

possesses the whole market and has
assembling of a new Congress, will
inevitably increase all the complications
of the situation, and cannot now
be regarded as a final rallying
point at which all the forces
now existing in the present
Union may be organized.

第6章 项目管理

Eight years ago, in my annual message, I invited the Congress to appropriate \$10,000,000 to build up the strength of our naval forces and to construct a fleet of two battleships for the protection of United States interests. A similar recommendation has been made every year since. This plan, however, was passed over by the executive, and nothing was done to implement it. No appropriation has, however, been made to carry out the recommendations of the naval committee, until now. It is not my purpose at this time to repeat the recommendations which make an irreconcilable case in favor of the seaway, and I will confine myself to the few contributions in which Federal economy is concerned. I simply desire to argue along the strict requirements of the constitution, and particularly of article one, section eight, of the Constitution, which provides that the secretary of war is to whom the army, the navy, the admiralty, and all fortifications, arsenals, stores, etc., shall be turned over to the government as property for the use of the United States, and to collect all dues, tolls, and other charges arising from every port or town. Permit me, moreover, to add, that I hope that by the adoption of the suggestion of the naval committee, we may see no increase in the expenses of the project, or of the contracts of the government of the United States.

第15章

The report of the postmaster general presents a comprehensive statement of the postal service in the United States for the last fiscal year. The receipts of the Department during the year amounted to \$125,000,000.00 and the expenditure to \$100,000,000.00. The transmission of the postal service involves the delivery of mail throughout the country, and the cost of this service at the present time is estimated as follows: Postmen, therefore, as former employees have continued to exist throughout the last year, no increase in salary can be expected; it is therefore assumed that the cost of delivery by postmen will remain the same as in the previous year. The postmen's compensation for the year, which were \$10,000,000.00, will be increased to \$12,000,000.00, being less than estimated, as the deficiency for the current year will be correspondingly greater, though, the postmen's salaries increased the latest estimates are so advanced that they will probably pay an increase of \$2,000,000.00 or more in the course of the current year over that of the last year. The postmen's increase closely corresponds with the growth and needs of the country, so that the deficiency of \$2,000,000.00 is not a very great deficiency upon the whole. The postmaster general states that this deficiency is unnecessary and might be avoided at once if the law requiring newspaper mail service of the second class was suspended. There is received for the transmission of the second class mail in each post office per postman the cost of such transmission to the government at eight times that amount. In the general term "newspaper mail" we include all newspapers and periodicals. The transmission of the morning of the news from time to time has admitted the privilege intended for legitimate newspapers and periodicals a sufficient number of copies to be distributed around the country, which amount in the aggregate is the total deficiency of the postoffice department. Preceding newspapers are stated by Justice Holmes of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts as follows: "With regard to the newsmen, their publications are not, as the serial

Advertising is over. "Promotional people" of presumed newspapers are invited to great meetings for a long period. The result is a great loss to the department. The department becomes the initiating and determining factor in carrying on the scheme of a bureau. It is inevitable in its growth by reason of a trick upon it in great numbers and the use of the promotional newspaper. Paper word is used to mean something of trashy value to the extent of many thousands of tons, is nothing that the media will continue to print, like the publishers of essential work required to put eight hours into it. Another share would be given to the department through the sale of lumber or lumber and grain necessarily distributed through the department of agriculture. The department manager has the law and a small amount of information to him, mainly with the possible department after his disability, but he believes that in the next future all legitimate newspapers and periodicals magazines will be controlled through the department.

The total number of post offices in the United States on the 1st day of June, 1902, was 10,000, an increase of 1,200 over the preceding year. Of these 10,000, 9,972 were post offices in cities; that is, 972 more than the 9,000 post offices in cities and towns which were in existence the previous year. The remaining 28 post offices are post offices with five delivery districts since cities and towns are entitled to three or more. Since the law has been amended it is now necessary to have at least 10,000 post offices in the country before the new law will go into effect. There are 1,200 existing post offices in the country, so that the new law will not go into effect until 1904. The existing legislation thus limits the number of post offices in the country to 10,000. The maximum number of post offices in the country will be 10,000, so that there will be no increase in the number of post offices in the country after 1904.

mail call during the year for delivery was \$16,291. The Silver City Agency made up three classes of postage admitted to \$335, "unmeasured," less than \$1 every minute; to \$1,000, "measured," less than \$1 every minute; and to \$1,000, "measured," more than \$1 every minute.

From a gross utilising their 30 million and important step.

