FROM PRESIDENT TO THE NATION

Roosevelt's First Message For Congressional Attention

Publicity is Best Remedy For Unsafe Combines-Exclude Chinese and Guard All Immigration-Develop Our Islands and Let Cuba Come to Stand Alone- Increase the Navy, Improve the Army and Remain the World's Leading Nation

WARRENGTON, Dro. 1. - Provident

form, of managements are already to the structure for the of for blackers latancy officer. It elements he as because he is the annealy as chillened powerts, so it has would give to the Performation. mt the power of dealing with the

ECONOMIC CONSISTIONS.

Restoration of Confidence and Return of Prosperity.

torn of Prosperity. During the last live years institute con-fidence has been restored, and the Na-trow is to be constraintiated because of the present abounding prosperity. Such pros-perity can never be streated by law alone, althound its prosperity. Such pros-perity can be and show the solution is to be machine of the sugregate of eithern which makes the Nation, must rest upon initiated the individual energy, resolution and indifference. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity, but wise legislation and have all intelligent ad-ministration can give if the following more the integers opportunity to work to good. largest opportunity to work to good

Caution in Dealing With Trusts.

An additional reason for caution in caling with corporations is to be found the international commercial conditions f today. The same business conditions which have produced the great sugrega-tions of corporate and individual wealth have made them very point factors in international commercial computition Rusiness concerns which have the largest means at their disponal and are managed by the ahlest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial supremacy among the na-tions of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commercing position in the international business position in the international fourier and more be here. It is of the utmost impor-tance that this position he not jespar-dized superially at a time when the over-flowing abundance of our own ratural re-sources and the skill, business energy and mortaining apittude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such conditions it would be most unwine to cramp or to feiter the youthful strength

Congress. It should be his province to a solution with commerce in its broadest sense including among many other things what is the grant has been exception of the farming the grant has been exception of the farming the grant marine. With the sole exception of the farming free of the wages worker. If the farming the wages worker, if the farming the of the wages worker, if the farming the of the same that all others will be the factor of the same to be whether that is a state of the same series of the same the whole, wages are higher that in our before than the same the whole, wages are higher that is any other pointery and far higher that is any other point. The standard of the same the whole of the same the farm that the permanence of the same the permanence of the same the permanence of the same there we have before the same the same the permanence of t

Chinese Exclusion.

WARHINGTION. DOI: 1. – Freedom, No. 1. – Freedom, No. 1. – Freedom, To the Semare and House of Europeanetic terms are seenable to the proposal terms of the semare and House of Europeanetic terms of the semare related to the proposal terms of the semare related terms of the proposal terms of the semare related terms of the semare relate

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Chir present invaluration laws are off-sublefactory. We need every housed and efficient invaluements. Bited to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comma here to star, who brings forts a strong borte to star, who being the brind, and a resolute partown to do the duty which is every way, and to brind up the chiland a remaints purposes to do a fla duty was to every way, and to bring up file chil-dren as low-abriling and God-fearing members on the community. But there should be a comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a three-four improviment ever air present eviden. Pirel, we should aim to exclude absolute with the object of sortills absolute. Trai, we should aim to exclude absolute y not only all persons who are known to be believers in amprohistic principles or menters of anarchistic accreties, but also il persons who are uf a low moral rea-lister or al anarchistic appartation. This assume that we stimul require a more that and we stimul require a more that one right system of examination at our minipration ports, the former being en-scially necessary.

immigration ports, the former being en-pectally necessary. The second object of a proper immigra-tion law aught to be to secure, by a crire-tion law aught to be to secure, by a crire-tional test, some intelligent capacity to approximate American ritigent capacity to annety as American ritigents. This would not keep out all enarchests, for many o-them being to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is used in oblint, that is, tend to decrease the sum of light and the second to be and the annet in science of the sum of light and the sum of the outline of order, out of which americality and persons should be excluded who are being a certain standard of sconomic fitness to only estimated and the second the sum of the standard of sconomic fitness to only our industrial field as competitors with American labor.

with American ishor Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be de-signed to protect and elavate the general body, politic and social. A very close su-pertision should be exercised over the steamship enceptailes, which matinly bring over the immigrants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

Tariff Revision Hurtful.

