# PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE RESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO THE CONGRESS on this official position. Mos of the commissioner general of immigration for the commissioner general of the commissioner general of immigration for the commissioner general of the commissioner general of the commissioner general of immigration for

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any manner use, prematurely, information of his official position breaches of trust are already covered by the breaches of trust are already covered by the baw, and this one should be. It is impossible, no matter how much care is used, to prevent the occasional appointment to the public service of a man who when temp covers unfaithful; but every means should provided to detect and every effort mad-punish the wrongdoer. So far as in my power lies each and every such wongdo shall be relentlessly hunted down; in instance in the past has he been spured; it no instance in the future shall he he spared His crime is a crime against every hones man in the nation, for it is a crime agains the whole body politic. Yet in dwelling on such misdeeds, it is unjust not to add that they are altogether exceptional, and that on the whole the employees of the government render upright and faithful service to the There are exceptions, notably in one branches of the service; but at no time in the nation's history has the public service of the nation taken as a whole stood on a higher plane than now, alike as regards honesty and as regards efficiency.

Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public land laws. Recenderelopments have given new urgency to the need for such changes as will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The hones-disposal and right use of the remaining lands is of fundamental importance. The iniquitous methods by which the mon-opolizing of the public lands is being brough bout under the present laws are becoming ore generally known, but the existing laws on of furnish effective remedies. The recmmendations of the public lands commission

The creation of small irrigated farms up

r the Reclamation Act is a powerful offse the tendency of certain other laws to foster or permit monopoly of the land. Under that act the gonstruction of great irrigation works has been proceeding rapidly and suc-cessfully, the lands reclaimed are eagerl taken up, and the prospect that the policy of national irrigation will accomplish all tha was expected of it is bright. 'I he act shoulextended to include the state of Texas. Reclamation Act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure the greatest possible number of homes on the and to create communities of free romogovernment irrigation works. The law exceeding 160 acres to any one land owner. This provision has excited active and powerful hostility, but the success or

the law itself depends on the wise and firm enforcement of it; We can not afford to

substitute tenants for freeholders on

The greater part of the remaining public lands can not be irrigated. They are at present and will probably always be of greater value for grazing than for any other purpose. fact has led to the grazing homestead that a family cannot be supported acres of arid grazing land. obviously true; but neither can a family which it is proposed to apply the ony such arbitrary limit would be unwise at the one hand in enlarging the holdings some of the great land owners, and on other in needless suffering and failure on the part of a very considerable propor-tion of the bona fide settlers who give faith of the public grazing lands requires the care ful examination and elassification of these lands in order to give each settler lanenough to support his family and no more. While this work is being done, and until th lands are settled, the government should tak-control of the open range, under reasonablthe general policy already in successful of eration on the forest reserves. It is probable that the present grazing value of the oper public range is scarcely more than half wha it once was or what it might easily be again

under careful regulation.

The forest policy of the administration appears to enjoy the unbroken support of the people. The great users of timber are them. selves forwarding the movement for forest preservation. All organized opposition to he Since the consolidation of all governmen forest work in the national forest service there has been a rapid and notable gain i reciple and in public appreciation of their value. The national parks within or adju-cent to forest reserves should be transferred to the charge of the forest service also.

### Mississippi Levees.

The national government already doe omething in connection with the construction and maintenance of the great system of levees along the lower course of the Missi-sippi: in my judgment it should do much

Merchant Marine. To the spread of our trade in peace the defense of our flag in war a great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable We should have ships of our ewn and sea men of our own to convey our goods to neutral markets, and in case of need to re-enforce our battle line. It cannot but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that the lines of communication with our sister under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants and manufacturers should have to send their goods and letters to South America via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. own better than on the Atlantic, our merchant bestewed by other governments on their own steam lines. I ask your earnest consideraemission has followed its long and

### careful inquiry. Jamestown Tercentennial.

I again heartily commend to your favor consideration -the tercentennial celebra tion of the settlement at Jamestown, Va memoration, the congress passed an act March 3, 1905, authorizing in the year 1907 on and near the waters of Hampton Roads, in the state of Virginia, an international nava-marine and military celebration in honor of this event. By the authority vested in me by this set, I have made proclamation of aid celebration, and have issued, in con-ormity with its instructions, invitations to all the nations of the earth to participate, by sending their naval vessels and such military organizations as may be practicable. This celebration would fail of its full purpose unless it were enduring in its results and commensurate with the importance of the ent to be celebrated, the event from our nation dates its birth. I earnestly hope that this celebration, already indorsed be the congress of the United States, and by the legislatures of sixteen states since the action of the congress, will receive such additional he great event it is intended to celebrate, nd thereby enable the government of the nited States to make provision for the exbition of its own resources, and likewise enable our people who have undertaken the work of such a celebration to provide suitable and proper entertainment and instruction in the historic events of our country for all who may visit the exposition and to whom we have tendered our hospitality.

