## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Text of Paper Delivered to 58th Congress.

CAUTIONS AGAINST EXTRAVAGANCE

Irrigation, Forests, Public Lands, Alaska and Our Island Possessions Receive Due Consideration.

The following is the text of the message of President Rossevelt to the 58th

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

The Nation continues to enjoy noteworthy prosperity. Such prosperity is, of course, primarily due to the high individual average of our citizenship, taken together with our great natural resources; but an important factor therein is the working of our long-continued governmental policies. The people have emphatically expressed their approval of the principles underlying these policies, and their desire that these principles be kept substantially unchanged, although, of course, applied in a progressive spirit to meet changing conditions. To the Senate and House of Representatives

The enlargement of scope of the functions of the National Government required by our development as a nation involves, of course, increase of expense; and the period of proseperity through which the country is passing justifies expenditures for permanent improvements.

Caution Against
Extravagance.

ments far greater than would be wise in hard times. Battle-ships and forts, public waterways are investments which should be made when we have the money; but abundant revenues and a large surplus always invite revenues and a large surplus always invested extravagance, and constant care should be taken to guard against unnecessary increase of the ordinary expenses of government. The cost of doing Government business should be regulated with the same rigid scrutiny as the cost

of doing a private business.

In the vast and complicated mechanism of our modern civilized life, the dominant note is the note of industrialism; and the relations Capital and Labor, and especially of organized capital and organized labor, to each other and to the public ganized labor, to each other and to the public at large come second in importance only to the intimate questions of family life. Our peculiar form of government, with its sharp division of authority between the Nation and the several states, has been on the whole far more advantageous to our development than a more strongly centralized government. But it is undoubtedly responsible for much of the difficulty of meeting with adeof the difficulty of meeting with ad quate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half cen-

the police power, the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interfer-ence by the Federal authorities, whether in the way of safeguarding the rights of labor or in the way of seeing that wrong is not done by unruly persons who shield themselves behind the name of labor. If there is resistance to the Federal courts, interfer-ence with the mails, or interstate commerce, or molestation of Federal property, or if the state authorities in some crisis which they are unable to face call for help, then the Federal Government may interfere; but though such interference may be caused by a condition of things arising out of trouble connected with some question of labor, the interference itself simply takes the form of restoring order without regard to the and te questions which have caused the breach of of the and in a time of disorder and violence all other questions sink into abeyance until

territories, the Federal law covers the entire field of government; but the labor question is only acute in populous centers of com-merce, manufactures, or mining. Neverthe-less, both in the enactment and in the enless, both in the enactment and in the energy forcement of law the Federal Government within its restricted sphere should set an example to the state governments, especially in a matter so vital as this affecting labor. I believe that under modern industrial conditions it is often necessary, and even where the necessary it is yet often wise, that there not necessary it is yet often wise, that there should be organization of labor in order better to secure the rights of the individual wage-worker. All encouragement should be given to any such organization, so long as it is conducted with a due and decent regard for the rights of others. There are in this country some labor unions which have habitand other labor unions which have been among the most effective agents in working for good citizenship and for up-lifting the condition of those whose welfare should be closest to our hearts. But when any labor union seeks improper ends, or seeks to achieve proper ends by improper means, all good citizens and more especially all honorable public servants, must oppose the wrongdoing as resolutely as they would oppose the wrongdoing of any great corpora

There is no objection to employes of the Government forming or belonging to unions; but the Government can neither discriminate for nor discriminate against nonunion men who are in its employment, or who seek to be employed under it. Moreover, it is a very grave impropriety for Government employes to band themselves together for the purpose of extorting improperly high sal-aries from the Government. Especially is this true of those within the classified service. The letter-carriers, both municipal and rural, are as a whole an excellent body of public servants. They should be amply paid. But their payment must be obtained by ar-

guing their claims fairly and honorably before the Congress, and not by banding Government together for the de-

feat of those Con-gressmen who refuse to give promises which they cannot in conscience give. The Admination has already taken steps to prevent be wise for the Congress to supplement this action by legislation.

When we come to deal with great corporations, the need for the Government to act directly is far greater than in the case of labor, because great corporations can become such only by engaging in interstate com-

Corporations. In the second commerce is peculiarily the field of the General Government. It is an absurdity to expect to eliminate the abuses in great cor-porations by state action. It is difficult to be patient with an argument that such mat-ters should be left to the states, because more than one state pursues the policy of more than one state pursues the policy of creating on easy terms corporations which are never operated within that state at all, but in other states whose laws they ignore. The National Government alone can deal adtry to deal with these great corporations. To try to deal with them in an intemperate, destructive, or demagogic spirit would, in all probability, mean that nothing whatever would be accomplished, and, with absolute certainty, that if anything were accomplished it would be of a harmfui nature. The American people need to continue to show the very qualities that they have shown—that is, moderation, good sense, the earnest de-sire to avoid doing any damage, and yet the quiet determination to proceed, step by step, without halt and without hurry, in eliminat-ing or at least in minimizing whatever of mischief or of evil there is to interstate commerce in the conduct of great corporations. They are acting in no spirit of hostility to wealth, either individual or corporate. They are not against the rich man any more than against the poor man. On the contrary, they are friendly alike toward rich man and toward poor man, provided only that each acts in a spirit of justice and decency toward his fellows. Great corporations are neces-sary, and only men of great and singular mental power can manage such corporation successfully, and such men must have great rewards. But these corporations should be managed with due regard to the interest of the public as a whole. Where this can be good purpose, done under the present laws it must be done. Where these laws come short, others should be enacted to supplement them.

