zens from improper treatment in forneed fear no interference from the doctrine to the western bemisphere our naval programme. Our voice is now notent for peace and is so poten because we are not afraid of war. But ern hemisphere the adherence of the our protestations upon behalf of peace United States to the Monroe doctrine would neither receive nor deserve the The war which now unfortunately

rages in the far east has emphasized

ties of naval warfare. The lessons taught are both strategic and tactical and are political as well as military Cuba has shown since our troops left The experiences of the war have shown in conclusive fashion that, while sea going and sea keeping torpedo destroy ers are indispensable and fast, lightly armed and armored cruisers very use ful, yet that the main reliance, the main standby in any navy worthy the name must be the great battleships. heavily armored and heavily gunned within their borders the reign of law Not a Russian or Japanese battleship has been sunk by a torpedo boat or by to come to them. While they thus gun fire, while among the less protecte ships cruiser after cruiser has been de clety they may rest assured that they stroyed whenever the hostile squad will be treated by us in a spirit of rons have got within range of one an cordial and helpful sympathy. We other's weapons. There will always be would interfere with them only in the a large field of usefulness for cruisers last resort, and then only if it became especially of the more formidable type We need to increase the number of tor ingness to do justice at home and pedo boat destroyers, paying less heed abroad had violated the rights of the to their having a knot or two extra United States or had invited foreign speed than to their capacity to keep aggression to the detriment of the en- the seas for weeks and if necessary tire body of American nations. It is a for months at a time. It is wise to mere truism to say that every nation, build submarine torpedo boats, as unwhether in America or anywhere else, der certain circumstances they might be very useful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of alize that the right of such independ- battleships or ships so powerfully armence cannot be separated from the reed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so In asserting the Monroe doctrine, in well protected that they can suffer a taking such steps as we have taken in severe hammering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to ma and in endeavoring to circumscribe fight and maneuver. Of course ample means must be provided for enabling the personnel of the navy to be brought to the highest point of efficiency. Our great fighting ships and torpedo boats must be ceaselessly trained and maneuvered in squadrons. The officers and men can only learn their trade thoroughly by ceaseless practice on the high seas. In the event of war it would be far better to have no ships at all than to have ships of a poor and ineffective type or ships which, however good, were yet manned by untrained and unskillful crews. The best officers and men in a poor ship could do nothing against fairly good opponents, and, on the other hand, a modern warship is useless unless the officers and ing with heart and soul to put a stop men aboard her have become adepts in their duties. The marksmanship in our navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three years, and on the whole the types of our battleships are improving, but committed on so vast a scale and of much remains to be done. Sooner or such peculiar horror as to make us later we shall have to provide for some doubt whether it is not our manifest method by which there will be promoleast to show our tions for merit as well as for seniority, or else retirement of all those who after a certain age have not advanced beyond a certain grade, while no efsuch a course is justifiable. There fort must be spared to make the servmust be no effort made to remove the ice attractive to the enlisted men in mote from our brother's eye if we re- order that they may be kept as long as fuse to remove the beam from our possible in it. Reservation public schools should be provided wherever

rection in the Philippines we kept the army at the maximum. Peace came in the Philippines, and now our army has been reduced to the minimum at which it is possible to keep it with due regard to its efficiency. The guns now mounted require 28,000 men if the coast fortifications are to be adequately manned. Relatively to the nation it is not now so large as the police force of New York or Chicago relatively to the population of either city. We need more officers. There are not enough to perform the regular army work. It is very important that the officers of the army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the national guard of the several states should be accustomed to actual field maneuvering, especially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Manassas last fall, maneuvers in which a larger number of regulars and national guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No of the principles which we accept as other civilized nation has relatively to its axiomatic it is necessary for us firm- population such a diminutive army as ours, and while the army is so small we are not to be excused if we fall to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced. The standthey were born here or born abroad. It ard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as citizens to receive passports and travei possible, and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher, which as reduct is not only unjust and irritating gards the upper ranks can best be done by introducing some system of selection wisdom from Russia's standpoint. No should be able in the event of some sudof troops of like number belonging to any other nation.

The Army.

disarmament where disarmament was

proper. By law our army is fixed at a

maximum of 100,000 and a minimum

Within the last three years the

Great progress has been made in pro-tecting our coasts by adequate fortifica-tions with sufficient guns. We should however, pay much more beed than at present to the development of an extensive system of floating mines for use midable safeguard against hostile fleets. Medals of Honor In the Navy.