It is a matter of unmixed satisfaction on mere to call attention to the excellent work of the pension byreau; for the veterans of the civil war have a greater claim upon us than any other class of our citizens. To them first of the them, first of all among our people, honor

Seven years ago my lamented predecess come for the nation to care for the graves of the Confederate dead. I recommend that the confress take action towards this end. The first need is to take charge of the graves of the Confederate dead who died in northern

The question of immigration is of vital interest to this country. In the year ending June 30, 1905, there came to the United States, 1,026,000 alien immigrants. In other words, in the single year that has just elapset there came to this country a greater number of people than came here during the one hundred and sixty-nine years of our colonial to be accorded to our own people of similar

dependence. It is clearly shown in the report of the commissioner general of immigrasion that while much of this enormous immigration is undoubtedly healthy and natural
considerable proportion is undesirable from
one reason or another; moreover, a considerable proportion of it, probably a very large
proportion, including most of the undesirable
flass, does not come here of its own initiative,
ant because of the activity of the agents o
the great transportation companies. These
igents are distributed throughout Europe, and
the offer of all kinds of inducements the
wheedle and cajole many immigrants, often
ignings their best interest, to come here. The signification in the many immigrants, often ignification their best interest, to come here. The most serious obstacle we have to encounter in the effort to secure a proper regulation the immigration to these shores arises from the determined opposition of the foreign steamship lines who have no interest whatever in the matter asset to be seen the control of the serious steamship lines who have no interest whatever in the matter asset to be seen to

steamship lines who have no interest whatever in the matter save to increase the returns on their capital by carrying masses immigrants hither in the steerage quarters of their ships.

As I said in my last message to the congress, we cannot have too much immigration of the right sort, and we should have none whatever of the wrong sort. Of course it is desirable that even the right kind of immigration should be properly distributed in this country. We need more of such immigration for the south; and special effort should be made to secure it. Perhaps it would be possible to limit the number of immigrantallowed to come in any one year to Nev. allowed to come in any one year to New York and other northern cities, while leavimitmited the number allowed to come to th South; always provided, however, that stricter effort is made to see that only immigrants of the right kind come to our ountry anywhere. In actual practice it has proved so difficult to enforce the immigration by an imaginary line alone intervene be ween us and our neighbors that I recom-mend that no immigrants be allowed to com n from Canada and Mexico, save natives of the two countries themselves. As much a pussible should be done to distribute the immigrants upon the land and keep then away from the congested tenement hous districts of the great cities. But distribution is a palliative, not a cure. The prime need is to keep out all immigrants who wi not make good American citizens. The law now existing for the excitation of reducing the contraction. now existing for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants should be strengthened. Ade quate means should be adopted, enforces by sufficient penalties, to compet steamshi companies engaged in the passenger busines to observe in good faith the law which for bids them to encourage or solicit immigra-tion to the United States. Moreover, ther should be a sharp limitation imposed upo ail vessels coming to our ports as to th number of immigrants in ratio to the tor nage which each vessel can carry. This rat should be high enough to insure the coming hither of as good a class of aliens as possible. Provision should be made for the surer punishment of those who induce aliens to to this country under promise or assurance the public. of employment. It should be made possible to inflict a sufficiently heavy penalty on an employer violating this law to deter him from taking the risk. It seems to me wise ton there should be an international conference eld to deal with this question of immigra ion, which has more than a merely national for securing a thorough inspection of would be immigrants at the ports from which they de-sire to embark before permitting them to

