#### DESERET EVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 5, 1905.



given effect. The reclamation act derives much of the reclamation act derives much of its value from the fact that it tends to secure the greatest possible number of homes on the land, and to create comnomes on treeholders, in part by set-munities of freeholders, in 'part by tiement on public land, in 'part by forcing the subdivision of large private diags before they can get water in government irrigation works. The requires that no right to the use

from government interinget to the use law requires that no rigst to the use of water for land in private ownership shall be sold for a tract exceeding 160 acres to any one land owner. This provision has excited active and pow-erful hostility, but the success of the law itself depends on the wise and firm enforcement of it. We can not at-ford to substitute tenants for free-holders on the public domain. The greater part of the remaining public lands can not be irrigated. They are at present and will probably al-ways be of greater value for grazing than for any other purpose. This fact has led to the grazing homestead of 640 acres in Nebraska and to the pro-posed extension of it to other states. It is argued that a family can not be supported on 160 acres of arid grazing land. This is obviously true; but but

and. This is obviously true; but hand. This is obviously true; but reither can a family be supported on 60 acres of much of the land to which 60 acres of much of the land to which is proposed to apply the grazing mestead. To establish universally homestead. To establish universally any such arbitrary limit would be un-wise at the present time. It would probably result on the one hand in enlarging the holdings of some of the great land owners, and on the other in needless suffering and failure on the part of a very considerable proportion part of a very considerable proportion of the bona fide settlers who give faith of the bona has setupes who give faith to the implied assurance of the gov-ernment that such an area is suf-ficient. The best use of the public grazing lands requires the careful exand classification of these mination lands in order to give each settler land gh to support his family and no. While this work is being done, until the lands are settled, the enough overnment should take control of the open range, under reasonable regulasulted to local needs, following the general policy already in success ration on the forest reserves. that the present grazing

value of the open public range is scarcely more than half what it once was or what it might easily be again

under careful regulation. The forest policy of the administra-tion appears to enjoy the unbroken support of the people. The great users of timber are themselves forwarding the movement for forest preservation All organized opposition to the forest erves in the west has disappeared Since the consolidation of all govern-ment forest work in the national forest service there has been a rapid and notable gain in the usefulness of the forest reserves to the people and in public appreciation of their value. The ational parks within or adjacent to forest reserves should be transferred to the charge of the forest service also. The national government already does something in connection with the construction and maintenance of the great system of levees along the lower course of the Mississippi; in my judgment it should do much more.

### MERCHANT MARINE.

#### No. Direct Reference is Made to Question of Subsidies.

the spread of our trade in peace the defense of our flag in great and prosperous merchant marine is indispensable. We should have ships



make provision for the exhibition 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 our country for all who may visit exposition and to whom we have tendered our hospitality.

## PENSIONS.

#### **Recommends that Congress Take Care** Of Graves of Confederate Dead.

It is a matter of unmixed satisfaction once more to call attention to the exnt work of the pension bureau; for celle the veterans of the Civil war have a greater claim upon us than any other class of our citizens. To them, first of all among our people, honor is due. Seven years ago my lamented prede-cessor, President McKinley, stated that the time had come for the nation to care for the graves of the confederate dead. I recommended that the Con; gress take action towards this end. The first need is to take charge of the graves of the confederate dead who died in northern prisons.

# IMMIGRATION.

#### Proper Kind Desirable but it Should Be Distributed.

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 allen immigrants. In other words, in the single year that has just elapsed there came to this country a greater number of people than came here during the 169 years of our colonial life which in-tervened between the first landing at Jamestown and the Declaration of Independence. It is clearly shown in the report of the commissioner-general of immigration that while much of this enormous immigration is undoubtedly healthy and natural, a considerable proportion is undesirable from one reason or another; moreover, a consider-able proportion of it, probably a very large proportion, including most of the undesirable class, does not come here of its own initiative, but because of the activity of the agents of the great transportation companies. These agents are distributed throughout Europe, and by the offer of all kinds of inducements they wheedle and cajole many immi-

