

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

(Continued from page eight)

body of our citizens possess. The pen-
sion bureau has never in its history
been managed in a more satisfactory
manner than is now the case.

INDIANS.

Their Progress Towards Civiliza-
tion is Fair.

The progress of the Indians toward
civilization, though not rapid, is per-
haps all that could be hoped for in view
of the circumstances. Within the past
year many tribes have shown, in a
degree greater than ever before, their
appreciation of the necessity of work,
and the changed attitude is in part due
to the policy recently pursued of re-
ducing the amount of subsistence to the
Indians, and thus forcing them, through
necessity, to work for a livelihood.
The policy, though severe, is a
good one, but it is to be exercised with
judgment and with a full un-
derstanding of the conditions which
exist in each community for which it
is intended. On or near the Indian
reservations there is usually very little
employment for labor, and if the Indians
are to earn their living and when work
can not be furnished from outside
(which is always preferable), then it
must be furnished by the government.
The instruction of this kind would
be a few years later in the forming of
habits of regular industry, which would
render the Indian a producer and would
effect a great reduction in the cost of
his maintenance.

CAUSE OF SLOW ADVANCE.

It is commonly agreed that the slow
advance of the Indians is due to the
unsatisfactory character of the men ap-
pointed to take immediate charge of
them, and to some extent this is true.
While the standard of the employees in
the Indian service shows great improve-
ment over that of bygone years, and
while actual corruption or flagrant dis-
honesty is now the rare exception, it is
nevertheless the fact that the salaries
paid Indian agents are not large
enough to attract the best men to that
field of work. To achieve satisfactory
results the official in charge of an In-
dian tribe should possess the high qual-
ifications which are required in the
manager of a large business, but only
in exceptional cases is it possible to
secure men of such a type for these po-
sitions. Much better service, how-
ever, might be obtained from those now
holding the places were it practicable to
get out of them the best that is in
them, and this should be done by bring-
ing them constantly into closer touch
with their superior officers. An agent
who has been content to draw his salary,
giving in return the least possible
equivalent in effort and service, may,
by proper treatment by suggestion and
encouragement, or persistent urging, be
stimulated to greater effort and induced
to take a more active personal interest
in his work.

INDIAN AGENTS.

Under existing conditions an Indian
agent in the distant west may be wholly
out of touch with the office of the In-
dian bureau. He may very well feel
that no one takes a personal interest
in him or his efforts. Certain routine
duties in the way of reports and ac-
counts are required of him, but there
is no one with whom he may intelli-
gently consult on matters vital to his
work except after long delay. Such
a man would be greatly encouraged and
aided by personal contact with some
one whose interest in Indian affairs
and whose authority in the Indian
bureau were greater than his own, and
such contact would be certain to
arouse and constantly increase the in-
terest he takes in his work.

AN OBSTACLE TO PROGRESS.

The distance which separates the
agents-the workers in the field—from
the Indian office in Washington is a
real obstacle to Indian progress.
Whatever shall more closely unite these
branches of the Indian service, and
enable them to co-operate more
harmoniously and more effectively, will
be for the increased efficiency of the work
and the betterment of the Indian race
whose improvement the Indian bureau
was established. The appointment of
a field assistant to the commissioner
of Indian affairs would be certain to
bring this good end. Such an official,
representative of the regular energy and
deep interest in the work, would be a
most efficient factor in bringing into
closer relationship and a more direct
union of effort the bureau in Washing-
ton and its agents in the field, and with
the cooperation of its branches thus
secured the Indian bureau would, in
measure fuller than ever before, lift
up the savage toward that self-help
and self-reliance which constitute the
man.

JAMESTOWN TRICENTENNIAL.

Celebration Commended to Con-
gress for Consideration.

In 1907 there will be held at Hampton
Roads the tricentennial celebration of
the settlement of Jamestown, Virginia,
with which the history of what has now
become the United States really begins.
It is an event of historic significance,
and it is to your favorable consid-
eration. It is an event of historic
significance, in which the people of the
United States should feel, and should
show, great and general interest.

POSTAL SERVICE.

Service Better and Financial
Condition Satisfactory.