Yet we must never forget the determining described by the soils of the soils that grow the wrap-

factor in every kind of work, of head or hand, must be the man's own good sense, courage and kindliness. More important than any legislation is the gradual growth of a feeling of responsibility and forbearance among capitalists and wageworkers alike; a feeling of respect on the part of each man for the rights of others; a feeling of broad community of interest, not merely of capitalists among themselves, and of wageworkers among themselves, but of capitalists and wageworkers in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to each other, and of both in their relations to their fellows, who with them make up the body politic. There are many captains of industry, many labor leaders, who realize this. A recent speech by the president of one of our great railroad systems to the employes of that system contains sound common sense. It runs in part as follows:

It runs in part as follows:

"It is my belief we can better serve each other, better understand the man as well as his business, when meeting face to face, exchanging views, and realizing from personal contact we serve but one interest, that of our mutual prosperity. "Serious misunderstandings cannot occur

where personal good will exists and opportu-nity for personal explanation is present.

"In my early business life I had experience with men of affairs of a character to make with men of affairs of a character to make me desire to avoid creating a like feeling of resentment to myself and the interests in my charge, should fortune ever place me in au-thority, and I am solicitous of a measure of confidence on the part of the public and our employes that I shall hope may be warranted by the fairness and good fellowship I intend shall prevail in our relationship.

"But do not feel I am disposed to grant upreasonable requests, spend the money of

unreasonable requests, spend the money of our company unnecessarily or without value received, nor expect the days of mistakes are conditions as fast as reasonably may be ex-pected, constantly striving, with varying suc-cess, for that improvement we all desire, to convince you there is a force at work in the right direction, all the time making progress—is the disposition with which I have come among you, asking your good will and en-

among you.

"The day has gone by when a corporation can be handled successfully in defiance of the public will, even though that will be unreaded."

A public may be led. can be handled successfully in defiance of the public will, even though that will be unreasonable and wrong. A public may be led, but not driven, and I prefer to go with it and shape or modify in a measure its opinion, rather than be swept from my bearings. with loss to myself and the interests in my charge.
"Violent prejudice exists toward corporate

activity and capital today, much of it found-ed in reason, more in apprehension, and a large measure is due to the personal traits of arbitrary, unreasonable, incompetent and offensive men in positions of authority. The offensive men in positions of authority. The accomplishment of results by indirection, the endeavor to thwart the intention, if not the expressed letter of the law (the will of the people), a disregard of the rights of others a disposition to withhold what is due, to force by main strength or inactivity a result not justified, depending upon the weakness of the claimant and his indisposition to become involved in litigation, has created a sentiment harmful in the extreme and a disposition to consider anything fair that gives gain to the individual at the expense of the company.

"If corporations are to continue to do the world's work, as they are best fitted to, these qualities in their representatives that duate legislation the new problems presented by the total change in industrial conditions on this continent during the last half century. In actual practice it has proved exceedingly difficult, and in many cases impossible, to get unanimity of wise action among the various states on these subjects. From the very nature of the case, this is especially true of the laws affecting the employment of capital in huge masses.

With regard to labor, the problem is no less important, but it is simpler. As long as the states retain the primary control of the police power, the circumstances must be altogether extreme which require interference by the Federal authorities, whether in

after, and laws be construed by their intent and not by their letter, otherwise public utilities will be owned and operated by the public which created them, even though the service be less efficient and the result less satisfactory from a financial stand-point."

The Department of Agriculture has grown

into an educational institution with a fac-ulty of 2000 specialists making research into all the sciences of production. The Congress appropriates, directly and indirectly, \$6,000,on this work.

Agriculture, on this work. It reaches every state and territory in the Union and the islands stations, and with many other institutions and individuals. The world is carefully searched for new varieties of grains, fruits, grasses, vegetables, trees and shrubs, suitable to various localities in our country and marked benefit to our producers has r

The activities of our age in lines of re search have reached the tillers of the soil and inspired them with ambition to know more of the principles that govern the force of Nature with which they have to deal Nearly half of the people of this country devote their energies to growing things from the soil. Until a recent date little has been done to prepare these millions for their life work. In most lines of human activity college-trained men are the leaders. The farmer had no opportunity for special train-ing until the Congess made provision for it 40 years ago. During these years progress has been made and teachers have been pre-pared. Over 5000 students are in attendance at our State Agricultural collegés. The Federal Government expends \$10,000,000 annu-ally toward this education and for research in Washington and in the several states and territories. The Department of Agriculture has given facilities for post-graduate work to 500 young men during the last seven years, preparing them for advanced lines of work in the department and in the state