grants, often against their best interest, to come here. The most serious ob-stacle we have to encounter in the effort

to secure a proper regulation of the immigration to these shores arises from

desire to find out is the individual quality of the indvidual man. In my judgment, 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 immi-grants come. It will be a great deal better to have fewer immigrants, but all of the right kind, than a great number of immigrants, many of whom are ne-cessarily of the wrong kind. As far as possible we wish to limit the immigra-tion to this country to persons who pro-pose to become cilizens of this country, and we can well afford to insist upon adequate scrutiny of the character of those who are thus proposed for future citizenship. There should be an in-crease in the stringency of the laws to keep out insane, idiotic, epileptic and pauper immigrants. But this is by no means enough. Not merely the anar-chist, but every man of anarchistic ten-dencies, all violent and disorderly peo-ple, all people of bad character, the in-comment the bazy, the vicious, the dencies, all violent and disorderly peo-ple, all people of bad character, the in-competent, the lazy, the vicious, the physically unfit, defective, or degener-ate should be kept out. The stocks out of which American citizenship is to be built should be strong and healthy, sound in body, mind and character. " If it be objected that "- government agents would not always select well, the answer is that they would certainly select better than do the agents and brokers of foreign steamship companbrokers of foreign steamship compan-ies, the people who now do whatever selection is done.

## CHINESE IMMIGRANTS.

#### All Save Coolies, Skilled and Unskilled Laborers Should be Admitted.

The questions arising in connection with Chinese immigration stand by themselves. The conditions in China are themselves. The conditions in clines such that the entire Chinese coolle class, that is, the class of Chinese laborers, skilled and unskilled, legitimately come under the head of undesirable immigrants to this country, because of their numbers, the low wages for which their numbers, the low wages for which they work, and their low 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. At present their entrance is prohibit-ed by laws amply adequate to accomplish this nurrage. These laws ed by laws amply adequate to accomplish this purpose. These laws have been, are being and will be thoroughly enforced. The violations of them are so few in number as to be infinitesimal and can be entirely dis-regarded. There is no serious proposal to alter the immigration law as reto alter the immigration law as re-gards the Chinese laborer, skilled or unskilled, and there is no excuse for any man feeling or affecting to feel the slightest alarm 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 therefore ultimately to this nation itself. Chiultimately to this nation itself. Chl-nese students, business and professional men of all kinds-not only mer-chants, but bankers, doctors, manufacturers, professors, travelers and the like-should be encouraged to come here and treated on precisely the same feoting that we treat students, buskness men, travelers and the like of other nations. Our laws and treaties should be framed, not so as to put these people in the excepted class, but to state that we will admit all Chi-enese, except Chinese of the coolid class, Chinese skilled or unskilled la-borers. There would not 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 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 sug-gested. Examinations should be com-pleted at the port of departure from China. For this purpose there should be provided a more adequate consular

service in China than we now have. The appropriations, both for the of-

been regarded by administrative officers. Any attempt to carry on the great executive departments of the government without this law would inevitabl result in chaos. The civil service com-missioners are doing excellent work; and their compensation is inadequate considering the service they perform. The statement that the examinations are not practical in character is based in a misapprehension of the pract of the commission. The department are invariably consulted as to the quirements desired and as to the character of questions that knall be aske General invitations are frequently ser out to all heads of departments aski whether any changed in the scope character of examinations are requir In other words, the department scribe the requirements and the ications desired, and the civil commission co-operates securing persons with these qual tions and insuring open and in competition. In a large number iminations (as, for example, th trades positions) there are no tional requirements whatever. person who can neither read no. nay pass with a high average. cles in the service are filled with sonable expedition and the mac of the commission, which reaches ev part of the country, is the bes agency that has yet been devised to finding people with the most suit-able qualifications for the various offices to be filled. Written competitive examinations do not an ideal method for filling positions, but they do represent an immeasurabl, advance upon the "spoils" method, un der which outside politicians real make the appointments nominally mad by the executive officers, the appointeen being chosen by the politicians in ques-tion, in the great majority of cases, for reasons totally unconnected with the needs of the service or of the public. Statistics gathered by the census ba-