In the postoffice department the ser-
vice has improved in efficiency, and
creditors as to revenue and expendi-
ture continue satisfactory. The in-
crease of revenue during the year was
\$1,151,150, or 9.9 per cent, the total
receipts amounting to \$14,332,-
634. The expenditures were \$12,522,-
721,176, an increase of about 9 per
cent over the previous year, being thus
\$1,799,458 in excess of the current
revenue. Included in these expendi-
tures was a total appropriation of \$12,-
566,673 for the continuation and ex-
tension of the rural free delivery serv-
ice, which was an increase of \$4,902,237.35
over the amount expended for this pur-
pose in the preceding fiscal year. Large
results attended in extending the
free distribution of mail to the resi-
dents of rural districts have justified
the wisdom of the outlay. Statistics
brought down to the 1st of October,
1904, show that on this date there were
57,138 rural routes established, serving
approximately 12,000,000 of people in

"It is easy to
give advice."How about
yourself?"

FREE TEA SELECTED WISDOM

The pure, good tea, sold in
packages only.

M. J. Brandenstein & Co.
Importers,
San Francisco.

Hard on Mother.

Some Salt Lake City Mothers
Know Well How Hard It Is.

A mother's cares are never light, and
it's no wonder. Backache and other
kidney ills increase her daily burdens.
There is one sure way to make the
burden lighter. Let a Salt Lake City
mother show you how.

Mrs. James N. Haverly, wife of
James N. Haverly, carpenter, residing
at 442 North 2nd West, says: "My little
daughter, six years of age had weak
kidneys, from which she has suffered
ever since she was an infant. Her
trouble was non-retention of the kidney
secretions. I employed doctors and
used many advertised remedies, but
nothing did her any good until I ob-
tained Doan's Kidney Pills at the F.
J. Hill Drug Co. These pills have
helped her so much, which is great re-
lief to the child, that I am very grate-
ful for having my attention called to
them. I can really recommend Doan's
Kidney Pills to mothers having children
with weak kidneys and you are at
liberty to refer to me regarding them."

For sale by all dealers. Price 20
cents. Foster-Milburn Co., Buffalo, N.
Y., sole agents for the United States.

Remember the name—Doan's—and
take no substitute.

rural districts remote from postoffices,
and that there were pending at that
time 3,859 petitions for the establish-
ment of new rural routes. Unquestionably
some part of the general increase in
receipts is due to the increased postal
facilities which the rural service has
afforded. The revenues have also been
aided greatly by amendments in the
classification of mail matter, and the
curtailment of abuses of the second
class mailing privilege. The average
increase in the volume of mail matter
for the period beginning with 1902 and
ending June, 1905 (that portion of 1905
being estimated), is 40.47 per cent, as
compared with 25.46 per cent for the
period immediately preceding that.

CONSULAR SYSTEM.

Needs Improvement in Several
Respects.

Our consular system needs improve-
ment. Salaries should be substituted
for fees, and the proper classification,
grading, and transfer of consular offi-
cers should be provided. I am not pre-
pared to say that a competitive system
of examinations for appointment would
work well, but by law it should be pro-
vided that consuls should be familiar
with the languages of the people they
apply, with the French, German, or
Spanish languages, and should possess
acquaintance with the resources of the
United States.

NAT'L ART GALLERY.

Collection of Objects Should be
Designated as Such.

The collection of objects of art con-
templated in section 558 of the revised
statutes should be designated and es-
tablished as a national gallery of art;
and the Smithsonian institution should
be authorized to accept any additions
to said collection which may be received
by gift, bequest, or devise.

NAT'L QUARANTINE LAW.

It is Highly Desirable that One
Should be Enacted.

It is desirable to enact a proper na-
tional quarantine law. It is most un-
desirable that a state should on its own
initiative enforce quarantine regula-
tions which are in effect a restriction
upon interstate and international com-
merce. The question should properly
be assumed by the government alone.
The surgeon-general of the national
public health and marine hospital ser-
vice has repeatedly and convincingly
set forth the need of such legislation.

GOVERNMENT PUBLICATIONS.

Majority of Them Serve No Use-
ful Purpose.