The facts concerning meteorology and its relations to plant and animal life are being systematically inquired into. Tempera ture and moisture are controlling factors in all agricultural operations. The seasons of the cyclones of the Caribbean Sea and their paths are being forecasted with increasing accuracy. The cold winds that come from the north are anticipated and their times and intensity told to farmers, gardeners and fruiterers in all southern localities.
We sell \$250,000,000 worth of animals and
animal products to foreign countries every
year, is addition to supplying our own people more cheaply and abundantly than any other nation is able to provide for its people. Successful manufacturing depends primarily on cheap food, which accounts to considerable extent for our growth in this direction. The Department of Agriculture, by careful inspection of meats, guards the health of our people and gives clean bills of health to deserving exports; it is prepared to deal promptly with imported diseases of animals, and maintain the excellence of our

flocks and herds in this respect. should be an annual census of the livestock of the Nation.

We sell abroad about \$600,000,000 worth of plants and their products every year. Stren-uous efforts are being made to import from foreign countries such gains as are suitab to our varying localities. Seven years ago we bought three-fourths of our rice; by helping the ricegrowers on the Gulf coast to se-cure seeds from the Orient suited to their conditions, and by giving them adequate protection, they now supply home demand and export to the islands of the Caribbean Sea and to other rice-growing countries. Wheat and other grains have been imported from light-rainfall countries to our lands in the West and Southwest that have not grown crops because of light precipitation, resulting in an extensive addition to our cropping area and our home-making terri-tory that can not be irigated. Ten million bushels of first-class macaroni wheat were grown from these experimental importations last year, Fruits suitable to our soils and climates are being imported from all the countries of the Old World—the fig from Turkey, the almond from Spain, the date from Algeria, the mango from India. We are helping our fruitgrowers to get their crops into European markets by studying methods of preservation through refrigera tion, packing and handling, which have been quite successful. We are helping our hop-growers by important varieties that ripen earlier and later than the kinds they have been raising, thereby lengthening the har-vesting season. The cotton crop of the country is threatened with root rot, the bollworm, and the boll weevil Our pathologists will find immune varieties that will resist the root disease, and the bollworm can be dealt with, but the boll weevil is a serious menace to the cotton crop. It is a Central American insect that has become acclimated in Texas and has done great damage. A acien'ist of the Department of Agriculture has found the weevil at home in Guatemala being kept in check by an ant, which has been brought to our cotton fields for ob-servation. It is hoped that it may serve a

per tobacco in fumatra and the filler tobacco in Cuba. It will be only a question of
time when the large amounts paid to these
countries will be paid to our own people. The
reclamation of alkali lands is progressing,
to give object-lessons to our people in methods by which worthless lands may be made

from the soil, will be easily and rapidly actesting the man in the judicial office in Alaska

Second—The reserves themselves, being
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The insect friends and enmies of the farmer are getting attention. The enemy of the San Jose scale was found near the Great Wall of China, and is now cleaning up all our orchards. The fig-fertilizing insect imported from Turkey has helped to establish an industry in California that amounts to from 50 to 100 tons of dried figs annually, and is extending over the Pacific Coast. A parasitio, fly from South Africa is keeping in subjection the black scale, the worst pest of the orange and lemon industry in California.

Careful preliminary work is being di towards producing our own silk. The mul-berry is being distributed in large numbers eggs are being imported and distributed, im-proved reeis were imported from Europ-last year, and two expert reciers were brought to Washington to reel the crop of cocoons and teach the art to our own peo-

ple. The cro-reporting system of the Depart ment of Agriculture is being brought closer to accuracy every year. It has 250,000 re-porters selected from people in eight voca-tions in life. It has arrangements with most European countries for interchange of estimates, so that our people may know as nearly as possible with what they must compete During the 24 years that have elapse since the passage of the reclamation ac rapid progress has been made in the sur

veys and examinations of the opportunities for reclamation in the 13 states and three territories of the arid West. Construction has already been begun on the largest and most important of the irrigation works, and plans are being completed for works which will utilize the funds now available. The operations are being carried on by the Reclamation Service, a corps of engineers selected through competitive civil service available. tive civil-service examinations. This corporation of the conficulties experienced consulting and constructing engineers as well as yarious experts in mechanical and legal matters, an is composed largely of men who have spent most of their lives in practical affairs con-lected with irrigation. The larger problems have been solved, and it now remains to execute with care, economy, and thorough ness the work which has been laid out. Al important details are being carefully con sidered by boards of consulting engineers, selected for their thorough knowledge and practical experience. Each project is taken up on the ground by competent men and viewed from the standpoint of the creation ing to the Treasury the cost of construction.
The reclamation act has been found to be remarkably complete and effective, and s broad in its provisions that a wide range undertakings has been possible under it. the same time, economy is guaranteed the fact that funds must ultimately be re

It is the cardinal principle of the forest-reserve policy of this Administration that the reserves are for Forests. use. Whatever interferes with the use of their resources is to be avoided by every possible means. But these resources must be used in such a way as to make them

The forest policy of the Government is just now a subject of vivid public interest throughout the West and to the people of the United States in general. The forest reserves themselves are of extreme value to the present as well as to the future welfare of all the Western public-land states. powerfully affect the use and disposal of the public lands. They are of special importance because they preserve the water supply and the supply of timber for domestic purposes and so promote settlement under the reclamation act. Indeed, they are es-sential to the welfare of every one of the great interest of the West.

great interest of the West.