eau show that the tenure of office in the government service does not differ materially from that enjoyed by em-ployes of large business corporations. Heads of executive departments and nembers of the commission have called my attention to the fact that the rul requiring a filing of charges and th days' notice before an employe could separated from the service for inefficien cy, has served no good purpose what very, because that is not a matter up n which a hearing of the employe to be inefficient can be of any and in practise the rule providing fo such notice and hearing has merely re suited in keeping in a certain numbe of incompetents, because of the reluc tance of heads of departments and bu reau chiefs to go through the requir procedure. Experience has shown that this rule is wholly ineffective to any man, if a superior for imp imprope reasons wishes to remove him, and is mischievous because it sometimes serves to keep in the service incompetent men not guilty of specific wrong doing. Having these facts in view, th rule has been amended by providin that where the inefficiency or incapacit comes within the personal knowledge o the head of a department the remova may be made without notice, th sons therefor being filed and made record of the department. The abso ute right of removal rests where it dways has rested, with the head of a department; any limitation of this ab-solute right results in grave injury to the public service. The change is mere-ly one of procedure; it was much needed; and it is producing good results.

The civil service law is being energe-tically and impartially enforced, and in the large majority of cases complaints of violations of either the law or rules are discovered to be unfounded. In this respect, this law compares vary favor-ably with any other federal statute. The question of polities in the appoint-ment and retention of the men engaged in merely ministerial work has been practically eliminated in almost the en-tire field of government employment covered by the civil service law Th 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 the government. I urge upon Crongress a careful consideration of the recommendations contained in the annual report of the commission.

You like good tea, and you like the effect of it. Whose ? Whose?

#### Your groces returns your money if you don't like Schilling's lisst.

A complete revision of them is essential. Such a revision, to mee modern conditions, has been found nec essary in Germany, Austria, Sweden, and other foreign countries, and bills embodying it are pending in England and the Australian colonies. It has been and the Australian colonies. It has been urged here, and proposals for a com-mission to undertake it have, from time to time, been pressed upon the Con-gress. The inconveniences of the presaditions 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 practi-cally concerned with the operation of he copyright laws. It has secured from them suggestions as to the changes necessary; it has added from its own experience and investigations, and it has drafted a bill which embodies such of these changes and additions as, such or these enanges and additions as, after full discussion and expert criti-cism, appeared to be sound and safe. In form this bill would replace the ex-isting insufficient and inconsistent laws by one general copyright statute. It will be presented to the Congress at the coming session. It deserves prompt session. It deserves prompt consideration.

# ADULTERATED FOODS.

## Should be a Law to Regulate Inter-

#### state Commerce on Them. I recommend that a law be enacted

to regulate interstate commerce in mis-branded and adulterated foods, drinks and drugs. Such law would protect le-glimate manufacture 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.

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 accomdone if we would preserve the capital city from defacement by the smoke nuisance. Repeated prosecutions 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 imprisonment in cases of repeated violation; and by affording the remedy of njunction against the continuation of he operation of plants which are perlstent offenders. I recommend, also, in increase in the number of inspectors, whose duty it shall be to detect violations of the act.

## NATIONAL PARKS.

#### Grand Canyon of Colorado Should be Made Into One.

I call your attention to the generous act of the state of California in con-ferring upon the United States government the ownership of the Yosemite valley and the Mariposa big tree grove. There should be no delay in accepting the gift, and appropriations should made for the including thereof in t Yosemite national park, and for the care and policing of the park. Call-fornia has acted most wisely as well as with great magnanimity in the matter. There are certain mighty natural features of our land which should be pre-served in perpetuity for our children and our children's children. In my judgment the Grand Canyon of the Colorado should be made into a national park.

the western plains was the great | consist with the other pressing deshaggy-maned wild ox, the bison, com-monly known as buffalo. Small fragments of herds exist in a domesticated state here and there, a few of them in the Yellowstone. Such a herd as that on the Flathead reservation should not be allowed to go out of existence. Either on some reservation or on some forest reserve 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 robe of the

# LIFE SAVING SERVICE.

crossbred animals.

