PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT'S FIRST MESSAGE

Plain Business Address to the People of the United States With Recommendations For Our National Welfare.

GET AT FACTS IN DEALING WITH INDUSTRIAL CONSOLIDATIONS

Develop Our Islands, Guard Immigration, Increase the Navy, Improve the Army, and Extend Reciprocity.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM SHOULD MEAN SOMETHING MORE

Affectionate Eulogy of William McKinley and Strong Arraignment of Anarchy in All Its Forms and Misdeeds.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. - President | er government action, but to natural Roosevelt's message to Congress follows: causes in the business world, operating To the Senate and House of Representa-

dent Lincoln falling a victim to the ter-rible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and President Garfield to the and irresponsible despot.

Grief of the People.

the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the Nation. We mourn a good

Misch great President who is dead; but the mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be splendid achievements of his life and the

When we turn from the man to the Nation, the harm done is so great as to ex-cite our gravest apprehensions and to decite our gravest apprehensions and to de-mand our wisest and most resolute action, less utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits of malice and greed, envy and suilen hatred. The wind is sowed by the men, who preach such doc-trines, and they cannot escape their share of responsibility for the whirlwind that is of responsibility for the whiriwing that is reaped. This applies glike to the delib-erate demagogue, to the exploiter of sen-sationalism and to the crude and foolish visionary who, for whatever reason, apolo-gizes for crime or excites almiess discon-

The Anarchist Is a Malefactor.

The Federal Courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or atwho, by the Constitution or by law, is in line of succession for the Presidency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the of the offense against our insti-Anarchy is a crime against the mankind whole human race; and all mehould band against the anarchist, His crime should be made an offense

against the law of nations, like piracy and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaties among all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the Federal Gov-ernment the power of dealing with the

ECONOMIC CONDITIONS.

Restoration of Confidence and Return of Prosperity.

During the last five years business confidence has been restored, and the Na-tion is to be congratulated because of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon any country; if flood or drouth comes, human wisdom is pow-erless to avert the calamity. Moreover, no law can guard us against the consequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hands, but by gambling in any form, are always a source of menace, not only to themselves, but to others. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legis. orld loses its head, it loses what legis bation cannot supply. Fundamentally, the welfare of each citizen, and, therefore, the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the Nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; but wise legislation and honest and intelligent ad-ministration can give it the fullest scope, largest opportunity to work to good

Growth of Corporate Fortunes. The growth of cities has gone on beyond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the upbuilding of the

tives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist, while attending the Pan-American Exposition, at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of that month. Of the last seven elected Presidents he is the third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history; President Lincoln falling a victim to the ter-

revengeful vanity of a disappointed of-fice-seeker. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggrega-An additional reason for caution object to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of poptions of corporate and individual wealth alar liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws and who are as hostile to the purisht exponent of a few. hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally thos which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the na-The shock, the grief of the country are bitter in the minds of all who saw the just begun to assume that commanding dark days while the President yet hover decided between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of dired especially at a time when the event mortal agony uttered no words save of divine shundance of our own entural reforgiveness to his murderer, of love for flowing abundance of our own natural rehis friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a life, leaves foreign markets essential. Under such crowning the glory of such a life, leaves with infinite sorrow, but with such conditions it would be most unwise to pride in what he had accomplished, and in cramp or to fetter the youthful strength

Mischievous Legislation.

The mechanism of modern business is grand Leroism with which he met his of rashness or ignorance. Many of those who have made it their vocation to de-nounce the great industrial combinations which are popularly, although with tech-This criminal was a professed anarchist, are precisely the two emotions, particularly when combined with ignorance, anarchists, and probably also by the reck- which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady judgment. In facing new industrial conditions the whole history of the world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unundertaken after calm inquiry and sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischlevous had it not also been entirely ineffective. In accordance with a well-known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he has been nominally oppos-In dealing with business interests the Government to undertake, by rude and ill-considered legislation, to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nominally at war, for they hamper those who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs really are and to what extent and in what manner it is practi-cable to supply remedies.