Forest reserves are created for two principal purposes. The first is to preserve the water supply. This is their most important use. The principal users of the water preserved are irrigation ranchers and tiers, cities and towns to whom their nicipal water supplies are of the very first importance, users and furnishers of water power, and the users of water for domestic, manufacturing, mining, and other purposes. All these are directly dependent upon the

forest reserves.

The second reason for which forest reserves are created is to preserve the timber Among the more important of these are set-tiers under the reclamation act and other acts, for whom a cheap and accessible sup-ply of timber for domestic uses is absolutely ply by fire or through export by lumber com-panies when timber lands adjacent to their mines pass into private ownership; lumbermen, transportation companies, builders, and commercial interests in general, Although the wisdom of creating forest re

serves is hearly everywhere heartily recog-nized, yet in a few localities there have been misunderstanding and complaint. The folowing statement is therefore desirable: The forest-reserve policy can be successful only when it has the full support of the peoole of the West. It cannot safely and should not in any case, be imposed upon them against their will. But neither can we ac-cept the views of those whose only interest n the forest is temporary; who are anxious to reap what they have not sown and then move away, leaving desolation behind them. On the contrary, it is everywhere and always the interest of the permanent settler and the permanent business man, the man with a stake in the country, which must be con-sidered, and which must decide. The making of forest reserves within rail-

managed as to prevent the issue, under the act of June 4, 1897, of base for exchange or lieu selection (usually called scrip). In all cases where forest reserves within areas overed by land grants appear to be essential to the prosperity of settlers, miners, or others, the Government lands within such proposed forest reserves will, as in the recent ast, be withdrawn from sale or entry pending the completion of such negotiations with the owners of the land grants as will prevent the creation of so-called serip. It was formerly the custom to make forest

reserves without first getting definite and detailed information as to the character of land and timber within their boundaries. This method of action often resulted in badly chosen boundaries and consequent injustice to settlers and others. Therefore this Ad-ministration adopted the present method of first withdrawing the land from disposal, followed by careful examination on the ground and the preparation of detailed maps and descriptions, before any forest reserve

created. have repeatedly called attention to the matters because the work is scattered among three independent organizations. The United States is the only one of the great nations in which the forest work of the Government is not concentrated under one department. in consonance with the plainest dictates of good administration and common sense. The present arrangement is bad from every point of view. Merely to mention it is to prove that it should be terminated at once. have repeatedly recommended, all the forest work of the Government should be concen-trated in the Department of Agriculture, where the larger part of that work is already done, where practically all of the trained foresters of the Government are employed, where chiefly in Washington there is comprehensive first-hand knowledge of the prob lems of the reserves acquired on the ground, where all problems relating to growth from the soil are already gathered, and where all the sciences auxiliary to forestry are at hand for prompt and effective co-operation. These reasons are decisive in themselves, but it should be added that the great organizations of citizens whose interests are affected by the forest reserves, such as the National Live-stock Association, the National Woolgrowers' Association, the American Mining Congress, the National Irrigation Congress, and the national Irrigation Congress, and the National Board of Trade, have uniformly emphatically, and most of them repeatedly, expressed themselves in favor of placing all Government forest work in the Department of Agriculture because of the peculiar adaptation of that Department for it. It is true, also, that the forest services of the really all the great patients of the world are nearly all the great nations of the world are under the respective departments of agricul-ture, while in but two of the smaller na-tions and in one colony are they under the department of the interior. This is the agrees fully with the requirements of good

second—The reserves themselves, being handled from the point of view of the man in the field, instead of the man in the office, will be more easily and more widely useful to the people of the West than has been the case hitherto.

Third—Within a comparatively short time

Third—Within a comparatively short time the reserves will become self-supporting. This is important, because continually and rapidly increasing appropriations will be necessary for the proper care of this exceedingly important interest of the Nation, and they can and should be offset by returns from the National forests. Under similar circumstances the forest possessions of other great nations form an important source of revenue to their governments.

Every administrative officer concerned is

Every administrative officer concerned is convinced of the necessity for the proposed consolidation of forest work in the Department of Agriculture, and I myself have urged it more than once in former messages. Again I commend it to the early and favorable consideration of the Congress. The interests of the Nation at large and of the West in particular have suffered greatly because of the delay.