I earnestly call the attention of the cor gress to the need of amending the exist-ing law relating to the award of congressional medals of honor in the navy so a to provide that they may be awarded to commissioned officers and warrant officers as well as to enlisted men. These justly prized medals are given in the army alike to the officers and the enlisted men. and it is most unjust that the commis stoned officers and warrant officers of the navy should not in this respect have the same rights as their brethren in the army and as the enlisted men of the navy.

The Philippines. In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine

people, or, to speak more accurately. The many tribes and even races, sundered from one another more or less sharply, who go to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many ele-ments of good and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for prog-ress. At present they are utterly incapa-ble of existing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilization and of capacity for self govern-ment, and I most earnestly hope that in the end they will be able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity. of working for a stable, orderly and just government and toward foolish and dangerous intrigues for a complete independence for which they are as yet totally un-

On the other hand, our people m

keep steadily before their minds the fact that the justification for our stay in the

Philippines must ultimately rest chiefly upon the good we are able to do in the islands. I do not overlook the fact that in the development of our interests in the Pacific ocean and along its coasts the Philippines have played and will play an important part and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But ou chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem pre-sented to us in the Philippine Islands is akin to but not exactly like the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the orient. There are points of resemblance in our work to the work which is being done by the British in India and Egypt, by the French in Algiers, by the Dutch in Java, by the Russians in Turkestan, by the Japanese in Formosa, but more distinctly than any of these powers we are endeav-oring to develop the natives themselves oring to develop the natives themselves, so that they shall take an ever increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are already ad-mitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own. There are commissioners, judges and governors in the islands who are Filipinos and who in the islands who are share in the govleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks of course the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here athome into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further effort to advance them and give them greater share in their own government. But if they act with wisdom and self restraint electing a legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a full and increas ing measure of recognition will be given them. Above all, they should remember that their prime needs are moral and in-dustrial, not political. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giving them a legislature, but it is a far better thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man and habits are safeguarded against oppress If their real wants, material and spiritual. are studied intelligently and in a spirit of friendly sympathy much more good will be done them than by any effort togive them political power, th effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough:

Meanwhile our own people should re

member that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants, but among the private individuals who go to them. It the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discrimination whatsoever for political reasons and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philip-pine Islands under Governor Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand; and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the executive and of the congress. There is need of a lant and disinterested support of cours public servants in the Philippines by good itizens here in the United States. Unfortunately hitherto those of our people here at home who have specially claimed to be the champions of the Filipir in reality been their worst enemies. This will continue to be the case as long a they strive to make the Filipinos inde pendent and stop all industrial develop ment of the islands by crying out against the laws which would bring it on the ground that capitalists must not "ex-ploit" the islands. Such proceedings are not only unwise, but are most harmfu to the Filipinos, who do not need in dependence at all, but who do need go laws, good public servants and the industrial development that can only come if the investment of American and foreign capital in the islands is favored in

egitimate ways. Every measure taken concerning the lands should be taken primarily with view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates or their exports to the United States. If this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactmen into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to seek investment in the islands in railroads, in factories, in plantations and in lumbering and mining.

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Sunday	STATIONS	Sunday
6:30 a. m. Lv	Northome	Ar p. m. 7:30
6:55 a. m. Ar I	lovey Junction	Lv. p. m. 7:06
7:10 a. m. Lv	Blackdack	Lv. p m 6:50
7:27	Tenstrike	Lv. 6:31
7:42	Turtle	
8:20	Bemidil	5:50
9:38	Walker	4:22
10:07	Hackensack	
10:25	Beckus	3:32
10:46	Pine River	8:11
11.05	Pequot	2:52
12:05 a. m. Ar.	Brainerd	Lv p. m.2:00
The Di	ally except Sunda	y-
6:00 a. m. Lv.	Kelliher	.Ar. p.m. 7:45
0.45 - m A-	Hower Innetton	Tw n m 7.1/

N. P. RY.

West Superior...... 8: Duluth..... Lv. a. m 8: 1:55 Ar.BrainerdAr. p. m. 12:45Fargo......Lv. a. m 8:00 1:25 p. m. Lv..... 6:00 Ar.... W. H. GEMMELL, General Manager, G. A. WALKER