#### Members of it Should be Given Pen-

#### sions.

call your especial attention to the desirability of giving to the members of the life-saving service pensions such as are given to firemen and policemen in all our great cities. The men in the lifesaving service continually and in the most matter of fact way do deeds such as make Americans proud of thei country. They have no political influ ence; and they live in such remote places that the really heroic services they continually render receive the scantlest recognition from the public. It is unjust for a great nation like this to permit these men to become to-tally 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 30 years of hi If one of them serves so years of als 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 service of a particularly dangerous kind, and have no one to

THE INDIANS.

speak for them.

#### Wants Some Legislation to Punish the "Bootleggers."

During the year just past, the phase of the Indian question which has been most sharply brought to public attention is the larger legal significance of the Indian's induction into citizenship This has made itself manifest not only In a great access of litigation in which citizen Indian figures as a party defendant and in a more widespread disposition to levy local taxation upon his personality, but in a decision of the United States supreme court which struck away the main prop on which struck away the main prop on which has hitherto rested the government's benevolent effort to protect him against the evils of intemperance. The court holds, in effect, that when an indian be-comes, by, virtue of an allotment of land to him, a citizen of the state in which his land is situated, he passes from federal control in such mediane from federal control in such matters as this, and the acts of the Congress prohibiting the sale or gift to him of intoxicants become substantially inop-erative. It is gratifying to note that the states and municipalities of the west which have most at stake in the welfare of the Indians are taking up this sub-ject and are trying to supply, in a ject and are trying to sunn'v. in a measure at least, the abdication of its trusteeship forced upon the federal gov. rnment. Nevertheless, I would urgently press upon the attention of the Co press upon the attention of the Con-gress the question whether some amendment of the internal revenue laws might not be of aid in prosecuting those malefactors, known in the Indian country as "bootleggers," who are en-gaged at once in defrauding the United States treasury of taxes and, what is far more important, in debauching the Indians by carrying liquors filicitly int is greatly to be wished that the stat till completely under feder of New York should copy as regards Niagara what the state of California al jursdiction Among the crying present needs of has done as regards the Yo Nothing should be allowed to the Indians are more day schools sit-usted in the midst of their settlements, Yosemite. fere with the preservation of Niagara Falls in all their beauty and majesty. If the state cannot see to this then it is nore effective instruction in the indus-tries pursued on their own farms, and a more liberal extension of the field-matron service, which means the educa-tion of the indus means the educaearnestly to be wished that she should be willing to turn it over to the national tion of the Indian women in the arts of government, which should in such case (if possible, in conjunction with the home making. Until the mothers are well started in the right direction we can not reasonably expect much from the children who are soon to form an Canadian government) assume the burden and responsibility of preserving unharmed Niagara Falls; just as it should gladly assume a similar burden and re-sponsibility for the Yosemite national integral part of our American clizen-ship Moreover, the excuse continually advanced by male adult Indians for re-fusing offers of remunerative employ-ment at a distance from their homes is sponsibility for the rosenite hational 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. that they dare not leave their families too long out of their sight. One effect-ual remedy for this state of things is to employ the minds and strengthen the moral fiber of the Indian women-The boundaries of the Yellowstone na-tional park should be extended to the south and east to take in such portions of the abutting forest reservation as will enable the government to protect the end to which the work of the field matron is especially directed. I trust that the Congress will make its apropriations for Indian day schools The most characteristic animal of and field matrons as generous as may

mands upon its providenc THE PHILIPPINES.