I call your attention to the great ex-
travagance in printing and binding
government publications, and especially
to the fact that altogether too many of
these publications are printed. There
is a constant tendency to increase their
number and their volume. It is an un-
derstatement to say that no appreciable
harm would be caused by, and substan-
tial benefit would accrue from, decreas-
ing the amount of printing now done by
at least one-half. Probably the great
majority of the government reports and
the like now printed are never read
at all, and furthermore the printing of
much of the material contained in many
of the remaining ones serves no useful
purpose whatever.

CURRENCY QUESTION.

Silver Should be Made Redeem-
able in Gold.

The attention of the Congress should
be given to the currency question, and
that the standing committees on the
matter in the two houses charged with
the duty, take up the matter of our
currency and see whether it is not pos-
sible to secure an agreement in the
business world for bettering the sys-
tem. The committees should consider
the question of the retirement of the
greenbacks and the problem of secur-
ing in our currency such elasticity as is
consistent with safety. Every silver
dollar should be made by law redeem-
able in gold at the option of the hold-
er.

MERCHANT MARINE.

Encouragement of It Commended
To Congress

I especially commend to your im-
mediate attention the encouragement of
our merchant marine by appropriate
legislation.

ORIENTAL MARKETS.

Are of Growing Importance for
American Exports.

The growing importance of the orien-
tal as a field for American exports drew
from my predecessor, President McKin-
ley, an urgent request for its special
consideration by the Congress. In his
message of 1898 he stated:

McKINLEY'S VIEWS QUOTED.

"In this relation, as showing the pec-
uliar volume and value of our trade
with China and the peculiarly favor-
able conditions which exist for their
expansion in the normal course of trade,
I refer to the communication addressed
to the speaker of the house of repre-
sentatives by the secretary of the treas-
ury on the 14th of last June, with its
accompanying letter of the secretary of
state, recommending an appropriation
for a commission to study the indus-
trial and commercial conditions in the
Chinese empire and to report as to the
opportunities for and the obstacles to the
development of markets in China for
the raw products and manufactures of
the United States. Action was not
taken thereon during the last session.
I cordially urge that the recommen-
dation receive at your hands the consid-

deration which its importance and timeli-
ness merit."

AGAIN QUOTED.

In his annual message of 1899 he
again called attention to this recom-
mendation, quoting it, and stated fur-
ther:
"I now renew this recommendation,
as the importance of the subject has
steadily grown since it was first sub-
mitted to you, and no time should be
lost in studying for ourselves the re-
sources of this great field for Ameri-
can trade and enterprise."

INFORMATION NEEDED.

The importance of securing proper in-
formation data within view for the
enlargement of our trade with Asia
is undiminished. Our consular repre-
sentatives in China have strongly urged
a place for permanent display of Ameri-
can products in some prominent trade
center of that empire, under govern-
ment control and management, as an
effective means of advancing our ex-
port trade therein. I call the attention
of the Congress to the desirability of car-
rying out these suggestions.

IMMIGRATION.

Birthplace Not Essential to Good
Citizenship.

In dealing with the questions of im-
migration and naturalization, it is im-
dispensable to keep certain facts ever
before the minds of those who share in
enacting the laws. First and foremost,
let us remember that the question of
being a good American has nothing
whatever to do with the man's birth-
place any more than it has to do with
his creed. In every generation from
the time this government was founded
men of foreign birth have stood in the
very forefront of good citizenship, and
that not merely in one but in every
field of American activity; while to try
to draw a distinction between the man
whose parents came to this country and
the man whose ancestors came to it
several generations back is a mere ab-
surdity. Good Americanism is a mat-
ter of heart, of conscience, of lofty
aspiration, of sound common sense, but
not of birthplace or of creed. The medal
of honor, the highest prize to be won
by those who serve in the army and the
navy of the United States, is bestowed
upon men born here, and it also decorates
men born in Great Britain and Ireland,
in Germany, in Scandinavia, in France,
and doubtless in other countries also.
In the field of statesmanship, in the
field of business, in the field of phil-
anthropic endeavor, equally true that
among the men of whom we are most
proud as Americans no distinction whatever
can be drawn between those who them-
selves or whose parents came over in
sailing ship or steamship, and those whose
ancestors stepped ashore into the wooded wilder-
ness at Plymouth or at the mouth of
the Hudson, the Delaware, or the
James nearly three centuries ago. No
fellow citizen of ours is entitled to any
peculiar regard because of the fact that
he worships his Maker, or because of
the birthplace of himself or his
parents, nor should he be in any
way discriminated against, therefore,
each must stand on his birth as a man
and each is entitled to be judged solely
thereby.