The system adopted a few years ago regulating the employment of labour was very strict in theory without any consideration of its application in practice. The result of this mode of administrative reform, though no workmen are now laid off through want of funds, is that there are still many laid off, and as certain workmen have been given preference over others, the application of this principle has given rise to many disputes. In this connection, the following statement may be given:

Employment of labour is regulated by experience, but it is not based on experience. The system of employment of labour has been grossly misapplied. It is necessary and important to base the system on strict and fair awards of wages, and to give preference to those who have worked hard and steadily. It is also necessary that the system of employment of labour should be liberalised. It should be a general arrangement that all workmen should receive equal pay for equal work, and that their wages should be well remunerated.

I have often felt that assessments of education tend to emphasize in general what is taught, at all costs, dryly and with the utmost exactitude. These days, when we are faced with a world of rapid change and interdependence, such tests do a hang-up. We might not expect the function of education to be to submit students to examinations, to submit them to a strict regime of rote learning. In this educational setting exams are part of life. As a responsible participant in the education which results we must trust that organizations of responsible responsibilities will reflect this. I am not suggesting that education should not be tested and tested again. What I am suggesting is that these tests should not be released on students at all costs. I am suggesting that the tests should be conducted in a way that reflects the reality of the situation. The tests should be conducted in a way that reflects the reality of the situation. The tests should be conducted in a way that reflects the reality of the situation.

entertainment. But they will contain little printed material, and the service will consist mainly of what were the class of the present calendar year. The material will encompass all the processes of birth and the various stages of life. After the service, a reception representing the many in living and the deceased will still be requested. The service for the deceased volume has been limited as far as possible to the names of those who have passed away. This volume, which is in four sections with the names of seven, ten, fifteen, and some thirteen individuals, is the requirement, but when the names of more than twenty-five are to be included, a charge of the extra fee is made according to this rule, but it was not applied to this service. The couple is being prepared according to the Army regulations, and dressed in white, black, and white. I am sure the public will be amaze by the quality and the accurate assignments of the present personnel.

paid attention in the fact that the
experiments made by the expert of
the experiment station throughout
the year were the only modern takes
of the national treasury as an oil
crop. For which we are grateful.
The authorship was well deserved.
Holding a suggestion
of the Almond Congress, to meeting the
representatives of the department, for
present fiscal year, provided that
the majority of authorities and pro-
fessionals required to function in said
March 2, 1917, shall accompany
the experiments since the
experts hardly make it the
work of their life to go to the
country. The next session of the
board of the department of
agriculture is the experimental
and the work of the experiments
is to be continued at the time of
the experiment, and the results
will be submitted to the said board
therefore, we hope that they

The logo for Ivory Soap features the word "IVORY" in large, bold, serif capital letters at the top. Below it is a rectangular frame containing the word "SOAP" in a smaller serif font. The entire logo is set against a background of decorative scrollwork.

DON'T ACCEPT IMITATIONS.

第15章

radical and minor amounts of land were sold or released. The total acreage released or sold since 1890, including lands transferred from Indians to the State, the Commonwealth, and the Federal Government, was approximately 1,000,000 acres. These were certified as agricultural land, and numerous homesteads were issued to Indians in acknowledgement of their claim to the land. The Indians were given the right to retain the lands by the Indian Service for a period of twenty-five years after their acquisition. These were certified as agricultural land, and numerous homesteads were issued to Indians during the year. The amount of land certified as agricultural land during the year, however, was not published in the lists of acquisitions made by railroad and wagon roads companies and general contractors. The amount of swamp lands and timber lands taken up by Indians during the passage of the same or portions of the same in 1890 amounted to approximately 1,000,000 acres, of which approximately 1,000,000 acres have been patented to Indians. The 1,000,000 acres were patented during the year, and patent applications were submitted during the year, all of the above 1,000,000 acres being patented during the year.

In view of the present appropriations for the current year our principal service for the protection of the public lands and the timber thereon is much less than for previous years and indicates an efficient performance of our work. A larger sum of money has been appropriated for the protection of public lands and timber thereon for the same number of years past as the sum which has been referred to the government as a result of the labor of those employed in the particular service mentioned, and although it will not be helpful to compare the two figures.

I fully appreciate the requirements of the Secretary that adequate protection be provided for our reservations and that a comprehensive system of patrols be maintained. These reserves and superintendents have been very successful in protecting the forests already reserved should be kept at least 1,000,000 acres. I am of the opinion that there should be an amendment of the policy concerning the protection of the timber which the Reservation Service has been carrying on.

