

people to straighten out their finances. This is to be done before the Senate. In the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made which will last until the Senate has had time to act upon the arrangement. This arrangement was the Dominican Government has appointed Americans to all the important positions in the customs service, and it is also turning over 45 percent of the revenues for running expenses and putting the other 55 percent in a safe depository to equal the division in the case the treaty shall be ratified, among the various creditors, whether European or American.

The custom-house offer well nigh the only source of revenue in Santo Domingo, and the different revolutions usually have their real aim in the obtaining possession of the custom-house. The mere fact that they are performing this duty, and that the treaty is pending in the Senate, gives a certain moral power to the government of Santo Domingo which it has not had for a long time. It has completely discouraged all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the government is able to pay its creditors.

It is to be noted that the American collectors turn over to it than it got formerly when it took the entire revenue. It is estimated that the port harbor of Santo Domingo industry chain to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable revolutionary disturbances. It offers a better opportunity to American and European, the only really good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity to defend against claims which it ought not to pay, for now if it meets the views of the Senate we shall ourselves throughout the world.

There is, of course, opposition to the treaty from the dominant party in Santo Domingo, and from the professional revolutionists of the island itself. We have already reason to believe that some of these are endeavoring to stir up sedition in the island and opposition to the treaty. In the meantime, the joint resolution of the Congress to prevent the introduction of arms into the island for revolutionary purposes.

Under the terms taken, stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at least coming to Santo Domingo, danger is being averted, and it is at least a prospect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrangement is terminated, the custom-house collectors will follow, and if there follows, sooner or later this Government may be involved in serious difficulties with foreign creditors over the payment of its debts. So far as it is in power to see and every step we should be to preserve the peace and to secure the Dominican Government against demands for unjust debts. The people of Santo Domingo are now in a state of transition, and it is to be hoped that the Dominican Government will be able to meet the requirements of Santo Domingo as we are now trying to meet it.

Army and Navy.
We cannot consider the question of our foreign policy without at the same time treating of the Army and the Navy. The Army is a small Army, and the Navy is a small Navy, but the Army is well-nigh infinitesimal when compared with the army of any other large nation. Of course, the Army is too small to be a serious menace to any other large nation, but it is a serious menace to any other large nation. The Army is too small to be a serious menace to any other large nation, but it is a serious menace to any other large nation.

Our Navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always be of greater size than our Army. We must have a Navy which is capable of defending our coast, and of maintaining our power in the West Indies. The Navy is too small to be a serious menace to any other large nation, but it is a serious menace to any other large nation.

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seriously in an engagement with such superior vessels, if the men aboard the latter are ineffective, whether from lack of training, or from lack of courage. Modern warfare are most formidable mechanisms when well handled, but they are utterly useless when not well handled, and cannot be trained at all without long and careful training.

Naturalization Laws.
During the past year experience has accumulated to confirm the impression that the last two annual messages as to the importance of revising by appropriate legislation our system of naturalizing aliens. I appointed a special commission to make a careful examination of our naturalization laws, and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notorious results resulting from the imposition of unlawful granting of citizenship. This commission, composed of an officer of the Department of State, the Department of Justice, 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: First—That a central bureau of naturalization, to be established in the Department of Commerce and Labor, to supervise the administration of our naturalization law, and to cause the records of naturalizations pending and accomplished. Second—Uniformity of naturalization ceremony in all our ports and procedures. Third—More exacting qualifications for citizenship. Fourth—The preliminary declaration of intention to be abolished, and no alien to be naturalized until at least 90 days after the filing of his petition.

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Brotherhood of Trust in Public Service.
There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States Attorney or other officer of the Government who wrongfully refrains from doing any act when the consideration for such corrupt agreement is other than one pecuniary. The law should be amended so that such corrupt agreement is other than one pecuniary. The law should be amended so that such corrupt agreement is other than one pecuniary.

Public-Land Laws.
Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public-land laws. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such change as will fit our present and prospective conditions. The honest disposal and right use of the remaining public lands is of fundamental importance.

The reclamation act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure the greatest possible number of homes on our public lands. The act is a powerful offset to the tendency of certain other laws to foster the monopoly of the land by a few individuals. The reclamation act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure the greatest possible number of homes on our public lands.

Merchant Marine.
To the spread of our trade in peace and the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to carry our goods to our markets, and in case of need to reinforce our fleet. It cannot be too soon a source of regret that our merchant marine is in a state of decay. We should have ships of our own and seamen of our own to carry our goods to our markets.

Adulteration of Foods.
I recommend that a law be enacted to regulate interstate commerce in misbranded food. The adulteration of foods is a serious menace to the health and welfare of the people. The adulteration of foods is a serious menace to the health and welfare of the people.

and have issued in conformity with the instructions, inviting the participation of the naval vessels and such military organizations as may be practicable. This celebration will be held at the city of Washington, and its results and commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated, the event from which the United States will receive such additional aid at your hands as will make it worthy of the great event it is intended to celebrate.

Immigration.
The question of immigration is of vital interest to this country in the year ending June 30, 1903, there came to the United States 1,000,000 new immigrants. In other words, there came to this country a greater number of people than came here during the 100 years of our Colonial life which intervened between the first landing at Jamestown and the Declaration of Independence. It is clearly shown by the report of the Commissioner-General of Immigration that the immigration of the United States is undoubtedly healthy and natural, and a considerable proportion is undoubtedly from one source or another, notably a very large proportion, including most of the undesirable class, does not come here of its own volition, but is brought here by the agents of the great transportation companies.

Life-Saving Service.
I call your attention to the Life-Saving Service which is a very important branch of our Government. The Life-Saving Service is a very important branch of our Government. The Life-Saving Service is a very important branch of our Government.

Indian Affairs.
During the year just past, the phase of the Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the large number of Indians who are now being recruited into the army. The Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the large number of Indians who are now being recruited into the army.

Philippine Islands.
The Philippine Islands are a very important part of our territory. The Philippine Islands are a very important part of our territory. The Philippine Islands are a very important part of our territory.

Insular Affairs in General.
I wish to call attention of the Congress to the insular question which affects our insular possessions generally. The insular question which affects our insular possessions generally is a very important question. The insular question which affects our insular possessions generally is a very important question.

The Civil Service.
The civil service law is a very important part of our Government. The civil service law is a very important part of our Government. The civil service law is a very important part of our Government.

Alaska.
I earnestly ask that Alaska be given the choice which you speak with authority of the Territory of Alaska. The choice which you speak with authority of the Territory of Alaska is a very important choice. The choice which you speak with authority of the Territory of Alaska is a very important choice.

I call your attention to the generous act of the State of California in conferring upon the United States Government the ownership of the Yosemite National Park. The State of California has acted most wisely as well as with great magnanimity in the matter.

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of the Philippine Islands entering the United States. I earnestly recommend that the tariff laws be amended so that the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to one cent per pound.

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