I call the attention of the Congress again to the report and recommendation of the Commission on the Public Lands. Lands, forwarded by me to the second session of the present congress. The Commission has prosecuted its investigations actively during the past season, and a second report is now in an advanced stage of preparation. The progress of the Indians toward civiliza tion, though not rapid, is perhaps all that could be hoped for, in view of the circumstances. Within the past year many tribes have shown, in a degree greater than ever

Indians, of the necessity of work. This changed attitude is in part due to the policy recently pursued of reducing the amount of subsistence to the Indians, and thus forcing them, through sheer necessity, to work for a livelihood. The policy, though severe, is a useful one, but it is to be exercised only with judgment and with a full understanding of the ment and with a full understanding of the conditions which exist in each community for which it is intended. On or near the Indian reservations there is usually very little demand for labor, and if the Indians are to earn their living and when work cannot be furnished from outside (which is always preferable) then it must be furnished by the Government. Practical instruction of this kind would in a few years result in the forming of habits of regular industry, which would render the Indian a producer and would effect a great reduction in the cost of his maintenance. ment and with a full understanding of

In the Postoffice Department the service has increased in efficiency, and conditions as to revenue and expenditure continue sat as to revenue and expenditure continue sat-isfactory. The increase of revenue during the year was \$9,358,181.10, or 6.9 per cent, the total receipts amounting to \$143,382,-624.34. The expenditures were \$152,362,-116.70, an increase of about 9 per cent over the previous year, being thus \$8,979,492.36 in excess of the current revenue. Included in these expenditures was a total appropri-ation of \$12,956,637.35 for the continuation and extension of the rural free-delivery service, which was an increase of \$4,902. 237.35 over the amount expended for this purpose in the Postal Service. Preceding fiscal year. Large as this expendi-

Large as this expenditure has been the beneficent results attained in extending the free distribution of mails to the residents of rural districts have justified the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics brought down to October 1, 1904, show that on that date there were 27,138 rural routes established, serving approximately 12,000,000 of people in rural districts remote from postoffices and that there were mote from postoffices, and that there were pending at that time 3859 petitions for the establishment of new rural routes. Unquestionably some part of the general increase in receipts is due to the increased postal fa-cilities which the rural service has afforded. The revenues have also been aided greatly by amendments in the classification of mail matter, and the curtailment of abuses of the second-class mailing privilege. The aver-age increase in the volume of mail matter for the period beginning with 1902 and ending June, 1905 (that portion for 1905 being estimated), is 40.47 per cent, as compared with 25.46 per cent for the period immediately preceding, and 15.92 for the four-yea immediately preceding that.

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

"In this relation, as showing the peculiar volume and value of our trade with China and the peculiarly favorable conditions which exist for their expansion in the normal course of trade, I refer to the communication addressed to the Speaker of the House of Representatives by the Secretary of the Treasury on the 14th of las June, with its accompanying letter of the Secretary of State, recommending an appro-priation for a commission to study the in-dustrial and commercial conditions in the Chinese Empire and to report as to the op-portunities for and the obstacles to the en-largement of markets in China for the raw products and manufactures of the United States. Action was not taken thereon dur-ing the last session. I cordially urge that the recommendation receive at your hands the consideration which its importance and timeliness merit."

In his annual message of 1899 he again called attention to this recommendation, quoting it, and stated further: "I now renew this recommendation, as the importance of the subject has steadily grown since it was first submitted to you, and no time should be lost in studying for ourselve the resources of this great field for Americal

trade and enterprise."

The importance of securing proper information and data with a view to the enlargement of our trade with Asia is undiminished. Our Consular representatives in China have strongly urged a place for per manent display of American products in some prominent trade center of that empire, under Government control and management, as an effective means of advancing our export trade therein. I call the at-tention of the Congress to the desirability of carrying out these suggestions.

Alaska, like all our territorial acquisitions has proved resourceful beyond the expecta-tions of those who made the purchase. It tions of those who made the purchase. It has become the home of many hardy, in-dustrious, and thrifty American citizens. Towns of a permanent

character have been built. The extent of its wealth in minerals, timber, fisheries, and agriculture, while great, is probably not comprehended yet in any just measure by our people. We do know, however, that from a very small beginning its products have grown until they are a steady and material contribution to the wealth of the Nation. Owing to the immensity of Alaska and its location in the far north, it is a difficult location in the far north, it is a difficult matter to provide many things essential to its growth and to the happiness and comfort of its people by private enterprise alone. It should, therefore, receive reasonable aid from the Government. The Government has already done excellent work for Alaska in laying cables and building telegraph lines. This work has been done in the most eco-

This work has been done in the most economical and efficient way by the Signal Corps of the Army.