All this is true; and yet it is also true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-capitalization because of its many baleful consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must

be made to correct these evils. Regulation of Corporations,

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tenden-cies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or un-charitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling for commercial su-premacy. It does not rest upon a lack of of meeting changing and changed condi-tions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combins-vice contract labor in the open labor mar-ket. So far as practicable under the contion of capital, in the effort to accomplish ket. So far as practicable under the compress things, is necessary when the world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere of the eight-hour law easy and certain, conviction that combination and concentrations.

when men receive from the Government the privilege of doing business under corporate form which frees them from individual responsibility, and enables them to if necessary, to the subcontractors. The Government should forbid all night work call into their enterprises the capital of call into their enterprises the capital of the public, they shall do so upon abso-lutely truthful representations as to the value of the property in which the capi-tal is to be invested. Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if they are found to exercise a license working to the public injury. It

Necessity of Publicity. The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combinations is knowledge of facts—publicity. In the interest of the public, the Government should have the right to inspect and

to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without interfering with the power of the states in the matter itself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations doing an interstate business. This is especially true where the corporation derives a portion of its wealth from the no hardsaip in such supervision; banks are subject to it and, in their case, it is now accepted as a simple matter of course, Indeed, it is probable that supervision of corporations by the National Government need not go so far as is now the case with the supervision exercised over them by so conservative a state as Massachusetts, in order to produce excellent results.

Begin and done, the rule of brotherized and done, the rule of brotherized and done, the rule of which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From the which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From the which which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From the which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From the which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From the late of brotheriood remains as the indispensable every standpoint it is unwise for the Unitical as well as commercial benefit. From the which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From the which we have dealings, would be of political as well as commercial benefit. From the late of which we strive it and other the rule of brotheriood remains as the indispensable every standpoint it is unwise for the Unitical as well as commercial benefit. From the late of which we kind of National Government can act.

The matter itself, also assume power of the which we kind of National Government is suited as the indispensable every standpoint it is unwise for the Unitical as well as commercia benefit. From the late of works, no outside hel

Department of Commerce and Indus-

hearty congratulation that, on the them belong to the intelligent criminal

our right and our duty to see that they ward, they wish to turn out a perfect work in harmony with these institutions.

Necessity of Publicity.

ward, they wish to turn out a perfect your success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

Trades Unions.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the probment should have the right to inspect and sxamine the workings of the great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is the only sure remedy which we can now invoke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been obtained by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge full and complete-knowledge which may be made public to the world.

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depending upon any statutory law for their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regularity at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations commonly called.

The large corporations commonly called the state of the same to the same to the success of each man—wage—worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must worker, farmer and capitalist alike—must

Better Immigration Laws Needed. There should be created a Cabinet officer, to be known as Secretary of Commerce and Industries, as provided in the
bill introduced at the last session of the
Congress. It should be his province to
deal with commerce in its broadest sense;
including among many other things whatever concerns labor and all matters affecting the great business corporations and
our merchant marine.

Our present immigration laws are unsatisfactory. We need every honest and
efficient immigrant nited to become at
American citizen, every immigrant who
comes here to stay, who brings here a
strong body, a stout heart, a good head,
and a resolute purpose to do his duty well
in every way, and to bring up his children as law-abiding and God-fearing
members of the community. But there
should be a comprehensive law enacted
with the object of working a three-fold The course proposed is one phase of improvement over our present system, what should be a comprehensive and farwhat should be a comprehensive and farreaching scheme of constructive states in manship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis and making firm our new position in the international industrial world; while scrupulously safeguarding the rights of wage-worker and capitalist, of investor and private citizen, so as to secure equity as between man and man in this Republic.

With the sole exception of the farming interest no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare or the wage-worker. If the farmer and the wage-worker are well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is, therefore, a matter for hearty congratulation that, on the

how far this is, must be determined ac- agriculture, threatens our well-being, cording to the individual case, remember-ing always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting National seeds must be conditioned upon the cardi-nal fact that the duties must never be re-luced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage-worker is a prime consideration of our entire Additions should be made to them whenpolicy of economic legislation.

I ask the attention of the Senate to
the reciprocity treaties laid before it by
my preference.

my predecessor

Condition of the Merchant Marine. The condition of the American mer-The condition of the American merchant marine is such as to call for immediate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a Nation that our merchant marine should be utterly insignificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other forms of business. We should not longer submit to conditions under which only a trifling portion of our great commerce is carried in our own ships. To remedy this state of things would not merely serve to build up our shipping interests, but it would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment. operations should be made public regularly at reasonable intervals.