Tariff Revision Hurtful. There is general acquiseence in our investituriff system as a National policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is the continuity and sublity of this sonomic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Recurredly must be treated as the hand-milden of protection. Our first duty is to see that the protection granted by the larged in every case where it is meeded by maintained, and that recurred to south

minimized of the work of a meaded is infinite to the south of far as it can suffly be done with-it injury to our home industries. I ask the attention of the Senate to be restprosity iteratics laid before it by predecessor.

Exclude the Chinese, Enforce eight hour laws. Build Pacific cable at once. Build the Nicaragua canal. Extend and foster reciprocity. Eulogy of President McKinley. Keep out uneducated foreigners, Adv ses no change in tariff laws, Government irrigation of arid lands, Sweeping condemnation of anarchy, Labor unions are wise and neces-Keep out uneducated foreigners,

sary. Remember the nation's soldiers in all warn.

Insist upon merit system in civil service.

Improve, but not greatly enlarge, 2 the army.

Publicity in dealing with combines

of every form. Develop new islands on traditional

The practices of the National field to a wide the Philippines. In the Philippines or problem is large of the third the presence of the main of the region of the Philippines or problem is large of the third the maximum is a standard to the west for their projection and extension. The philippines are very rich tropical islands, involve protection and extension. The philippines our problem is large for their projection and extension. The philippines our problem is large of program to extension and extension. The philippines are very rich tropical islands, involve protections and extension. The philippines our extension of the west former the part of the transfer the to the provide the problem in the part of the transfer to extend the intervent of the transfer the to the provide the provide the intervent of the transfer to extend the intervent of the transfer to extend the intervent of the transfer to extend the provide the transfer to extend the provide t

Protection of Reserves.

At protection of Reserves. At protection of Reserves. At protection of the forest reserves rosts with the General Land Of-face, the mapping and description of their timber with the United States Geological Survey, and the preparation of plans for their conservative use with the Bureau of Forestry, which is also duriged with the general advancement of practical for-stry in the United States. These vari-nos functions should be united in the Bu-yeau of Forestry, to which they properly selong.

reau of Forestry, to which they properly beform. The wise administration of the forest reserves will be not less helpful to the interests which depend on wood and grass. The water supply itself down as upon the forest. In the arid region it is water, not and, which measures production. The wortern half of the United States would subtuin a population grater than that of our whole country today if the waters that new run to waste were saved and water problems are perhaps the most vital inter-nal orestions of the United States. Cortain of the forest reserves allouid allou-ter irrightion. The forest and water grating or proserves for the wild forest reatures. All of the reserves abound be helter protected from fires.

Forests Are Reservoirs.

The forests are natural reservoirs, restriking the arreams in fload and plantening them in frought they m possible the use of waters otherwise w

A struction of irrigation works, and many million scree of arid and reclaimed. A high scree of the sork like in any scree is any alternation in the Old World. Slid least is it increded to grow over is any alternation in the Introduction any supression is the second power at the second power at the second power is the second power in the second power in the second power in the second power in the second power is the second power in the second power in the second power in the second power in the second power is the second power in the second

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WAR DEPARTMENT.

Army Is Large Enough at the Present Time.