In some respects it has outgrown its present laws, while in others those laws have been found to be inadequate. In order to obtain information upon which I could rely I caused an official of the Department of Justice, in whose judgment I have confidence, to visit Alaska during the past Summer for the purpose of ascertaining how mer for the purpose of ascertaining how government is administered there and what legislation is actually needed at present. A statement of the conditions found to exist, together with some recommendations and the statement of the conditions found to exist, together with some recommendations and the statement therefor, in which I strongly contogether with some recommendations and the reasons therefor, in which I strongly concur, will be found in the annual report of the Attorney-General. In some instances I feel that the legislation suggested is so imperatively needed that I am moved briefly to emphasize the Attorney-General's processle. Under the code of Alaska as it now stands

many purely administrative powers and duties, including by far the most im-portant devoive upon the District Judges or portant, devolve upon the District Judges or upon the Clerks of the District Court acting under the direction of the Judges, while the Governor, upon whom these powers and du-ties should logically fall, has nothing spe-cific to do except to make annual reports, issue Thankgiving day proclamations, and appoint Indian policemen and notaries pub-lic. I believe it essential to good govern-ment in Alaska, and therefore recommend, that the Congress divest the District Judges and clerks of their courts of the adminis-trative or executive functions that they now

I also recommend that the salaries of the District Judges and District Attorneys in Alaska be increased so as to make them equal to those received by corresponding officers in the United States after deducting the difference in the cost of living; that the District Attorneys should be prohibited from engaging in private practice; that United States Commissioners be appointed by the Governor of the territory instead of by the District Judges, and that a fixed salary be provided for them to take the place of the discredited "Re system," which should be abolished in all offices; that a mounted constabulary be created to police the territory outside the limits of incorporated tewns—a vast section now wholly without police protection; and that some provision be made to at least lessen the oppressive delays and costs that now attend the prosecution of appeals from the District Court of Alaska. There should be a division of the existing judicial districts, and an increase in the number of judges.

number of judges.

Alaska should have a Delegate in the Congress. Where possible, the Congress should aid in the construction of needed wagon roads. Additional lighthouses should be provided. In my judgment, it is especially important to aid in such manner as seems just and feasible in the construction of a trunk line of railway to connect the Gulf of Alaska with the Yukon River through American territory. This would be most beneficial to the ritory. This would be most beneficial to the development of the resources of the territory, and to the comfort and welfare of its people. Salmon hatcheries should be established in many different streams, so as to secure the preservation of this valuable food fish. Salmon fisheries and canneries should be pro-fibited on certain of the rivers where the mass of those Indians dwell who live almost exclusively on fish.

The Alaskan natives are kindly, intelli-gent, anxious to learn, and willing to work. Those who have come under the influence of civilization, even for a limited period, have proved their capability of becoming have proved their capability of becoming self-supporting, self-respecting citizens, and ask only for the just enforcement of law and intelligent instruction and supervision. Others living in more remote regions, prim-itive, simple hunters and fisher folk, who know only the life of the woods and the waters, are daily being confronted with 20th-century civilization, with all of its complexities. Their country is being overrun by strangers, the game slaughtered and driven away, the streams depleted of fish, and hitherto unknown and fatal diseases brought to them, all of which combine to produce a state of abject poverty and want which must result in their extinction. Action in their interest is demanded by every consideration of justice and humanity.

The needs of these people are:
The abolition of the present fee system whereby the native is degraded, imposed upon, and taught the injustice of law. The establishment of hospitals at central points, so that contagious diseases that are brought to them continually by incoming whites may be localized and not allowed to become epidemic, to spread death and desti-tution over great areas.

The development of the educational system in the form of practical training in such industries as will assure the Indians selfsupport under the changed conditions which they will have to live.

The duties of the office of the Governo should be extended to include the supervision of Indian affairs, with necessary assistants in different districts. He should be provided with the means and the power to protect and advise the native people, to furnish medical treatment in time of epidemics, and to extend material relief in periods of famine and extreme destitution f famine and extreme destitution.

right to acquire, hold, and dispose of property upon the same conditions as given ship inhabitants; and the privilege of citizenship should be given to nite requirements. 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 Governor of Porto Rico.

In treating of our foreign policy and of the this great Nation should assume in the world at large, it is absolutely necessary to consider the Army and the Navy, and the Congress, through which the thought of the Nation Fereign Policy. finds its expression,

idly in mind the fundamental fact that it is secure justice for others or justice for our-selves, save as conditioned upon the attitude we are willing to take toward our Army, and specially toward our Navy. It is not merely unwise, it is contemptible, for a Nation, as for an individual, to use high-sounding language to preclaim its purposes, or to take positions which are ridiculous if unsupported by potential force, and then to refuse to provide this force. If there is no intention of providing and of keeping the force nec-essary to back up a strong attitude, then it is far better not to assume such an attitude The steady aim of this Nation, as of all enlightened nations, should be to strive to oring ever nearer the day when there shall prevail throughout the world the peace of ustice. There are kinds of peace which are highly undesirable, which are in the long run as destructive as any war. Tyrants and oppressors have many times made a wilder-ness and called it peace. Many times peo-ples who were slothful or timid or short-sighted, who had been enervated by ease or by luxury, or misled by false teachings, have shrunk in unmanly fashion from doing duty that was stern and that needed self-sacrifice, and have sought to hide from their own minds their shortcomings, their ignoble motives, by calling them love of peace. The peace of tyrannous terror, the peace of cra-ven weakness, the peace of injustice, all these should be shunned as we shun unrightous war.