In dealing with this question it is unwise to depart from the old American tradition an to discriminate for or against any man wn save on the ground of that man's fitness for calizenship. It is our right and duty to con-sider his moral and social quality. Hi standard of living should be such that he will not, by pressure of competition, lower th standard of living of our own wage workers; legislation to keep high their standard o living. If the man who seeks to come here is from the moral and social standpoint such a character as to bid fair to add value to the community he should be heartily welcomed. We cannot afford to pay heed t-We cannot afford consider whether he is Catholic or Protestan; Jew or Gentile: whether he is Englishman of Irishman, Frenchman or German, Japanese, talian, Scandinavian, Slav, or Magyar. we should desire to find out is the individua quanty of the individual man. In my judg meat, with this end in view, we shall have to prepare through our own agents a far more rigid inspection in the countries from which the immigrants come. It will be a great deal better to have fewer immigrants but all of the right kind, than a great numher of immigrants, many of whom are necessarily of the wrong kind. As far as possible we wish to limit the immigration to this counir,, and we can well afford to insist upo-adequate secutiny of the character of thes the laws to keep out insane, idiotic, epile tic and panper immigrants. But this is by no means enough. Not merely the au archist, but every man of anarchistic tend encies, all violent and disorderly peopeople of bad character, the incompetent, in iasy, the victors, the physically unit, defer tive, or degenerate should be kept out. atocks out of which American citizenship to be built should be strong and health sound in body, mind and character. If it is objected that the government agents won always select well, the answer is the they would certainly select better than de the agents and brokers of foreign steamshi ompanies, the people who now do whatever election is done.

The questions arising in connection with Chinese impaigration stand by themselves. The conditions in China are such that the entire Chinese coolie class, that is, the class of Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, legitimately come under the head of unde sirable immigrants to this country, because of their numbers, the low wages for which they work, and their law standard of living. Not only is it to the interest of this country to keep them out, but the Chinese authorities do not desire that they should be admitted. pose. These laws have been, are being, and will be, thoroughly enforced. The violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of them are so tew in non-law in the violatics of the finitesimal and can be entirely disregarded There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration law as regards the Chinese la. orer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to eel the slightest niarm on the subject. But in the effort to carry out the policy of excluding Chinese laborers, Chinese coolies, grave injustice and wrong have been done by this nation to the people of China, and there-fore ultimately to this nation itself. Chinese students, business and professional men of all kinds-not only merchants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers, and the like should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same footravelers, and the like of other nations. laws and treaties should be framed, not so as to put these people in the excepted classes, but to stage that we will admit all Chinese, except Chinese of the coolie class, Chinese stilled or unskilled laborers. There would not be the least danger that any such pronot be the least danger that any such provision would result in any relaxation of the law about laborers. These will, under all conditions, be kept out absolutely. But it will be more easy to see that both justice and courtesy are shown, as they ought to be shown, to other Chinese, if the law or treaty is framed as above suggested. Examinations should be completed at the port of departure from China. For this purpose there should be provided a more adequate consular service in provided a more adequate consular service in China than we now have. The appropriations, both for the offices of the consuls and for the office forces in the consulates, should

increased. As a people we have talked much of the open door in China, and we expect, and quite rightly intend to insist upon, justice being shown us by the Chinese. But we can not expect to receive equity unless we do equity. We cannot ask the Chinese to do to equity. We cannot ask the Chinese to do to us what we are unwilling to do to them. They would have a perfect right to exclude our laboring men if our laboring men threatened to come into their country in such numbers as to jeopardize the well being of the Chinese population; and as mutation numbers as to jeopardize the well being of the Chinese population; and as, mutatis mutandis, these were the conditions with which Chinese immigration actually brought this people face to face, we had have a perfect right, which the Chinese government in no way contests, to act as we have acted in the matter of restricting coolie immigration. That this right exists for each country was explicitly acknowledged in the last treaty between the two countries. But we must treat the Chinese student, traveler and business man in a spirit of the broadest justice and courtesy if we expect similar treatment to be accorded to our own people of similar.

. This government has the friendliest feeling for China and desires China's well being. We cordially sympathize with the an-nounced purpose of Japan to stand for the integrity of China. Such an attitude tends to the peace of the world.

