

I most earnestly recommend that the general board be by law turned into a general staff. There is literally no excuse whatever for continuing the present bureau organization of the navy. The navy should be treated as a purely military organization, and everything should be subordinated to the one object of securing military efficiency. A system of promotion by merit, either by selection or by exclusion or by both processes, should be introduced.

Nothing better for the navy from every standpoint has ever occurred than the cruise of the battle fleet around the world. The improvement of the ships in every way has been extraordinary, and they have gained far more experience in battle tactics than they would have gained if they had stayed in the Atlantic waters. I do not believe that there is any other service in the world in which the average of character and efficiency in the enlisted men is as high as is now the case in our own. I believe that the same statement can be made as to our officers, taken as a whole, but there must be a reservation made in regard to those in the highest ranks and in regard to those who have just entered the service, because we do not now get full benefit from our excellent naval school at Annapolis.

to protect criminals in any branch of the public service, and exactly as we have again and again during the past seven years prosecuted and convicted such criminals who were in the executive branch of the government so in my belief we should be given ample means to prosecute them if found in the legislative branch. But if this is not considered desirable a special exception could be made in the law prohibiting the use of the secret service force in investigating members of the congress. It would be far better to do this than to do what actually was done and strive to prevent or at least to hamper effective action against criminals by the executive branch of the government.

Postal Savings Banks.

I again renew my recommendation for postal savings banks, for depositing savings with the security of the government behind them. The object is to encourage thrift and economy in the wage earner and person of moderate means. It is believed that in the aggregate vast sums of money would be brought into circulation through the instrumentality of the postal savings banks. Postal savings banks are now in operation in practically all the great civilized countries with the exception of the United States.

Parcel Post.

In my last annual message I commended the postmaster general's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post on the rural routes. The establishment of a local parcel post on rural routes would be to the mutual benefit of the farmer and the country storekeeper, and it is desirable that the routes, serving more than 15,000,000 people, should be utilized to the fullest practicable extent.

Education.

The share that the national government should take in the broad work of education has not received the attention and the care it rightly deserves.

I earnestly recommend that this unfortunate state of affairs as regards the national educational office be remedied by adequate appropriations.

Census.

I strongly urge that the request of the director of the census in connection with the decennial work so soon to be begun be complied with and that the appointments to the census force be placed under the civil service law, waiving the geographical requirements as requested by the director of the census. The supervisors and enumerators should not be appointed under the civil service law for the reasons given by the director.

Public Health.

The dangers to public health from food adulteration and from many other sources, such as the menace to the physical, mental and moral development of children from child labor, should be met and overcome. This nation cannot afford to lag behind in the worldwide battle now being waged by all civilized people with the microscope foes of mankind. The first legislative step to be taken is that for the concentration of the proper bureaus into one of the existing departments.

Statehood.

I advocate the immediate admission of New Mexico and Arizona as states. This should be done at the present session of the congress. The people of the two territories have made it evident by their votes that they will not come in as one state. The only alternative is to admit them as two, and I trust that this will be done without delay.

Foreign Affairs.

This nation's foreign policy is based on the theory that right must be done between nations precisely as between individuals, and in our actions for the last ten years we have in this matter proved our faith by our deeds. We have behaved and are behaving toward other nations as in private life an

honorably man would behave toward his fellows.

Latin American Republics.

The commercial and material progress of the twenty Latin American republics is worthy of the careful attention of the congress. No other section of the world has shown a greater proportionate development of its foreign trade during the last ten years, and none other has more special claims on the interest of the United States.

Panama Canal.

The work on the Panama canal is being done with a speed, efficiency and entire devotion to duty which make it a model for all work of the kind. No task of such magnitude has ever before been undertaken by any nation, and no task of the kind has ever been better performed. The men on the isthmus, from Colonel Goethals and his fellow commissioners through the entire list of employees who are faithfully doing their duty, have won their right to the ungrudging respect and gratitude of the American people.

Ocean Mail Lines.

I again recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891 so that satisfactory American ocean mail lines to South America, Asia, the Philippines and Australasia may be established. The creation of such steamship lines should be the natural corollary of the voyage of the battle fleet. It should precede the opening of the Panama canal.

The Philippines.

