## POLICY OF NATION AND REFORMS THAT ARE NECESSARY SET FORTH

by law it should be provided that Consuls should be familiar, according to places for which they apply, with the French, German, or Spanish languages, and should of the naturalization laws. The courts havshould be familiar, according to places German, or Spanish languages, and should casess acquaintance with the resources of

The collection of objects of art contem utes should be desig-National Gallery nated and establishe as a National Gallery of Art; and the Smith-

son ian Institution should be authorized to accept any additions to said collection that may be received by

It is desirable to enact a proper National quarantine law. It is most undestrable that is a state should on its National own initiative enforce quarantine regulation which are in effect a s and international commerce. In eques-should properly be ussumed by the ernment alone. The Surgeon-General of National Public Health and Marine pital Service has repeatedly and con-ingly set forth the med for such legis-

I call your attention to the great extravagance in printing and binding Govern-ment publications, and especially to the fact that altogether too many of these pub-lications are printed. There is a constant tendency to increase their number and their to increase their number and their it is an understatement to say that

Extravagance to an understatement to say that no appreciable harm would be caused by, and substantial benefit would accrue from decreasing the amount of printing now done by at least one-half. Probably the great majority of the Government reports and the like now printed sever read at all, and furthermore the printing of much of the material contained in many of the remaining ones serves no useful purpose whatever.

The attention of the Congress should be

Currency. committees on the matter in the two houses charged with the duty, take up the matter of our currency and see whether it is not possible to secure an agreement in the business world for bettering the system; the committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

able in gold at the option of the holder.

I especially commend to your immediate attention the encour-Merchant Marine, agement of our mer-chant marine by ap-

propriate legislation.

The growing importance of the Orient as a field for American exports drew from my predecessor, President McKinley, an urgent request for its special Oriental Markets. consideration by the Congress. In his mes-

of the naturalization laws. The courts hav-ing power to naturalize should be definitely named by National authority; the testimony

upon which naturalis-Naturalization Laws ation may be con-should be Berked ferred should be def-

Naturalization Laws allon may be conShould Be Revised. nitely prescribed: publication of impending
naturalization application should be required
in advance of their hearing in court; the
form and wording of all certificates issued
should be uniform throughout the country,
and the courts should be required to make
returns to the Secretary of State at stated
periods of all naturalizations conferred.

Not only are the laws relating to naturalization now defective, but those relating to
effizemakip of the United States ought also
to be made the subject of scientific inquiry
with a view to prob-

Laws Concerning
Citizenship.

With a view to probable further legislation. By what acts expatriation may be

accomplished, how long an American citizen may reside abroad and reserve the protection of our passport, whether any degree of protection should be extended to one who has made the declaration of intention to become 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. For upon these questions our laws are silent. I recommend that an examination be made into the subjects of citizenship, expatriation and protection of citizenship, expatriation and protection of Americans abroad, with a view to appropri ate legislation.

The power of the Government to protect the integrity of the elections of its own offi-ciasts 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 in-sidious as the corruption of the electorate. No one defends or ex-protection of course corruption, and

Elections.

oppose vigorous methods 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 against him who gives or receives a bribe intended to influence his act or opinion as an elector; and provisions for the publication not only of the expenditures for nominations and elections of all candidates, but also of

and elections of all candidates, but also of all contributions received and expenditures made by political committees.

No subject is better worthy the attention of the Congress than that portion of the report of the Autorney-General dealing with the long delays and the great obstruction to justice experienced in the polymer of the congress of Respects Greaters.

Delays in Criminal cases of Beavers, Green
Prosecutions. and Gaynor, and Benson. Were these isolated and special cases,
I should not call your attention to them; but

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE PRESIDENT

NATIONAL QUARANTINE LAW. It is desirable to enact a proper National quarantine law. It is most undesirable that a state should on its own initiative enforce quarantine regulations which are in effect a restriction upon interstate and international commerce.

EXTRAVAGANCE IN PUBLIC PRINTING. There is great extravagance in printing and binding Government publications. Altogether too many of these publications are printed. No appreciable harm would be caused by decreasing the amount of printing now done by at least one-half.