The civil service law has been on the lepartments who have been in office during hat period have favored a gradus! extension of the merit system. The more thoroughly its principles have been understood, the greater has been the favor with which the aw has been regarded by administrative offers. Any stiempt to carry on the great executive departments of the government sithout this law would inevitably result in haos. The civil service commissioners are loing excellent work; and their compensation is inadequate considering the service they

The statement that the examinations are The departments are invariably onsulted as to the requirements desired and s to the character of questions that shall be General invitations are frequently ent out to all heads of departments asking bether any changes in the scope or char-cter of examinations are required. In olaer rords, sag departments prescribe the re-uirements and the qualifications desired, and he civil service commission co-operates with nem in securing persons with these qualifiations and insuring open and impartial cometition. In a large number of examinations as, for example, those for trades positions) here are no educational requirements whatver, and a person who can neither read nor rile may pass with a high average. Vacan-ies in the service are filled with reasonable specifican and the machinery of the commis-ion, which reaches every part of the country, s the best agency that has yet been devised on finding people with the most suitable valifications for the various offices to be ied. Written competitive examinations do of make an ideal method for filling posi-ons, but they do represent an immeasurable dvance upon the "spoils" method, under hich outside politicians really make the pointments nominally made by the execu-ive officers, the appointees being chosen by he politicians in question, in the great ma-ority of cases, for reasons totally unconnected with the needs of the service or of

Statistics gathered by the census bureau show that the tenure of office in the goverument service does not differ materially from that enjoyed by employes of large business corporations. Heads of executive de-partments and members of the commission have called my attention to the fact that the significance; such a conference could among rule requiring a filing of charges and three chaer things enter at length into the method days' notice before an employe could be or securing a thorough inspection of would be separated from the service for inefficiency has served no good purpose whatever, because inst is not a matter upon which a hearing of the employe found to be inefficient can e of any value, and in practic the rule pro-iding for such notice and hearing has merely competents, because of the reluctince of go through the required procedure. Exeperi-ence has shown that this rule is wholly in supply, in a measure at least, the abdication ence has shown that this rule is wholly in-effective to save any man, if a superior for improper reasons wishes to remove him, and guilty of specific wrong doing. Having these ternal revenue laws might not be of aid facts in view, the rule has been amended by prosceuting those malefactors, known in t ests where it always has rested, with the Among the grying present needs of the need of a department; any limitation of this Indiana are more day schools situated in the absolute right results in grave injury to midst of their settlements, more effective of procedure; it was much needed; and it is own farms, and a more liberal extension of oducing good results. The civil service law is being energetically. and impartially enforced, and in the large home making. Until the mothers are well najority of cases complaints of violations (1) started in the right direction we cannot reaction the law or rules are discovered to be somably expect much from the children, who either the law or rules are discovered to be anfounded. In this respect, this law compares very favorably with any other federal statute. The question of politics in the appointment and retention of the men engaged in merely ministerial work has been practically eliminated in almost the entire field o ervice law. The action of the congress in providing the commission with its own force instead of requiring it to rely on detailed clerks has been justified by the increased work done at a smaller cost to the govern-

> tained in the annual report of the commission. Copyright Laws. Our copyright laws urgently need revision. They are imperfect in definition, confused and inconsistent in expression; they on it provision for many articles which, under edern reproductive processes, are entitle. the copyright proprietor which are not essential to the fair protection of the public; they are difficult for the courts to interpret and impossible for the copyright office to administer with satisfaction to the public. Attempts to improve them by amendment been found negessary in Germany, Austria, Sweden and other foreign countries, and bids it have, from time to time, been pressed the business and agricultural depression upon the congress. The inconveniences of the islands, and the government has been pressed to business and the government has been pressed to business and agricultural depression upon the congress. own experience and investigations, and I has drafted a bill which embodies such of be sound and safe. In form this bill would replace the existing insufficient and sistent laws by one general copyright statute. It will be presented to the congress at the oming session. It deserves prompt consid-

### Adulteration of Foods.

I recommend that a law be enacted to regulate interstate commerce in misbranded and adulterated foods, drinks and drugs. Such law would protect legitimate manufactures. ture and commerce, and would tend to secure the health and welfare of the consuming public. Traffic in foodstuffs which have been debased or adulterated so as to injure health or to deceive purchasers should be forbidden. Smoke Law.

The law forbidding the emission of dense black or gray smoke in the city of Washington has been sustained by the courts. Something has been accomplished under it. but much remains to be done if we would preserve the Capital City from defacement by the smoke nuisance. Repeated prosecu-tions under the law have not had the desired effect. I recommend that it be made more stringent by increasing both the minimum and maximum fine: by providing for impris onment in cases of repeated violation; and by affording the remody of injunction against the continuation of the operation of plants which are persistent offenders. I recommend, also, an increase in the number of inspectors, whose duty it shall be to detect violations of the act.