We are in every way endeavoring to help on, with cordial good will, every movement which will tend to Arbitration Treaties. 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 treaties with us. It is not possible at this period of the world's development to agree to arbitrate all matters, but thore are many matters of possible difference between us and other nations which can be thus arbiand other nations which can be thus around other nations which can be thus around trated. Furthermore, at the request of the

Second Hague Conference. asked the powers to join with this Govern ment in a second Hague conference, at which it is hoped that the work already so happily begun at The Hague may be carried some steps further toward completion. This car-ries out the desire expressed by the first Hague Conference itself.

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 wel fare. All that this Policy Toward Other country desires in to Nations of Western Hemisphere. derly, and prosperous,

people conduct themselves well can count upon our hearty friendship. If a nation shows that it knows how to act with reasonable efficiency and decency in social and political matters, if it keeps order and pays its obligations, it need fear no interference from the United States. Chronic wrongdoing, or an impotence which results in a general loosening of the ties of civilized society, may in America, as elsewhere, ultimately require intervention by some civilization. mately require intervention by some civilized nation, and in the Western Hemispher the adherence of the United States to the Monroe Doctrine may force the United States, however reluctantly, in flagrant cases of sight wrongdoing or impotence, to the exercise of an international police power, If every country washed by the Caribbean Sea would show the progress in stable and Sea would show the progress in stable and just civilization which with the aid of the Platt amendment Cuba has shown since our troops left the island, and which so many of the republics in both Americas are constantly and brilliantly showing, all question of interference by this Nation with their affairs would be at an end. Our interests and those of our Southern relatives terests and those of our Southern neighbors are in reality identical. They have great natural riches, and if within their borders the reign of law and justice obtains, pros-perity is sure to come to them. While they thus obey the primary laws of civilized soci-The creation of a forest service in the Department of Agriculture will have for its important results:

First—A better handling of all forest work, because it will be under a single head, and because the vast and indispensable experience of the Department in all matters pertaining to the forest reserves, to forestry in general, and to other forms of production tractive or executive functions that they now the reign of law and justice obtains, prospersion of the government of Alaska to fundamental principles, making the Judges free to give thus obey the primary laws of civilized societies and cast them upon the Government of Alaska to fundamental principles, making the Government o

States or had invited foreign aggression tethe detriment of the entire body of American nations. It is a mere truism to say
that every nation, whether in America or
anywhere else, which desires to maintainits freedom, its independence, must ultimately realize that the right of such independence cannot be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it.

The excess arm of the Government in en-

pendence cannot be separated from the responsibility of making good use of it.

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 carnestly recommend that there be no halt in the work of uphuliding the American Navy. There is no more patrictic duty before us as a people than to keep the Navy adequate to the needs of this country's position. We have undertaken to build the listminan Canal. We have undertaken to secure for ourselves our just share in the trade of the Orient. We nave undertaken to protect our citizens from improper treatment in foreign lands. We continue steadily to insist on the application of the Monroe Doctrine to the Western Hemisphere. Unless our attitude in these and alt similar matters is to be a mere boastful sham we can not afford to abandon our navai programme. Our voice is now potent for peace, and is so potent because we are not afraid of war. But our protestations upon behalf of peace would neither receive nor deserve the slightest attention if we were impotent to make them good.

Within the last three years the United Statestines. Within the last three years the United States has set an example in disarmament

States has set an example in disarmament where disarmament was propery. By law our Army is fixed at a maximum of 100,000 and a minimum of 60,000 men.

When there was insurrection in the Philippines we kept the Army at the maximum. Peace came in the hilippines, and now our Army has been 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. Relatively 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 need more officers; there are not enough to peform the regular Army work. It is very important that the officers of the Army should be accustomed to handle their men in masses, that the officers of the Army should be ac-customed to handle their men in masses, as it is also important that the National-Guard of the several states should be ac-customed to actual field maneuvering, es-pecially in connection with the regulars. For this reason we are to be congratulated upon the success of the field maneuvers at Man-assas last Fall, maneuvers in which a large-re number of regulars and National Guard. er number of regulars and National Guard took part than was ever before assembled together in time of peace. No other civilized Nation has, relatively to its population. such a diminutive Army as ours; and while the Army is so small we are not to be ex-cused if we fall to keep it at a very high grade of proficiency. It must be incessantly practiced; the standard for the enlisted men should be kept very high, while at the same time the service should be made as attractive as possible; and the standard for the officers should be kept even higher—which, as regards the upper ranks, can best be done

by introducing some system of selection and rejection into the promotions. We should beable, in the event of some sudden emergency, to put into the field one first-class. Army corps, which should be, as a whole, at least the equal of any body of troops of likenumber belonging to any other nation. In the Philippine Islands there has been