The amount of land released or sold during the current year ending June 30, 1900, including the ordinary expenses of the Indian Service, the amount is \$6,122,000.00, including \$600,000.00 classed as an appropriation for the same amount for the previous year.

Kingdom has some 112,000,000 persons of descent from the United States, scattered almost everywhere throughout the world. The descendants of Americans in the mother country number about 1,000,000. In 1931, the United States exported to Britain £22,872,000 pounds of pork or bacon, £1,000,000 pounds valued at £2,000,000, and 10,000,000 bushels of flour. There was a million of us in America, who were importers of £15,000,000 bushels and the tendency is increasing to believe that wheat may not, in the future, be the staple export cereal product of our country. It is, however, still certain that we shall continue to contribute to the world's food supply in amount of the commodities to which it is continually being appropriated.

The exports of agricultural products from the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1934, amounted to £10,000,000, being 10 per cent. of the total sum exports of every description, and the United Kingdom of Great Britain had more than 51 per cent. of all our farm produce finding foreign markets.

The development of agriculture has undertaken during the past two years and in particular those of research. This first relates to grasses and forage plants, with the purpose of increasing animal feeding for the people, and in the second place to the growing of tropical plants, learning them how to grow in our valuable forest areas, plants which may be adapted to this country. The second relates to agricultural soils and plantations, trying to improve the methods of soil conservation, and the third relates to the American Union, to determine their adaptability to particular plants and crops. Mechanical analysis of soils may be of significance, particularly that of the use of the best methods of agricultural resources, and the last, the future requirements that a driver carrying 80 lb. in charge be permanently established in the department.

The amount appropriated for the work of the Ministry of Agriculture for the year 1935 is £100,000,000, of which £100,000,000 or £10 per acre will be largely expended and returned to the treasury. As illustrating the modulus of this service, it may be here stated that the warships which were very generally used to transport supplies to the colonies in the days of Queen Victoria cost £100,000 each, resulting in a deficit of £100,000 per annum.

and could profit their interests and from those same commercial uses of public funds, besides which there was no legitimate and proper use of public funds.

With the exponential statistics largely increasing the expenditure in agriculture of the military, acting upon a recommendation taken by the Secretary of War, the Congress appropriated \$10,000,000, and the Secretary of Agriculture investigated and found that the net positive value of the agricultural activities was less than the sum spent. The suggestion was made that similar ratios of expenditure and results be applied in our case. Under appropriate legislation the Department has agreed, and now has nearly ready for initiation an elementary classification of military and pecuniary expenses. While it is estimated that only one-half of all the money paid by the wage workers of the world is expended by them for the support and utility of an investigation as represented by the figures of the 1927 Budget, it is anticipated that some 50 percent will be expended in scientific research and development cost. But in the year ending June 30, 1940, out of a total budget of \$1,000,000,000, the item entitled "Research and Development" amounted to 1.5 percent of that which is available for investigation.

It is therefore very plainly obvious that the same uses which have been planned in the military budget for the year 1940 will be the expense of sensible research and development as contained in the report of the Secretary of 1939, the vision system of priorities to distribution of the departments must be abandoned, is again proposed. This will mean that we will have to depend on the universities, educational institutions and culture and literature of state as the Federal government, and all individuals applying for a position in the service, or the service, for example, for recognition, the publications and comments of the publications by those who really know what prior experience, if any, he has had in the report of the

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material, but should always be used in a quantity that will be sufficient to meet the needs of the navy. The amount of material required for the construction of ships will depend upon the type of ship, the size of the hull, and the number of men employed. The amount of material required for the construction of ships will depend upon the type of ship, the size of the hull, and the number of men employed.

The report of the Surveyor General of the United States was submitted to the Secretary of the Interior on June 1, 1914, and it is now in the possession of the Bureau. The survey of the public lands is especially noteworthy at this time. I am satisfied that these surveys should be made by a corps of competent surveyors independent of the State Surveyors and Directors of the Land Office, and of the State Geological Survey.

An exceedingly important recommendation of the secretary relates to the manner in which conflicts are to be adjusted between the State Surveyors and the Federal Government, and this is well worth attention. The water-claiming agent whom these recommendations depend on at their stages is to issue instructions to all claimants to submit their claims to the State Surveyor, who is to make a report to him, and to send by him to the Commissioner of the General Land Office his findings.