be willing to turn it over to the national government, which should in such case (if possible, in conjunction with the Canadian government) assume the burden and responsibility of preserving unharmed Niagara Falls; just as it should gladly assume a similar burden and responsibility for the Yosemite National Park, and as it has already assumed them for the Yellowstone National Park. Adequate provision should be made by the congress for the proper care and supervision of all these national parks. The boundaries of the Yellowstone National Park should be extended to the south and east should be extended to the south and east to take in such portions of the abulting forest reservation as will enable the govern-ment to protect the elk on their winter range. The most characteristic animal of the west ern plains was the great shaggy-maned will ox, the bison, commonly known as buffalo Small fragments of herds exist in a doines statute books for twenty-two years. Every ticated state here and there, a few of them president and a vast majority of heads of in the Yellowstone Park. Such a here as that on the Flathead Reservation should not be allowed to go out of existence. Either on some reservation or on some forest re-serve like the Wichita reserve and game refuge provision should be made for the preservation of such a herd. I believe that the scheme would be of economic advantage, for the robe of the buffalo is of high market

value, and the same is true of the

I call your especial attention to the desir ability of giving to the members of the life The men in the life saving service continually and in the most matter of fact way do deeds such as make Americans proud of their country. They have no political influence; and they live in such remote places that the really heroic services they continually render this to permit these men to become totally disabled or to meet death in the performance disabled or to meet death in the performance of their hazardous duty and yet to give them no sort of reward. If one of them serves thirty years of his life in such a position he should surely be entitled to retire on half pay, as a fireman or policeman does, and if he becomes totally incapacitated through accident or sickness or loses his health in the discharge of his duty he or his family should receive a pension just as any soldier should. I call your attention with especial earnestness to this matter because it appeals not only to our judgment but to our sympathy; for the people on whose behalf I ask it are comparatively few in number, render incalculable paratively few in number, render incalculable service of a particularly dangerous kind, and have no one to speak for them.

During the year just past, the phase of the Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the manifest not only in a great access of litiga-tion in which the citizen Indian figures as a party defendant and in a more widespread disposition to levy local taxation upon his personalty, but in a decision of the United States Supreme Court which struck away the main prop on which has hitherto rested government's benevoient effort to protect him against the evils of intemperance. The court holds, in effect, that when an Indian becomes, by virtue of an allotment of land to him, a citizen of the state in which his land is sitnated, he passes from under federal control in such matters as this, and the acts of the congress prohibiting the sale or gift to him of intoxicants become substantially inopera-tive. It is gratifying to note that the states and municipalities of the West which have most at stake in the welfare of the Indians of its trusteeship forced upon the federal government. Nevertheless, I would urgently mischievous because it sometimes serves press upon the attention of the congress the keep in the service incompetent men not question whether some amendment of the inhe public service. The change is merely one instruction in the industries pursued on their the field matron service, which means the this state of things is to employ the minds and strengthen the moral fiber of the Indian women—the end to which the work of the field matron is especially directed. I trust that the congress will make its appropriations ment. I urge upon the congress a careful for Indian day schools and field consideration of the recommendations con generous as may consist with the generous as may consist with the other press-The Philippines.

During the last year the Philippine Islands have been slowly recovering from the serious disasters which, since American occupation, have greatly reduced the amount of agricul tural products below what was produ-Spanish times. The war, the rind tural the locusts, the drought, and the cholera have been united as causes to prevent a return of the prosperity much needed in the islands. The most serious is the destruction by the rinderpest of more than 75 per cent of the draft cattle, because it will take several been frequent, no less than twelve acts years of breeding to restore the necessary for the purpose having been passed since the Revised Statutes. To perfect them by fur culture. The commission attempted to supple the amendment seems impracticable. A by purchase from adjoining countries the complete revision of them is essential. Such needed cattle, but the experiments made we a revision, to meet modern conditions, has a revision to meet modern conditions and the revision of the cattle important made were unable to withstand the change of the revision of the cattle important made were unable to withstand the change of the revision of the revision of the revision of the revision of the meet modern conditions are revision. number of these indispensable aids to agri culture. The commission attempted to supply by purchase from adjoining countries the needed cattle, but the experiments made were climate and the ricors of the voyage and died from other diseases than rinderpest.