#### **Conditions Generally Are Found to be** Satisfactory.

During the last year the Philippine islands have been slowly recovering from the series of disasters which, since American occupation, have greatly reduced the amount of agricultural products below what was produced in Spanish times. The war, the rinder-pest, the locusts, the drought, and the pest, the locusts, the drought, and the cholera have been united as causes to prevent the return of prosperity much needed in the Islands. The most serious is the destruction by the rinder-pest of more than 75 per cent of the draft cattle, because it will take sev-cial years of breeding to restore the processor number of these indiscussions. necessary number of these indispensable aids to agriculture. The commission attempted to supply by purchase from adjoining countries the needed cattle, but the experimenta made unsuccessful. Most of the cat-tie imported were unable to withstand the change of climate and the rigors of the voyage and died from other diseases than rinderpest.

The income of the Philippine gov ernment has necessarily been reduced by reason of the business and agricultural depression in the business and agricul-tural depression in the islands, and the government has been obliged to exer-cise great economy, to cut down its ex-penses, to reduce salaries, and in every way to avoid a deficit. It has adopted an internal avoid a deficit. It has every way to avoid a deficit. It has adopted an internal-revenue law, im-posing taxes on cigars, cigarettes and distilled liquors and abolishing the old Spanish industrial taxes. The law has not operated, as smoothly as was hoped, and although its principle is undoubtedly correct, it may need amendments for the purpose of reconciling the people to its provisions. The income derived from it has partly made up for the reduction in customs evenue.

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 deservng public servants. Improvements of harbors, roads and

Improvements of harbors, roads and bridges continue, although the cutting down of the revenue forbids the ex-penditure of any great amount from current income for these purposes. Steps are being taken, by advertise-ment for competitive bids, to secure the construction and maintenance of 1,000 miles of railways by private cor-poration under the recent enabling leg-lation of the Compress. The transfer lation of the Congress. The transfe of the friar lands, in acordance 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 settlement in a special proceeding in the supreme court of contro-versies over the possession and title of church buildings and rectories arising between the Roman Catholic church and schismatics claiming under ancient municipalities. Negotia-tions and hearings for the settlement of the amount due to the Roman Catholics church for rent and occupation of churches and rectories by the army of the United States are in progress, and it is hoped a satisfactory conclu-sion may be submitted to the Congress before the end of the session. Tranquility has existed during the

past year throughout the archipelago, except in the province of Cavite, the province of Batangas, and the pro-vince of Samar, and in the island of Jolo among the Moros. The Jolo disturbance was put to end to by several sharp and short engagements, and now peace prevails in the Moro pro-vince. Cavite, the mother of ladrones in the Spanish times, is so permeated with the traditional sympathy of the people of ladronism as to make it difpeople of ladronism as to make it dif-ficult to stamp out the disease. Batan-gas was only disturbed by reason of the fugitive ladrones from Cavite. Samar was thrown into disturbance by the

vey our goods to neutral markets, and in case of need to re-enforce our battle line. It can not but be a source of regret and uneasiness to us that th lines of communication with our sister republics of South America should be chiefly under foreign control. It is not a good thing that American merchants nd manufacturers should have to send their goods and leiters to South Amer-ica via Europe if they wish security and dispatch. Even on the Pacific, where our ships have held their own better than on the Atlantic, our merthe flag is now threatened through liberal aid bestowed by other governments on their own steam lines. I ask your earnest consideration of the report with which the merchant marine commission has followed its long and careful inquiry.



#### **Tercentennial Celebration Most Heart**ily Recommended to Congress.

l again heartily recommend to your favorable consideration the tercenten-tential celebration of the settlement at Jamestown, Virginia. Appreciating the desirability of this commemoration, the Congress passed an act, March 3, 1905, authorizing in the year 1907, on and hear the waters of Hampton Roads, in hear the waters of Hampton Roads, in the state of Virginia, an international naval, marine, and military celebration in honor of this event. By the authority vested in me by this act. I have made proclamation of said celebration, and have issued, in conformity with its in-structons, invitations to all the natons of the earth to partelpate, by sending their naval vessels and such military or-sanizations as may be practicable. This sanizations as may be practicable. This celebration would fail of its full purpose melss it were enduring in its results and commensurate with the importance of the event to be celebrated, the event from which our nation dates its birth. I carnestly hope that this celebration, already indorsed by the Congress of the United States, and by the legislatures of 18 states since the action of the Congress, will receive such additional ald at your hands as will make it worthy of the great event it is intended to celebrate, and thereby enable the government of the United States to