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the Union. No ather citizens deserve so well of the Itemphic as the veterans, the sur-visors of those who saved the Union. They did the one deed which, if left undone, would have meant that all size in our having went for nothing. But for their stradart prowers in the greatest crists of or their would not annuls would be mean.

portant to have it applied rigidly in our insular presentions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines or Parto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affiliations or services, with any regard to the political, social or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, herd should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and capacity and the needs of the serv-ice

<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text> The general alloimont are is a mighty pulverialing couplet to break up the tribad mass. It acts directly upon the family and the individual. Under its provisions some 60.00 indicats have already become citizons of the United States. We should now break up the tybal funds, doing for them what alloiment does for the tribal indis-that is, they should be divided into bedividual holdings. There will be a tran-sition period during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case, also, with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscrim-inate permission of indians to icase their alloiments. The effort should be stead-by to make the indian work like any oth-er man on his own ground. The mar-rings laws of the Indians should be made the same as those of the whites. St. Louis Exposition. 1 bespeak the most cordial sup-

ministration. In these efforts they naturally look for assistance to the Federal library, which, though still the Library of Congress, and so entitled, is the one National library of the United States.

Permanent Census Bureau

For the sake of good administration bound economy and the advancement of

the highest benefit to the follows them-selves; and as an earnest of what we in-tend to do, we point to what we have done. Already a greater measure of ma-terial prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in the Philippines than ever before in their history. Troubles Still Ahead.

Troubles Sill Anena. There are still troubles ahead in the islands. The insufrection has become an affair of local banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than the Woold World affair of local banditi and marauders, who deserve no higher romard than the brigands of portions of the Old World. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrectos stands on the same footing as encouragement to bostile Indians in the days when we still had Indian wars, Ex-actly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullost and amplest consideration, but to have it un-derstood that we show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make

PUBLIC:

Mischlevons Legislation.

Hischlevous Legislation. In dealing with business interests for the Government to undertake, by ends and ill-considered legislation, to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to hear the risk of such far-reaching attent disaster that it would be prof-ensiste to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible of the indertable serve as the alles of the forews with which they are nominally at which the wrongs really are and to what such and in what manner it is practi-cular to supply remedies. At this is true and set it is also frac-tion the object being over-constalination be one of its many baleful consequences be and a resolute and practical effort must be to correct these cells.

Regulation of Corporations.

There is a widespread conviction in the minds of the American people that the 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-cles hurtful to the general welfare. This aprints from no spirit of eavy 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 is based upon sincere-conviction that combination and concen-iration should be, not prohibited, but su-pervised, and it my judgment this con-viction is right. Great comporations exist only be-cause they are created and safeguarded by our institutions, and it is, therefore your right and our duity to see institutions. **Necessity of Publicity.**

Necessity of Publicity.

Necessity of Publicity. The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial combina-tions is knowledge of fauts-publicity. Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, de-pending upon any simulatory has for their exhitence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental supervision, and full and accurate information as to their operations should be made public regular-by at reassonable intervals.

full and accurate information public regular-operations should be made public regular-by at reasonable intervals. The large corporations commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, al-ways do business in many states, offen doing very little business in the same where they are incorporated. There is utter lack of uniformity in the state have about them, and as no state has any ex-clusive interver in or power over their acts, it has in tractice proved impossible 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 state in the matter inself, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corpo-rations doing an interstate business. acts, it has in practice proved impossible to get adaptate regulation through state action. Therefore, in the interstate state action interstate commerce Law. There should the power of the state in the matter itself, also assume power of rations doing an interstate business. **Department of Commerce and Industries** There should be created a Cabinet of free, to be known as Secretary of Com-merce and Industries, as provided in the built introduced at the last session of the

Condition of the Merchant Marine.

The condition of the American mer-hant marine is such as to call for imme-hate remedial action by the Congress. It is discreditable to us as a Nation that thate remedial action by the Congress. It is discretilitable to us as a Nation that air merchant marine should be utterly negatificant in comparison to that of other nations which we overtop in other orms of business. We should not longer ubmit to conditions under which only a rifting partion of our great commerce is arried in our own ships.

Flunneini Matters.

Financial Matters. The act of March 14, 1509, intended un-equivocally to establish gold as the stand-uod money and to maintain at a parity therewith all form of the money medium in use with us, has been shown to be imely and judicious. The price of our Government bords in the world's mar-act, when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nu-lons, 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 afeguards against the deranging function; but there sums to be need of better of commercial crises and financial pands.

commercial crises and financial panic Moreover, the currency of the country should be made responsive to the de-mands of our domestic trade and com-HEFTCH.