The income of the Philippine government has necessarily been reduced by resson of the present conditions being so great, an at obliged to exercise great economy to cut down the present conditions being so great, an attempt to frame appropriate legislation has been made by the copyright office, which has called conferences of the various interests especially and practically concerned with the operation of the copyright laws. It has adolishing the old Spanish industrial taxes, secured from them suggestions as to the changes necessary; it has added from its hoped, and although its principle is undoubted. edly correct, it may need amendments for the has drafted a bill which embodies such of purpose of reconciling the people to its pro-these changes and additions as, after full visions. The income derived from it has discussion and expert criticism, appeared to partly made up for the reduction in customs revenue.

There has been a marked increase in the number of Filipinos employed in the civil service, and a corresponding decrease in the number of Americans. The government in every one of its departments has been rendered more efficient by elimination of undesirable material and the promotion of deserving public servants.

Improvements of harbors, roads, and bridges continue, although the cutting down of the revenue forbids the expenditure of any great amount from current income for these great amount from current moome for these purposes. Steps are being taken, by advertisement for competitive bids, to secure the construction and maintenance of 1,000 miles of railway by private corporations under the recent enabling legislation of the congress. The transfer of the friar lands, in accordance with the contract made some in accordance with the contract made some two years ago, has been completely effected, and the purchase money paid. Provision has just been made by statute for the speedy actilement in a special proceeding in the supreme court of controversies over the pousession and title of church buildings and rectories arising between the Roman Catholic and activities arising between the Roman Catholic and activities arising and activities. church and schismatics claiming under anci-ent municipalities. Negotiations and hear occupation of churches and rectories by the army of the United States are in progress, and it is hoped a satisfactory conclusion may be submitted to the congress before the end

snother proof of the fact that if there has been any error as regards giving self government in the Philippines it has been in the direction of giving it too quickly, not too slowly. A year from next April the first legislative assembly for the islands will be held. On the sanity and self-restraint of this body much will depend so far as the future self government of the islands is concerned.

The most encouraging feature of the whole The most encouraging feature of the whole situation has been the very-great interest taken by the common people in education and the great increase in the number of enrolled students in the public schools. The increase was from 300,000 to half a million pupils. The average attendance is about 70 per cent. The only limit upon the number of pupils seems to be the capacity of the government to furnish teachers and school

The agricultural conditions of the islands enforce more strongly than ever the argument in favor of reducing the tariff on the products of the Philippine Islands entering the United States. I carnestly recommend that the tariff now imposed by the Dingley bill upon the products of the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, except the tariff on sugar and tobacco, and that that tariff be reduced to 25 per cent of the present rates under the Dingley act; that after July 1, 1909, the tariff upon tobacco and sugar produced in the Philippine Islands be entirely removed, and that free trade between the islands and the United States in the products of each the United States in the products of each country then be provided by law.

A statute in force, enacted April 15, 1904 auspends the operation of the coastwise laws of the United States upon the trade between the Philippine Islands and the United States until July 1, 1906. I carnestly recommend that this suspension be postponed until July 1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade be-1, 1909. I think it of doubtful utility to apply the coastwise laws to the trade be-tween the United States and the Philippines under any circumstances, because I am con-vinced that it will do no good whatever to American bottoms, and will only interfere and be an obstacle to the trade between the Philippines and the United States; but be largely raised. if the coastwise law must be thus applied, certainly it ought not to have effect until free trade is enjoyed between the people of the United States and the people of the Philippine Islands in their respective pro-

the islands and the United States will produce a revolution in the sugar and tobacco duce a revolution in the sugar and tobacco production of the Philippine Islands. So primitive are the methods of agriculture in the Philippine Islanda, so slow is capital in going to the islands, so many difficulties surround a large agricultural enterprise in the islands, that it will be many, many years before the products of those islands will have any effect whatever upon the markets of the United States. The problem of labor is also a formidable one with the sugar and tobacco producers in the islands. The best friends of the Filipino people and the people themof the Filipino people and the people them-selves are utterly opposed to the admission of Chinese coolie labor. Hence the only olution is the training of Filipino labor, and this will take a long time. The enactment of a law by the congress of the United States' making provision for free trade between the islands and the United States, however, will be of great importance from a political and sentimental standpoint; and while its actual benefit has doubtless been exaggerated by the people of the islands, they will accept this measure of justice as an indication that the people of the United States are anxious to aid the people of the Philippine Islands in every way, and especially in the agricul-tural development of their Archipelago. It will aid the Filipinos without injuring inter-

improvements and military and naval de-fenses. It cannot be too often repeated that our aim must be to develop the territory of Hawaii on traditional American lines. That territory has serious commercial and industrial problems to reckon with; but no measure of relief can be considered which looks a glance. to legislation admitting Chinese and restricting them by statute to field labor and domestic service. The status of servility can hever again be tolerated on American soil. the Republic of Panama, went into effect We cannot concede that the proper solution with its ratification by the United States ting to Hawaii a class of laborers denied admission to the other states and territories.