The large corporations, commonly called such based of the large corporations, commonly called such bases in due to the Astion polices than to the associations themselves. Ways do business in many states, often doing very little business in the state laws where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in or power over their acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adequate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interest of the whole people, the Nation should, without the state and the municipality than by the Nation above, the National Government can act, when all is said and done, the rule of things would not merely serve the Nation to build up our shipping interests, but the would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment to safeguard the rights of othsers. The display of these qualities in such Nation to build up our shipping interests, but the would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment to safeguard the rights of othsers. The display of these qualities in state of things would not merely serve the build up our shipping interests, but the would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the rights of things would not merely serve the business in many states, of the large or possible to build up our shipping interests, but to build up our shipping interests, but the would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishment of a wider market for American products, and would provide an auxiliary force for the rights of things would not merely serve the business.

I have able to act the Nation pour shipping interests, but the would also result in benefit to all who are interested in the permanent establishmen

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages, when put in competition with the shipping of foreign countries. Many of the fast foreign steamships, at a speed of 14 knots or above, are subsidized; and all our ships, sailing vessels and steamers alike, cargo-carriers of slow speed and mall-carriers of high speed, have to meet that for that the fact that the speed have to meet that for that the is greater than is the case abroad; that the wages paid American officers and sea-men are very much higher than those paid the officers and seamen of foreign competing countries; and that the standard of living on our ships is far superior to the standard of living on the ships of our commercial rivals.

Financial Matters.

Our Government should take such action as will remedy these inequalities. The American merchant marine should be retored to the ocean.

The act of March 14, 1900, intended un-

equivocally to establish gold as the stand-ard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all form of the money medium in use with us, has been shown to be timely and judicious. The price of our Government bonds in the world's market, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other na-tions, is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition it is evidently de-

sirable to maintain. In many respects the National banking law furnishes sufficient liberty for the proper exercise of the banking function; but there seems to be need of better safeguards against the deranging influence of commercial crises and financial panics. Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the demands of our domestic trade and com-

Surplus in the Trensury.

The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, thanks mainly to the reduced Army expenditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit; but after recycling against any such conbut, after providing against any such con-tingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly within the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at length, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations.

I call especial attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our National needs forbid us to be niggardly in providing whatever is actual-ly necessary to our well-being should make us doubly careful to husband our National resources as each of us husbands his private resources, by scrupulous avoid ance of anything like wasteful or reck-less expenditure. Only by avoidance of spending money on what is needless or unjustifiable can we legitimately keep our income to the point required to meet our needs that are genuing.

Interstate Commerce Law.

In 1887 a measure was enacted for the regulation of interstate railways, com-monly known as the interstate commerce act. The cardinal provisions of that act were that railway rates should be just and reasonable, and that all shippers, local-ities and commodities should be accorded equal treatment. A commission was cre-ated and endowed with what were sup-posed to be the necessary powers to exe-cute the provisions of this act.

The act should be amended. The rail-way is a public servant. Its rates should be just to and open to all shippers al...e.
The Government should see to it that
within its jurisdiction this is so, and
should provide a speedy, inexpensive and
effective remedy to that end. At the same time, it must not be forgotten that our rallways are the arteries through which the commercial life-blood of this Nation flows. Nothing could be more foolish than the enactment of legislation which would unnecessarily interfere with the develop ment and operation of these commercial agencies. The subject is one of great importance and calls for the earnest at-tention of the Congress.

Department of Agriculture.

The Department of Agriculture, during the past 15 years, has steadily broadened its work on economic lines, and has ac-complished results of real value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. I has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction, whose people must look to agriculture as a live lihood. It is searching the world for grains, grasses, fruits and vegetables spe-cially fitted for introduction into localities of the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental ship new varieties of plants, to experimental ship-ments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, a very practical aid has been given our farming and stock growing in-terests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our ex-port trade during the year that has just closed.

Value of the Forests.

conditions closely approaching panic in wealth is now more fully realized than the business world. Yet it is not only ever before. ever before.