# **TWO HOSPITALS**

Two more cases of Bright's Disease that recovered after the treatment in hospi-tals had failed and life was despaired of. One is John H. Gyselaar, the well known merchant of Eureka, Cal. He was in the Lane Hospital in San Francisco for three months. Was so swollen with dropsy he had to be tapped every ten days. He was steadily sinking when his family took him home and put him on Fulton's Renal Compound for Bright's Disease. The tappings ceased and he began to mend, and is now perfectly well. Everybody in Eureka knows of his mirac-ulous escepe. ly national significance; such a confer-once could among other things enter at length into the methods for securing a thorough inspection of would-be immi grants at the ports from which they de stre to embark before permitting them to embark. to embark. In dealing with this question it is un-wise to depart from the old American tradition and to discriminate for or against any man who desires to come here and become a citizen, save on the

Everybody in Eureka knows of his mirac-ulous escape. Another case is that of Mr. T. J. Mulloy of 2316 Bryant St. San Francisco. A few months ago he was in the U. S. Marine Hospital in that city and was so low with Bright's Disease that his sister. Mrs. French, was advised by the physician in charge that a final end was inevitable and close at hand. She took him home and close at hand. She took him home and close at hand. He recovered and five months later returned to his employment. Write either of the above if you question this.

Mis. Bright's Dissease and Diabetes are urable in \$7 per cent of all cases by Ulton's Compounds. Send for literature no. J. Fulton Co., 400 Washington Street, an Francisco, F. J. Hill Drug Co., Agts., all Lake City.

an Francisco, F. J. Hill Drug Co., Agts., alt Lake City. When to suspect Bright's Disease-reatnes or loss of weight, puffy ankles, ands or eyellds; dropsy; Kidney trouble fter the third month; urine may show ediment; failing vision; drowsiness; one r more of these.

fices of the consuls and for the office forces in the consulates, should be inreased. steamship lines who have no interest As a people we have talked much of the open door in China, and we expect whatever in the matter save to increase the returns on their capital by carrying and quite rightly intend to insist upon,

masses of immigrants hither in the steerage quarters of their ships. As I said in my last message to the Congress, we can not 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 immi-grants allowed to come in any one year to New York and other northern cities, while leaving unlimited the number allowed to come to the south: always provided, however, that a stricter effort is made to see that only immigrants of the right kind come to our country anywhere. In actual practise it has proved so difficult to enforce the immi-gration laws where long stretches of

forced by sufficient penalties, to com-pel steamship companies engaged in the passenger business to observe in good faith the law which forbids them to en-courage or solicit immigration to the

United States. Moreover, there should be a sharp limitation imposed upon al

vessels coming to our ports as to the number of immigrants in ratio to the tonnage which each vessel can carry. This ratio should be high enough to in-sure the coming hither of as good a

class of aliens as possible. Provision should be made for the surer punish-ment of those who induce aliens to come

to this country under promise or as surance of employment. It should be

point of such a character as to bid fair

to add value to the community he should be heartily welcomed. We can

ustice being shown us by the Chinese But we can not expect to receive equity unless we do equity. We can not 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 of to iconordize the in such numbers as to jeopardize the well-being of the Chinese population; and as, mutatis mutandis, these were the conditions with which Chinese im frontier marked by an imaginary line alone intervene between us and our neighbors that I recommend that no im-

migration actually brought this people face to face, we had and have a per-fect 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 ex ists 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 ex-pect similar treatment to be accorded to our own people of similar rank who go to China. Much trouble has come migrants be allowed to come in from Canada and Mexico, save natives of the during the past summer from the or-ganized boycott against American goods which has been started in China. The main factor in producing this boy-cott has been the two countries themselves. As much as possible should be done to distribute the iminigrants upon the land and keep them away from the congested tene-ment-house districts of the great cities. cont has been the resentment felt by the students and business people of China, by all the Chinese leaders, against the harshness of our law to-ward educated Chinamen of the pro-fersional and business descent But distribution is a palliative, not a cure. The prime need is to keep out al immigrants who will not make good fessional and business classes. American citizens. The laws now ex-ising for the exclusion of undesirable immigrants should be strengthened Adequate means should be adopted, ea-