No merely half-hearted effort to meet its problems as other American communities have met theirs can be accepted as final. Hawaii shall never become a territory in which a governing class of rich planters exists by means of coolie labor. Even if the rate of growth of the territory is thereby rendered by the same and a half. During that shall never become a territory in which a ceased to be open to debate. First, the question of rout; the canal will be built on the leave the same by the same are no physical characters. slower, the growth must only take place by the admission of immigrants fit in the end on this rout that American engineering skill to assume the duties and burdens of full will not be able to overcome without serious American citizenship. Our aim must be to develop the territory on the same basis of of the canal within a reasonable time and at stable citizenship as exists on this continent. a reasonable cost. This is virtually the Porto Rico.

I earnestly advocate the adoption of legislation which will explicitly confer American citizenship on all citizens of Porto Rico. There is, in my judgment, no excuse for failfor the appointment by the president of the members of the executive council or upper house of the legislature, has proved satis-factory and has inspired confidence in prop-terty owners and investors. I do not deem it advisable at the present time to change; t...s form in any material feature. The prob-lems and needs of the island are industrial and commercial rather than political,

Insular Affairs in General. I wish also to call the attention of the congress to one question which affects insular possessions generally; namely, the need of an increased liberality in the treatment of the whole franchise question in these islands. In the proper desire to prevent the islands heing exploited by speculators and to have them develop in the interest of their own people an error has been made in refusing to grant sufficiently liberal terms to induce the investment of American capital in the Philippines and in Porto Rico. Else where in this message I have spoken strongly dealing either with our insular or with foreign affairs. The big corporation has
a-hieved its present position in the business
world simply because it is the most effective
instrument in business competition. In foreign affairs we cannot afford to put our
people at a disadvantage with their competitors by in any way discriminating against
the efficiency of our business organizations.
In the same way we can not afford to allow
our insular possessions to lar behind in inof the things most earnestly to be wishe in the interest of the islands themselves. have been paying all possible heed to

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political and educational interests of the lands, but, important thought these objects are, it is not less important that we should favor their industrial development. The government can in certain ways help this directly, as by building good roads; but the fundamental and vital help must be given through the development of the industries of the islands, and a most efficient means to this end is to encourage big American corporations to start industries in them and this means to make it advantageous for them to do so. To limit the ownership of mining claims as has been done in the Philippines is absurd. In both the Philippines and Porto Rico the limit of holdings of land should be largely raised.

I earnestly ask that Alaska be given an elective delegate. Some person should be chosen who can speak with authority of the needs of the territory. The government should aid in the construction of a railroad from the Gulf of Alaska to the Yukon river, in American territory. In my last two mes-sages I advocated certain additional action on behalf of Alaska. I shall not now repect those recommendations, but I shall lay all my those recommendations, but I shall lay all my stress upon the one recommendation of giving to Alaska some one authorized to speak for it. I should prefer that the delegate was made elective, but if this is not deemed wise then make him appointive. At any rate, give Alaska some person whose business it shall be to speak with authority on her behalf to the congress. The natural resources of Alasks are great. Some of the chief needs of
the peculiarly energetic, self-relisat and typically American white peculiarly energetic, self-relisat and typically American white population of Alaska were set forth in my last message. I also earnestly ask your attention to the needs of the Alaskan Indians. All Indians who are competent should receive the full rights of American citizenship. It is, for instance, a gross and indefensible wrong to deny to such hard-working, decent-living Indians as the Metlakahtlas the right to obtain licenses as captains, pilots and engineers, the right to enter mining claims, and to profit by the homestead law. These particular Indians are civilized, and are competent and entitled to be put on the same basis with the white men round about them.

Admission to Statehood

I recommend that Indian Territory will aid the Filipinos without injuring interests in America.

Hawaii.