In the Philippine Islands there has been during the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, to further that the past year a continuation of the steady progress which has obtained ever since our troops definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, or to speak more ple, or, to speak more ple, or, to speak more accurately, the many the speak property upon the same conditions as given other that the privilege of citizenship should be given to such as may be able to meet certain definitely got the upper hand of the insurgents. The Philippine people, to the philippines accurately, the many the property who go to make up the people of the Philippine Islands, contain many elements of good, and some elements which we have a right to hope stand for progress. At present they are utterfy incapable of existing in independence at all or of building in independence at all or of building the past year a continuation of the during the past year accurately. ing in independence at all or of building up a civilization of their own. I firmly believe that we can help them to rise higher and higher in the scale of civilizaton and of The capacity for self-government, and I most The earnestly hope that in the end they will be spow- able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in able to stand, if not entirely alone, yet in some such relation to the United States as Cuba now stands. This end is not yet in sight, and it may be indefinitely postponed if our people are foolish enough to turn the attention of the Filipinos away from the problems of achieving moral and material prosperity, of working for a stable, orderly, and just government, and toward foolish and depresses in the complete land. dangerous intrigues for a complete inde-pendence for which they are as yet totally unfit.

y in mind the fundamental fact that it is possible to treat our foreign policy, wheththis policy takes shape in the effort to cure justice for others or justice for ourives, save as conditioned upon the attitude of are willing to take toward our Army, and pecially toward our Navy. It is not merely our interests in the Pacific Ocean and along wise, it is contemptible for a Nation and the policy of the its coasts, the Philippines have played and its coasts, the Philippines have played and will play an important part, and that our interests have been served in more than one way by the possession of the islands. But our chief reason for continuing to hold them must be that we ought in good faith to try to do our share of the world's work, and this particular piece of work has been imposed a proper to the particular of the world's work. upon us by the results of the war with Spain. The problem presented to us in the Philip-pine Islands is akin to, but not exactly like, the problems presented to the other great civilized powers which have possessions in the Orient. There are points of resemblance in our work to the work which is being done by the British in India and Egypt, by the by the British in India and Egypt, by the French in Algiers, by the Dutch in Java, by the Russians in Turkestan, by the Japanese in Formosa; but more distinctly than any of these powers we are endeavoring to develop the natives themselves so that they shall take an ever-increasing share in their own government, and as far as is prudent we are aiready admitting their representatives. aiready admitting their representatives to a governmental equality with our own,

> There are Commissioners, Judges, and Governors in the islands who are Fliipinos and who have exactly the same share in the government of the islands as have their coleagues who are Americans, while in the lower ranks, of course, the great majority of the public servants are Filipinos. Within two years we shall be trying the experiment of an elective lower house in the Philippine Legislature. It may be that the Filipinos will misuse this Legislature, and they certainly will misuse it if they are misled by foolish persons here at home into starting an agitation for their own independence or into any factious or improper action. In such case they will do themselves no good and will stop for the time being all further ef-fort to advance them and give them a greater share in their own government. But if they act with wisdom and self-restraint, if they show that they are capable of electing if they show that they are capable of electing a Legislature which in its turn is capable of taking a sane and efficient part in the actual work of government, they can rest assured that a fell and increasing measure of recognition will be given them. Above all they should remember that their prime needs are moral and industrial, not political. It is a good thing to try the experiment of giv-ing them a Legislature; but it is a far bet-ter thing to give them schools, good roads, railroads which will enable them to get their products to market, honest courts, an honest and efficient constabulary, and all that tends to produce order, peace, fair dealing as between man and man, and habits of intelligent industry and thrift. If they are safe-guarded against oppression, and if their real wants, material and spiritual, are studied intelligently and in a spirit of friendly sympathy, much more good will be done them than by an effort to give them political power, though this effort may in its own proper time and place be proper enough.

Meanwhile our own people should remem-ber that there is need for the highest standard of conduct among the Americans sent to the Philippine Islands, not only among the public servants but among the private in dividuals who go to them. It is because I feel this so deeply that in the administration of these islands I have positively refused to permit any discriminaton ever for political reasons, and have insisted that in choosing the public servants consideration should be paid solely to the worth of the men chosen and to the needs of the islands. There is no higher body of men in our public service than we have in the Philippine Islands under Governor Wright and his associates. So far as possible these men should be given a free hand, and their suggestions should receive the hearty backing both of the Executive and of the Congress. There is need of a vigilant and disnterested support of our public servants in the Philippines by good citizens here in the United States.

Every measure taken concerning the islands should be taken primarily with a view to their advantage. We should certainly give them lower tariff rates on their exports to the United States; if this is not done it will the United States; if this is not done it will be a wrong to extend our shipping laws to them. I earnestly hope for the immediate enactment into law of the legislation now pending to encourage American capital to reek investment in the islands in in factories, in plantations, and in lumbering and mining.

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.