Wise forest protection does not mean

withdrawal of forest resources for women and children, as well as exsystem, a supplementary system of recipcessive overtime. For the District of Columbia, a good factory law should be
lions. Such reciprocity is an incident and
passed; and as a powerful indirect aid result of the firm establishment and prestessive overtime. For the District of Columbia, a good factory law should be
lions. Such reciprocity is an incident and
passed; and as a powerful indirect aid result of the firm establishment and prestessive overtime, for the District of Columbia, a good factory law should be
lions. Such reciprocity is an incident and
passed; and as a powerful indirect aid result of the firm establishment and prestessive overtime. certain supplies. The fundamental idea certain supplies. The fundamental idea of forestry is the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection is not an end have falled to provide for the certain and

The practical usefulness of the National forest reserves to the mining, grazing, irrigation and other interests of the regions in which the reserves lie has led to a wide-spread demand by the people of the West-for their protection and extension. The forest reserves will inevitably be of still greater use in the future than in the past.

Protection of Reserves

At present the protection of the forest reserves rests with the General Land Ofprevents that effective co-operation beutilize the resources of the reserves, without which the interests of both must suf-fer. The scientific bureaus generally fer. The scientific bureaus generally should be put under the Department of Agriculture. The President should have by law the power of transferring lands for use as forest reserves to the Department of Agriculture. He already has such power in the case of lands needed by the

Departments of War and the Navy. The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on water than to built ships.

At present American shipping is under certain great disadvantages.

nai questions of the United States.

Certain of the forest reserves should also be made preserves for the wild forest creatures. All of the reserves should be creatures. All of the reserves should be better protected from fires. Many of them need special protection because of the great injury done by livestock, above all, by sheep. The increase in deer, elk and other animals in the Yellowstone Park shows what may be expected when other mountain forests are properly protected by law and properly guarded. Some of these areas have been so denuded of surface vegetation by overgrazing that the ground breeding birds, including ground and quall, and many mammals, including deer, have been exterminated or driven away. At the same time the water-storing capacity of the surface has been de-creased, or destroyed, thus promoting floods in times of rain and diminishing the flow of streams between rains.

Forests Are Reservoirs.

The forests are natural reservoirs. By restraining the streams in flood and redenishing them in drought they make cossible the use of waters otherwise wasted. They prevent the soil from washing, and so protect the storage reservoirs from filling up with silt. Forest conservation is, therefore, an essential condition of water conservation.

The forests alone cannot, however, fully regulate and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are necessary to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their con-struction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking too vast for private effort. Nor can it be best accomplished by the individual states acting alone. Farreaching interstate problems are involved; and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a National function, at least in some of its features. It is as right for the National Government to make the streams and rivers of the and resources of the and resources of the state of t ers of the arid region useful by engineer ing works for water storage as to make useful the rivers and harbors of the humid region by engineering works of an-other kind. The storing of the floods in reservoirs at the headwaters of our rivers is but an enlargement of our present policy of river control, under which levees are built on the lower reaches of the same

The Government should construct and maintain these reservoirs as it does other public works. Where their purpose is to regulate the flow of streams, the water should be turned freely into the channels in the dry season, to take the same course under the same laws as the natural flow.

Reclaiming Arid Lands.

The reclamation of the unsettled arid public lands presents a different problem. Here it is not enough to regulate the flow of streams. The object of the Government is to dispose of the land to settlers who will build homes upon it. To accomplish this object water must be brought within their reach.

The reclamation and settlement of the arid lands will enrich every portion of our country, just as the settlement of the Onio and Mississippi Valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States. The increased de-mand for manufactured articles will stim-ulate industrial production, while wider home markets and the trade of Asia will consume the larger food supplies and ef-fectually prevent Western competition with Eastern agriculture, Indeed, the with Eastern agriculture, Indeed, the products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of mining and other inquestries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all, Our people as a whole will profit, for suc-cessful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation.