In my judgment immediate steps should be taken for the fortification of Hawaii. This is the most important point in the Pacific fers of convenience only, as binding us on the facts in view, the rule has been amended by prosceuting those malefactors, known in the providing that where the inefficiency or increasecuty come within the personal knowledge of the head of a department the removal may be made without notice, the reasons more important, in debauching the Indians setting aside for a period of, say, twenty years 75 per cent of the internal revenue and that they be immediately admitted as the reasons of the discussions of the question I recommend that they be immediately admitted as two states. There is no justification for fur-ther delay; and the advisability of making clearly established. In some of the territories the legislative That assemblies issue licenses for gambling. The congress should by law forbid this practice, near the harmful results of which are obvious at

The treaty between the United States a We cannot concede that the proper solution with its ratification by the United States of its problems is special legislation admit senate on February 23, 1904. The canal properties of the French Canal Company were transferred to the United States on April 23 There are obstacles, and great obstacles, in the way of building up a representative American community in the Hawaiian Islands; but it is not in the American character to give up in the face of difficulty. Many an American commonwealth has been built up against odds count to the United States on April 23, 1904, on payment of \$40,000,000 to that company. On April 1, 1905, the commission was reorganized, and it now consists of Theodore P. Shonts, chairman, Charles E. Magoon, Benjamin M. Harrod, Rear Admiral Mordecai T. Endicott, Brig. Gen. Peter C. up against odds equal to those that now con-front Hawaii. Stevens was appointed chief eng No merely half-hearted effort to meet its July 1 last. Active work in canal construcfeasibility; there are no physical obstacles will not be able to overcome without serious difficulty, or that will prevent the completion unanimous testimony of the engineers who have investigated the matter for the govern-

The point which remains unsettled is the zens of Porto Rico question of type, whether the canal shall be one of several locks above sea level, or at sea level with a single tide lock. On this point I hope to lay before the congress at an early day the finding of the advisory board

or recommendations in reference thereto as may seem necessary.

The American people is pledged to the speediest possible construction of a canal adequate to meet the demands which the commerce of the world will make upon it, and I appeal most exruestly to the congress to aid in the fulfillment of the pledge. Gratifying progress has been made during the past year progress has been made during the past year and especially during the past four months. The greater part of the necessary preliminary work has been done. Actual work of excavation could be began only on a limited scale until the canal zone was made a healthful place to live in and to work in. The isthmus had to be sanitated first. This task has been each class to duty at such posts as each class to duty at such posts as had to be sanitated first. This task has been as thoroughly accomplished that yellow fever has been virtually extirpated from the isthmus and general health conditions vastly improved. The same methods which converted the island of Cuba from a pest hole, which menaced the health of the world, into a healthful place of abode, have been applied on the isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving, and sewer age of Panama and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out, the isthmus wiff be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those on the isthmus with satisfactory results. There is no reason to doubt that when the plans for water supply, paving, and sewerage of Panama and Colon and the large labor camps have been fully carried out, the isthmus wiff be, for the tropics, an unusually healthy place of abode. The work is so far advanced now that the health of all those employed in canal work is as well guarded as it is on similar work in this country and elsewhere.

been ordered. It is confidently believed that by the middle of the approaching year a sufficient proportion of this plant will have been installed to enable us to resume the work of excavation on a large scale.

What is needed now and without delay is an appropriation by the congress to meet the current and secreting expenses of the commission. The first appropriation of \$10,900.000, out of the \$135,000,000 authorized by the Spooner set, was made three years ago. It is nearly exhausted. There is barely enough of it remaining to carry the commission to the end of the year. Unless the congress shall appropriate before that time all work must cease. To arrest progress for any length of time now, when matters are

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advancing so satisfactorily, would be deplorable. There will be no money with which to meet pay-roll obligations and none with which to meet bills coming due for materials and supplies; and there will be demoralization of the forces, here and on the inthuns, the hardening of the forces. now working so harmoniously and effectively if there is delay in granting an emergence appropriation. Estimates of the amount necessary will be found in the accompanying reports of the secretary of war and the com-

The Department of State. I recommend more adequate provision than has been made heretofore for the work of the department of state. Within a few years amount and importance of the work to done by that department, both in Washi ton and abroad. This has been caused by great increase of our foreign trade, the crease of wealth among our people, which ables them to travel more generally than he tofore the increase of American capital which is accking investment in foreign countries and the growth of our power and w has been no corresponding increase of fa-cilities for doing the work afforded to the

Neither at home nor abroad is there a sufficient working force to do the business properly. In many respects the system which was adequate to the work of twenty-five, or even ten, years ago, is inadequate now, and should be changed. Our consular force should be classified, and appointments should be made to the several classes, with author-

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.