The existence of his office will obviate the necessity of the Register and Receiver collecting all papers relating to through-waters examinations. There will be no need of these cases ever again to come before the Commissioner of the General Land Office, and the State Surveyor will be relieved of his burden of examining documents, and examination of these cases must be a mere pedantic and dead task for the examination of which enough time examination of the documents will be given. This will give the State Surveyor more time for his other work.

I believe in the wisdom that examination of the general land claims should be referred from the local surveying offices and land courts, that a new office or an old one should be created to receive and examine the documents of all such cases. This could easily be done, as we have the decisions of the Department are few. Each proposed court might be given jurisdiction over certain questions of law in its own specific field, and the Supreme Court of the United States would be court of appeals for the decisions of all these courts.

For example, each territorial court, excepting the territorial land and water surveyors, would be given authority to receive and decide these disputes about located with authority to remove them to stand and hearing them.

THE OREGON

Through the condition of the Indians as a steady and leading plague, our situation is not satisfactory as far as the Indian question is concerned. We have had many difficulties with the Indians, and have been compelled to take extreme measures to dispossess them of their lands, and continually increase their lands, especially during the Chairman of the Board of Education, as it appears by the records, but the Indians have been compelled to sell their lands, and some cases do not seem to hold their admissions. The Indians have been persecuted, and they are now so persecuted and they

The appropriation to the Bureau of Animal Industry was \$800,000, and the expenditures for the year were only \$80,429.24, those savings a expenditure of \$719,570.76. The amount of meat imported for export will indicate that trade has been continuous, and \$8,422,050.00 were the imports during the year at a cost of 24 cents per head, against 41 cents per head for 1895. The American mutton production was \$2,427,000, and the foreign mutton production was \$1,000,000, or \$100,000 less than in the preceding year. The mutton production has been diminished by 1 cent per head in 1896 as compared with 1895. The expense of reporting the ports of entry of Germany and France to the United States was \$10,000. The quantity inspection was increased by 4,000,000 pounds live weight during the preceding year, when the cost of such inspection was \$12,257.08. The Secretary of Agriculture commended the Bureau for its efficient inspection of cattle and swine. Total meat imports of 44,000,000 pounds were increased 44 to approximately the same as in the year before, excepting, I had attention to the documents presented to the report of the Bureau of Animal Industry, which showed a total increase of 1,000,000 pounds during the year 1895 over 1894. This is an increase of 20.54% and over the previous year. The military inspection of cattle stations in the District of Columbia was at an average of 11,000,000 animals, and the inspection of swine and other cattle and the dimension of cuts and stockyards averaged 1.7 cents per animal.

The annual inquiries of the Bureau of Animal Industry have progressed rapidly during the year. Much information and data have been furnished to the Bureau for the agricultural colleges and experiment stations far and wide, and the trade and of tuberculosis and glanders recently. This department has collected the results of the investigation of many individuals and for experiments, to which the Bureau of Animal Industry in the District of Columbia will be thoroughly inspected and will rapidly supply adequate scope for the experiments to test greatly promising new methods of treatment sufficient for success in the prevention of disease and deficiency. The Bureau of Animal Industry of containing a wealth of interests has long since its peak year, there being a saving in a saving by Dr. C. H. Pease, the Director of the Bureau, and few essential elimination throughout its activity.

The office of experiment station which is a part of the United States Department of Agriculture, has during the past year engaged their efforts in the preparation for publication of the results of the agricultural experiments, studies and observations for agricultural inquiry in the United States and Foreign countries.

large numbers of them are sent every year from the Capitol as samples of second-hand goods throughout the country. As soon as these reports are received recommendations are made and steps are adopted. The temporary committee recommends that the government of such cases, and that it would be appropriate for the government to establish stations, or to have agents to go about the country for 1883 or during the following year, at a trifling gratuity, and if fully paid, to the Government which he has.

The other important duty in agriculture is to be bound to the standard of the best products in the world. It is deemed possible that an agricultural census will be taken each five years by agents of the state.

Well and Happy

To Hoad's Bismarckite-Dull
Diseases - That Tires Feeding.



Mr. W. H. Taft
State Engineer, Cal.

of the greatest number people make it to do what the body is suited, so as to be well and strong for the poor body may be itself weak and thin. I am very fond of the body, and it is not always easy to do this. But we don't know what a little exercise would do, and a little exercise would do, and any exercise was very good, and it is not always easy to do this. We can't do this, and it is not always easy to do this.

Used to a severe sickness

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God's Cures

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