The necessary foundation has already

been laid for the inauguration of the policy just described. It would be unwise to begin by doing too much, for a great deal will doubtless be learned, both as to what can and what cannot be safely attempted, by the early efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the Gov-ernment should make clear, beyond shadow of doubt, its intention to pursue this policy on lines of the broadest public in-terest. No reservoir or canal should ever be built to satisfy selfish personal or lo-cal interests, but only in accordance with the advice of trained experts, after long investigation has shown the locality where all the conditions combine to make the work most needed and fraught with the greatest usefulness to the community as a whole. There should be no extrava-gance, and the believers in the need of irrigation will most benefit their cause by seeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

Extension of Irrigation.

Whatever the Nation does for the exwith, and tend to improve, the condition of those now living on irrigated land. We are not at the starting point of this development. Over \$200,000,000 of private capital has already been expended in the construction of irrigation works, and many million acres of arid land recisimed. A high degree of enterprise and ability has been shown in the work itself; but as much cannot be said in reference to the laws relating thereto. The security and with, and tend to improve, the condition laws relating thereto. The security and value of the homes created depend largey on the stability of titles to water; but the majority of these rest on the uncer-tain foundation of court decisions renthe country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, not merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes ation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to tariff nor to any other than the country, and the upbuilding of the great industrial centers has meant a should be as much the aim of those who into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to make a specially of the perpetuation of forests by use. Forest protection and the problem of the aim of those who into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to make a special protection of the extent protection of the sufficiency into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to make a special protection of the entire law. Heckprocity must be treated as the hand-of itself; it is a means to into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to make a special protection of the entire law. Heckprocity must be treated as the hand-of itself; it is a means to into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to make year distributions of traelf; in the perpetutation of forests by use. Forest protection of the entire law into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to make specially of the protection. Our first duty is the perpetutation of forests, and it is a few creditable exceptions, the arid states by use. Forest protection of itself; it is a means to into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to fit is into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under conditions favorable to fit is the certain and stately protection. The protection of streets was detailed to provide for the certain and streets was detailed to provide for the certain and the protection. The protection of



wages are higher today in the class. But it would do what is also it United States than ever before in our paint, that is, tend to decrease the sum history and far higher than in any other of ignorance, so potent in producing the country. The standard of living is also envy suspicion, malignant passion and higher than ever before. Every effort of envy, suspicion, mailgnant passion and legislator and administrator should be hatred of order, out of which anarchistic bent to secure the permanency of this sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all condition of thisses and to be sentenced.

wherever possible. Chinese Exclusion.

Not only must our labor be protected by the tariff, but it should also be pro-tected, so far as it is possible, from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over by contract, or of those who, coming freely, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can unenact immediately the law excluding Chi- greatest possibility of growth. nese laborers, and to strengthen it ever necessary in order to make its en-

forcement entirely effective.

The National Government should demand the highest quality of service from its employes, and in return it should be a good employer. If possible, legislation good employer. If possible, legislation should be passed in connection with the interstate commerce law which will ren-der effective the efforts of different states tration should be, not prohibited, but supervised, and, within reasonable limits,
controlled; and in my judgment this conviction is right.

It is no limitation upon property rights

or freeding of contract to receive It is no limitation upon property rights conditions. The Government should pro-or freedom of contract to require that vide in its contracts that all work should when men receive from the Government be done under "fair" conditions, and in passed; and as a powerful indirect aid result of the firm establishment and pres-to such laws, provisions should be made ervation of our present economic policy, to turn the inhabited alleys, the existence It was specially provided for in the presof which is a reproach to our Capital City, ent tariff law, into minor streets, where the inhabitants | Heciprocity r

bent to secure the permanency of this sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all condition of things and its improvement persons should be excluded who are below wherever possible. enter our ind strial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of personal capacity to earn an American living and enough money to insure a decent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap labor and the resulting competi-tion which gives rise to so much of bitter-ness in American industrial life; and it dersell our men in the labor market and would dry up the springs of the pestilent-drag them to a lower level. I regard it as ial social conditions in our great cities, necessary, with this end in view to rewhere anarchistic organizations have their

Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be de igned to protect and elevate the general body, politic and social. A very close su pervision should be exercised over the ateamship companies, which mainly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Tariff Revision Hurtful.

There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a National policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the ontinuity and stability of this economic olicy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncerat this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncer-tainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping re-tin the past has shown that sweeping re-tin the past has abown the past has abown the past has a p possible, but eminently desirable to com-bine with the stability of our economic