Real progress toward self government is being made in the Philippine Islands. The gathering of a Philippine legislative body and Philippine assembly marks a process absolutely new in Asia, not only as regards Asiatic colonies of European powers, but as regards Asiatic possessions of other Asiatic powers, and indeed, always excepting the striking and wonderful example afforded by the great empire of Japan. It opens an entirely new de-

Opens Gates to Chinese Women.

Portland, Or., Dec. 9.—New regulations providing for the pre-investigation of American-born Chinese and to give them a passport to make a visit to the Flowery Kingdom instead of having the cases acted upon after the return of the applicants, have just been adopted by the Department at Washington. There is

some fear felt among those whose attention has been called to the change in the programme that a great influx of Chinese women to this country will follow and there will be no means of stopping such tide of immigration. The law provides that an American-born Chinese has a right to marry in a foreign country and bring his wife to the United States to live.

FLEET SAILS FOR HOME

Leaves Manila on Second Half of Trip Around World.

Manila, Dec. 1.—The Atlantic battleship fleet, which left Hampton Roads December 16 last, sailed from Manila on the latter half of its world-encircling voyage today. The rough weather and recent heavy rains have greatly delayed the work of getting the fleet read to sail for home.

A reception by the Tabacalera Company, the great Spanish tobacco corporation in the Philippines, to the sailors and their friends, numbering several thousand, and a dinner given by the English Club to Rear-Admirals Sperry, Emory, Wainwright and Schroeder and 60 officers, were the principal features of Sunday's programme of entertainment. At the dinner given by the English Club, which was a private function, President Alexander Stephen and Rear-Admiral Sperry were the principal speakers.

With their homeward-bound pennant streaming, the 16 battleships, after clearing Manila Bay, will head for Colombo, Ceylon, where they are due in two weeks. They will stay there six days and then proceed to Suez without stopping.

The question of the final port in America has not yet been definitely decided. The vessels are due in Hampton Roads or New York February 22. When the fleet reaches the United States it will have traversed since December 16, 1907, when it left Hampton Roads, a distance of 42,227 miles.

STEVENSON WILL CONTEST DENEEN FOR GOVERNORSHIP

Chicago, Nov. 30.—Adlai E. Stevenson purports a contest against Charles E. Deneen for the Govern-

ship of Illinois. The Democratic candidate has come to the belief that he received a majority of the votes cast as between himself and Governor Deneen in the last election. Chairman Boeschenstein, of the state committee, after a conference with Democratic leaders, said:

"We would not be performing our duty were we not to make public testimony which has come to us since election day.

"It will convince the legislature that thousands of votes were wrongfully counted for Deneen. The contest will be made."

The official canvass gave Deneen 23,164 plurality.

SIMON TAKES CHARGE

Rebel Leader Proclaims Himself Executive of Hayti.

Port au Prince, Dec. 7.—General Antoine Simon, commander-in-chief of the revolutionists, who Saturday entered Port au Prince at the head of an army of 8000, issued a proclamation in which he assumed the title of Chief Executive and declared that he would organize a provisional government pending the assembling of the Parliament.

The Cuban steamer Oteri arrived from Kingston Sunday, having on board General Fouchard and 30 other exiles. General Simon agreed to permit General Fouchard to land.

The two revolutionary leaders remained together for some time at General Simon's headquarters, and after what proved to be a very amicable meeting, General Simon proclaimed General Fouchard chief executive of the army, all the forts and the Haytian gunboats firing a salute of 21 guns.

The situation at Gonaives and St. Marc is grave, the movement in favor of General Antenor Firmin having been greatly strengthened.

Watch for the
Xmas Edition
Of the MAIL

Public Sale

I will offer for sale at public auction at my residence in

Stayton, Oregon,

TUESDAY

DEC. 22, 1908,

At 1:30 p. m., all my household goods, including 1 bird's eye maple bureau, commode, iron bed, mattress, spring, 1 bed couch, 3 rockers, 1 oak centre table, 1 oak dining table, 6 oak dining chairs, Charter Oak heater, 1 oak high chair, 1 kitchen cabinet, 1 child's folding bed and mattress, kitchen chairs, 3 kitchen tables, 1 cook stove, copper boiler, wringer, all cooking utensils, dishes, tubs, 3 cords wood, 50 jars fruit, baby go-cart and many other articles too numerous to mention.

Terms of Sale, Cash. All sums over \$10, bankable note bearing 6 per cent interest.

W. A. WRIGHT,
Auctioneer.

Rev. W. F. Chase