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

# THE CIVIL SERVICE.

#### The Law Works Well and is Being Impartially Enforced.

The civil service law has been on the statute books for 22 years. Every president and a vast majority of heads of departments who have been in office during that period have favored a gradual extension of the merit system. The more thoroughly its principles have been understood, the greater has been the favor with which the law has

# made possible to inflict a sufficiently heavy penalty on any employer violat-ing this law to deter him from taking the risk. It seems to me wise that there should be an international conference held to deal with this question of im-migration, which has more than a mere-CHILDREN BUILT

# The Certain Way to Grow Healthy, Sturdy Children is by Intelli-gent Feeding.

An Iowa mother tells of the naturally correct instinct of her 5-year-old boy. She says he thinks there is nothing equal to Grape-Nuts for breakfast. "When he was a little baby he was puny and pale, and to find the right food to properly powerich him food to properly nourish him was a difficult problem. When he got to be about 12 months old we commenced usground of that man's fitness for citi-zenship. It is our right and duty to about 12 months old we commenced us-ing Grape-Nuts food in our family and I began feeding him a little moistened with milk. We all liked Grape-Nuts, but he liked it especially well. "It agreed with him. He began to grow plump and rosy, and for years he has scarcely eaten a breakfast without a dish of Grane-Nuts and he would zenship. It is our right and duty to consider his moral and social quali-ty. His standard of living should be such that he will not, by pressure of competition, lower the standard of living of our own wage-workers; for it must ever be a prime object of our leg-islation to keep high their standard of living. If the man who seeks to come here is from the moral and social stand-point of such a character as to bid fair

has scarcely eaten a breakfast without a dish of Grape-Nuts, and he usually eats nothing else. He wants it and will take no substitute. He has never been sick and today is a remarkably robust child with a fine nuscular de-velopment, and a quick, active brain-by far the healthlest and strongest, even the healthlest and strongest, even the is the youngest, of my five children.

should be heartily welcomed. We can not afford to pay heed to whether he is of one creed or another, of one nation or another. We can not afford to con-sider whether he is Catholic or Protes-tant, Jew or Gentlic; whether he is English or Irishman, Frenchman or German, Japanese, Italian, Scandina-cion, Slav, or Magyar. What we should

COPYRIGHT LAWS. They Are Urgently in Need of Re-

#### vision.

Our copyright laws urgently need re-rision. They are imperfect in definition. confused and inconsistent in expression; they omit provision for many ar-ticles which, under modern reproductive processes, are entitled to protec-tion ; they impose hardships upon the copyright proprietor which are not es-sential to the fair protection of the public; they are difficult for the courts to interpret and impossible for the opyright office to administer with satisfaction to the public. Attempts to im-prove them by amendment have been frequent, no less than 12 acts for the purpose having been passed since the revised statutes. To perfect them by the elk on their winter range. further amendment seems impractica-

uneducated and partly savage peoples. living in the mountains, who, having been given by the municipal code more power than they were able to exercise discreetly, elected municipal officers who abused their trusts, compelled the people raising bemp to sell it at a much less price than it was worth, and by their abuses drove their people into re-sistance to constituted authority. Ca-vite and Samar are instances of reposing too much confidence in the self-governing power of a people. The disturbances have all now been sup-pressed, and it is hoped that with these lessons local governments can be formed which will secure quiet and peace to the deserving inhabitants. The incident is another proof of the fact that if there has been any error as regards giving self-government in the Philippines it has been in the di-rection of giving it too quickly, not too slowly. A year from next April the first legislative assembly for the isl-ands will be held. On the sanity and self-restraint of this body much will

(Continued on page 6.)