Surplus In the Treasury.

Surplus in the Treasury. The collections from duties on imports and internal taxes continue to exceed the ordinary expenditures of the Government, tanks mainly to the reduced Army ex-penditures. The utmost care should be taken not to reduce the revenues so that there will be any possibility of a deficit-but, after providing against any such con-tingency, means should be adopted which will bring the revenues more nearly with-in the limit of our actual needs. In his report to the Congress the Secretary of the Treasury considers all these questions at tength, and I ask your attention to the report and recommendations. T call especial attention to the need of strict economy in expenditures. The fact that our National needs forbid us to be ingardly in providing whatever is actually make as doubly careful to husband our National resources are each of as husbands is private resources, by scruppidus avoid-and the section. We waiteful or reck-

his private resources, by accopulous avoid ance of anything like wasteful or reck-ens expenditure.

possible the use of waters otherwise wast-ed. They prevent the soli from wasting, and as protect the atorage reacrouits from iting in with silt. Forest conservation is, therefore, an essential condition of water conservation. The forests alone connot, however, fully remarks and conserve the waters of the arid region. Great storage works are peccessry to equalize the flow of streams and to save the flood waters. Their con-struction has been conclusively shown to be an undertaking the best accomplished of the their states of alone. For-reaching interstate problems are involved, t and the resources of single states would often be inadequate. It is properly a Na-tional function, at least in some of its features.

Government should construct and un these reservoirs as it does other works. Where their purpose is to to the flow of streams, the water be turned freely into the channels ory wason, to take the same course the same laws as the natural flow.

Reclaiming Arid Lands,

reclamation of the unsettled arid ands presents a different problem, it is not enough to regulate the down owns. The object of the Government dispose of the land to settlers who uild homes upon it. To accomplish bject water must be brought within reach.

reach. realismation and settlement of the inds will enrich every portion of our y, just as the settlement of the Onio ississippid Valleys brought prosperity Atlantic States. The increased decountry, Just as the settlement of the Onlo and Massespit Valleys brought prosperity to the Atlantic States. The increased de-mand for BENDRECUTED 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 products of irrigation will be consumed chiefly in upbuilding local centers of min-ing and other industries, which would otherwise not come into existence at all. Our people as a whole will profit, for suc-ressful home-making is but another name for the upbuilding of the Nation. The necessary foundation has already been laid for the inauguration of the po-ley 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 al-tempted, by the early efforts, which must of a service in such a state in the service of the

what can and what cannot be safely at-tempted, by the carly efforts, which must of necessity be partly experimental in character. At the very beginning the Gov-ernment should make clear, beyond shad-ow 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 buckets and only only on the second public with be built to satisfy selfish personal or lo-cal interests, but only in accordance with the advice of trained exports, 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 meeing to it that it is free from the least taint of excessive or reckless expenditure of the public moneys.

amplest consideration, but to have it un deratood that we show no weakness if he cases on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are faise to our own traditions and to the demands of civilian too and humanity, that while we will do everything to our power for the Filipho who is peaceful, we will take the sterness measures with the Filipho who follows the path of the insurrecto and the latence. Additional Legislation Needed. The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philip plans. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enter-prises. Nothing better can be done for the prises. Nothing better can be done for the stadition as throwing them open to industrial deeposed by which there should be an enter the best service in the opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surset preventives of war. If course, no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest. The Philippines unless this to the interments the Navy. The Philippines unless the is to the interments the Navy. The Philippines unless the to the prime be and private of the Savet is one of the surset preventives of war. The Philippines unless this to the interments they be given by an the Philippines unless the to the private should be the Philippines unless the to the private should be and the associated to their interments they be given by and the same privates corrections. The Philippines unless the is to the interments the Navy. The Philippines unless the to the private should be and the same privates the Navy. The Philippines unless the to the privates and the Navy. is one of the survey preventives of war. Of course, no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the in-terest of the Islands that he should go in

It is, therefore, necessary that the con-gress should pass laws by which the con-gress should pass laws by which the re-sources of the islands can be developed, so that franchless (for limited terms of years) can be granted to compaties doing business in them, and every encourage ment be given to the incoming of business men of every kind.