CURRENCY. The committees should consider the question of the retirement of the greenbacks and the problem of securing in our currency such elasticity as is consistent with safety. Every silver dollar should be made by law redeemable in gold at the option of the holder.

MERCHANT MARINE; ORIENTAL TRADE. The merchant marine should be encouraged by appropriate by islation. The importance of securing proper information and data with a view to the enlargement of our trade with Asia is undiminished.

IMMIGRATION AND CITIZENSHIP. 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. We should not admit classes of men whose standards of living and whose personal customs and habits are such that they tend to lower the level of the American wageworker. There should be a comprehensive revision of the naturalization laws. By what acts expatriation may be assumed to have been accomplished, how long an American may reside abroad and receive the rotection of our passport, and kindred questions are not covered by our laws, but should be.

PROTECTION OF ELECTIONS. I recommend the enactment of a law directed against bribery and corruption in Federal elections, 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. In criminal cases the writ of the United States should run throughout its borders. The wheels of justice should not be clogged, as they have been clogged in the Beavers, Green and Gaynor, and Benson cases.

ALASKA. Alaska should have a delegate in the Congress. There should be a division of the existing judicial districts, and an increase in the number of Judges. I recommend that Congress divest the District Judges and clerks of their courts of the administrative or executive functions that they now exercise and cast them upon the Governor. I also recommend that the salaries of the District Judges and District Attorneys be increased.

HAWAII AND PORTO RICO. In Hawaii, Congress should give the Governor power to remove all the officials appointed under him. The harbor of Honolulu should be dredged. The Marine Hospital Service should be empowered to study leprosy in the islands. I ask special consideration for the report and recommendations of the

FOREIGN POLICY. The strady 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 is as yet no judicial way of enforcing a right in international law. If the great civilized nations of the present day should ompletely disarm, the result would mean an immediate recrudescence of barbarism in one form or another ARBITRATION TREATIES. We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every move-ment which will tend to bring us into more friendly relations with the rest of mankind. In pursuance of this policy

I shall shortly lay before the Senate treaties of arbitration with all powers which are willing to enter into these

POLICY TOWARD 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 this country desires is to see the neighboring countries stable, orderly and prosperous. Any country whose people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship.

RIGHTS OF AMERICANS ABROAD. It is necessary for us firmly to insist upon the rights of our own citizens without regard to their creed or race; without regard to whether they were born here or born abroad. It has proved very difficult to secure from Russia the right for our Jewish fellow-citizens to receive passports and travel through Russian territory. Such conduct is not only unjust and irritating toward us, but it is difficult to see its wisdom from Ruesla's standpoint.

THE NAVY. 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.' The lessons taught by the war in the Far East are both strategic and tactical, and are political as well as military. 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. No effort must be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as possible in it. Reservation public sch standby in our Navy must be the great battleship. schools should be provided wherever there are navy-yards. The main

Service of the control of the contro

marine torpedo-hoats, as under certain cir-cumstances they might be very aseful. But most of all we need to continue building our fleet of battleships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so well protected that they can softer a severe ham-mering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to fight and maneuver. Of course, ample means must be received.

mering in return without fatal impairment of their ability to 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 sean. 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 slifes which, however good, were yet manned by untrained and unakilled 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 ussless unless the officers and men aboard ber have become adepts in their duties. The markemanship in our Navy has improved in an extraordinary degree during the last three years, and on the whole the types of our battle-ships are improving; but much remains to be done. Sooner or later we shall have to provide far some method by which there will be brostotions for merit as well as for senfortly, or else retirement of all those who after a certain grade; while no effort mist be spared to make the service attractive to the enlisted men in order that they may be kept as long as possible in if. Reservation public schools should be provided wherever there are navy-yards.

Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was proper. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of 100,000 and a minimum error of 100,000 and curse, ample means must be provided

surrection in the Philippines we kept th Army at the maximum. Peace came in th 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. Belatively 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 used 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 assumbled together in time of peace. No other civilized Nation has, relatively to its population, such a diminutive Army as ours; and while sible to keep it with due regard to its

usefulness for cruisers, especially of the more formidable type. We need to increase the number of torpedo-boat destroyers, paying less heed to their having a knot or two extra speed than to their capacity to keep the seas for weeks, and if necessary, for mouths at a time. It is wise to build outmarine torpedo-boats, as under certain circumstances they might be very beeful. But most of all we need to continue building our deet of battleships, or ships so powerfully armed that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so well protected that they can inflict the maximum of damage upon our opponents, and so well protected that they can inflict the maximum of their ability to fight and maneuver.