Pacific Cable.

I call your attention most carnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawail and the Philippines, to be continued from the Philippines to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such a cable. It is de-manded not merely for commercial, but manded not merely for commercial, but for political and military considerations. Either the congress should immediately provide for the construction of a Govern-ment reable, or else an arraingement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a Government cable may be secured to the Government by contract with a private cable company.

NICARAGUA CANAL.

Work of the Greatest Importance to the American People.

No single great material work which emains to be undertaken on this contiremains to be undertaken on this conti-nent is of such consequence to the Amer-ican people as the building of a canat across the isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the Nation is by no means limited merely to its material effects upon our business prosperity; and yet with view to these effects alone it would be to the last de-gree important for us immediately to be-grin it.

am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mu-tual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the Senate a treaty which if ratified will enable us begin personations for an labming can begin preparations for an Islamlan car al at any time, and which guarantees to this Nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canai-

Monroe Doctrine.

Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine should be the car-dinal feature of the foreign policy of all the nations of the two Americas, as it is of the United States. Just 75 years have passed since President Monroe in his ansual message announced that "the American continents are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any Ekcepean power." In other words, the Monroe Doctrine is a declaration that there must be no terri-torial aggrandizement by any non-Amer-ican power on American soil. It is in no

Field Exercises.

Field Exercises. Our Army is so small and so much scat-tered that it is very difficult to give the indicated ment a chance to practice manual endities and on a compara-ing the endited ment a chance to practice invely large scale. In time of need no avail against the paralysis which would follow insbillty to work as a coheren while the paralysis which would follow insbillty to work as a coheren while the paralysis which would follow insbillty to work as a coheren where the paralysis which would follow insbillty to work as a coheren where the congress should provide mean where by it will be possible to have field varies and. If possible, also a division of regu-ment of the Great Lake, the Army corps where is much take the form of field manuform of the Guilf Coast or the region of the Great Lake, the Army corps when is seembled should be marched from when is seemble division of regu-ment of the Great Lake, the Army corps when is a many for the seemble to the great manuform of the Guilf Coast or the region of the Great Lake, the Army corps when has alread providing for me when the date we and semble to the point, and again marched huland. Only actual handling and providing to me possible to train the higher difference. **Beogeneing the Army**.

Reorganizing the Army. Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the Army, passed early in the present year. The three prime re-forms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the substitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divi-sions: second, the establishment of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a max-imum and minimum limit for the Army. mum and minimum limit for the Army It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our Army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected.

sound economy and the advancement of science, the Centus Office, as now consti-tuted should be made a permanent Gov-ernment bureau. This would insure bet-ter, cheaper and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business, but of statistic, economic and social science.

The Postal Service.

The Postal Service. The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its reve-nues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within 12 years. Its progressive development compels con-stantly increasing outlay, but in this pe-riod of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its ex-penses that the annual deficit has been steadily reduced from \$11.411.779 in 1597 to \$422,777 in 1961. Among recent postal ad-vances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its bene-

wherever established has been so marked, and actual experience has made its bene-fits so plain, that the demand for its ex-tension is general and urgent. It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improve-ment of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6000, practically all established within three years, and there are 6000 applications awailing action. It is expected that the number in opera-tion at the close of the current flaced years. It is expected that the humber in opera-tion at the close of the current flacal year will reach 8000. The mail will then be daily carried to the doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have beretofore been depend-ent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of second. of service.

Chinese Situation.

Chinese Situation. Owing to the rapid growth of our power and our interests on the Pacific, whatever happens in China must be of the keenest National concern to us. The general terms of the settlement of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note addressed to China by the representatives of the infured powers in December has were <text><text><text><text><text>

White House, December 3, 1991.