Of course, ample means must be provided States.

AMERICAN MONEY IN SCOTLAND Factories, Grain Elevators and Yankee

Machinery Bring Prosperity.

Edinburgh Cable to New York World. American capital is flowing freely into Scotland. Perhaps this is compensation for the number of Scotchmen who have

found a career in the States.

The latest investment is the purchase by a New York firm of a large new Highland distillery. The finest Scotch whisky is at Dalwhinnie, on the borders of the two big counties of Perth and Invernesshire

A start was made last week with the working of the new grain elevators at Leith, built by the Botsford Jenks Company, of Port Huron, Mich. Elevators are new to Scotland, and these are the first erected. The same company is look-ing for a site for one in Glasgow. The two elevators, one for large ships and the other for barges, cost \$75,000, and the warehouse to hold 1,000,000 bushels repre-

sents an outlay of \$250,006. The Leith dock commission tried an elevator on English design some years ago, but it would not work, and was discarded as a failure. It is a novelty to see 350 tons of grain per hour discharged out of a steamer, and Scottish merchants and grain importers are keenly watching the smoothly working machinery. test was made of the accuracy of the automatic weighing, and the elevator's rec-ord tied with the figures by hand process. At Kilbowie, near Glasgow, the largest factory in the country has just been com-pleted. It is a new cabinet making factory in connection with the Singer Sewing Machine Works. It is 800 feet long, 80 feet wide, and the six floors reach up to a height of 90 feet.

In building this mammoth workshop a record was made—five months from the time ground was broken to the starting of the machine tools. In its construction 60,000 tons of material was used, including 14,000 tons of ferrolithic, 1500 tons of timber and 8,000,000 bricks, also 4000 tons of steel and fron.

One of the most noteworthy features of this year's harvesting operations in Scotland is the manner in which American machinery has been adopted. Reapers and binders, threshers and gleavers bear the letters "U. S. A."

Agricultural motors are the latest invention, and they are being tried tenta-tively on Scottish farms, and before a committee of experts, including office bearers in the Highland Agricultural So clety, a successful trial has just been made of the newest arrival from across the Atlantic-the Kemp manure spreader Notwithstanding the counter attraction American dollars has poured over Scot-

land this sporting season. Lairds of shooting, gillies, hotel proprietors and shopkeepers have all benefited. Some of the best deer forests are in the hands of Americans. Mr. Waterbury may and forest in Calthnesshire and spends a fortune in a few weeks in rent, traveling expenses, dogs, ponies, gillies, beaters, ammunition, subscriptions to local affairs, besides the large outlay in entertaining

## **KICKAND SCREAM**

Baby's Awful Suffering from Eczema.

Could Not Hold Her. She Tore Her Face and Arms.

Cuticura Saved Her Life, So Mother Says.

"When my little girl was six months old, she had eczema. We had used cold creams and all kinds of remedies. but nothing did her any good, in fact, she kept getting worse. I used to wrap her hands up, and when I would dress her, I had to put her on the table for I could not hold her. She would kick and scream, and when she could, she would tear her face and arms almost to pieces. I used four boxes of Cuticurs Ointment, two cakes of Cuticura Soap, and gave her the Cuticurs Resolvent, and she was cured, and I see no traces of the humour left. I can truthfully say that they have saved her life, and any one suffering as she did, I should advise them to give Cuticura a fair trial." MRS. G. A. CONRAD, Lisbon, N. H., Feb. 7, 1898.

Five years later, viz., Feb. 23, 1903 Mrs. Conrad writes:

"It is with pleasure that I can inform you that the cure has been permanent as it is now six years since she was cured, and there has been no return of the disease since, and I have advised a lot of friends to use the Cuticurs Remedies in all diseases of the skin."

Instant relief and refreshing sleep for skin-tortured bables, and rest for tired. fretted mothers, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, the great skin cure and purest of emollients, to be followed in severe cases by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, per-manent and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted and pimply skin and scalp humours, eczemas,

rashes and irritations.