GOOD IMMIGRANTS WELCOME.

There is no danger of having too
many immigrants of the right kind. It
makes no difference from what country
they come. If they are sound in body
and in mind, and above all, if they are
of good character, so that we can rest
assured that their children and grand-
children will be worthy fellow citizens,
then our children and grandchildren, then
we should welcome them with cordial
hospitality.

STANDARD OF CITIZENSHIP.

But the citizenship of this country
should not be debased. It is vital that
we should keep high the standard of
well-being among our wage-workers,
and therefore we should not admit
masses of men whose standards of liv-
ing and whose personal customs and
habits are such as to tend to lower
the level of the American wage-work-
er; and above all we should not admit
any man of an unworthy type, any man
concerning whom we can say that he
will himself be a bad citizen, or that
his children and grandchildren will de-
tract from instead of adding to the sum
of the good citizenship of the country.
Similarly we should take the greatest
care about naturalization. Fraudulent
naturalization, the naturalization of
improper persons, is a curse to our
government, and it is the saddest of
every honest voter, wherever born, to see
that no fraud in connection with natu-
ralization is permitted.

FRAUDULENT NATURALIZATION.

In the past year the cases of false,
fraudulent, and improper naturaliza-
tion of aliens coming to the attention
of the executive branches of the gov-
ernment have increased to an alarming
degree. Extensive sales of forged cer-
tificates of naturalization have been
discovered, as well as many cases of
naturalization secured by perjury and
fraud; and in addition, instances have
accumulated showing that many courts
issue certificates of naturalization care-
lessly and upon insufficient evidence.

LACK OF UNIFORMITY.

Under the Constitution it is in the
power of the Congress to establish a
uniform rule of naturalization, and
numerous laws have from time to time
been enacted for that purpose, which
have been supplemented in a few states
by state laws having special applica-
tion. The federal statutes permit
naturalization by any court of record
in the United States having common-
law jurisdiction and a seal and clerk,
except the police court of the District
of Columbia, and nearly all these
courts exercise this important function.
It results that where so many courts
of such varying grades have jurisdiction,
there is lack of uniformity in the rules
applied in conferring naturalization.
Some courts are strict and others lax.
An alien who may secure naturaliza-
tion in one place might be denied it in
another, and the intent of the consti-
tutional provision is in fact defeated.
Furthermore, the certificates of natu-
ralization issued by the courts differ
widely in wording and appearance, and
when they are brought into use in for-
eign countries, are frequently subject
to suspicion.

NATURALIZATION LAWS.

There Should be a Comprehen-
sive Revision of Them.

There should be a comprehensive re-
vision of the naturalization laws. The
courts having power to naturalize
should be definitely named by national

Asthma Can Be Cured

The statement of Mr. J. F. Homan, 20
E. Adams St., Chicago, proves that the
worst cases of Asthma in the world are
not only relieved, but are readily cured
by Dr. Schiffmann's Asthma Cure. He
says: "Asthma kept me in terrible mis-
ery for ten years until I used your
Asthma Cure. After the first trial I was
a changed man. I went to sleep that
night and awoke next day much relieved,
and I have gotten entirely over the Asthma.
It is now nine years since I was
cured."

Sold by all druggists at 50c and \$1.00.
Send 2c stamp to Dr. R. Schiffmann, Box
804 St. Paul, Minn., for a free trial
package.

CALIFORNIA
WHEAT FLOUR

Flaked Wheat Food
For Breakfast
and Dessert
Cooks in two minutes
Absolutely free
from all impurities.

Valuable coupon in every package. See
catalogue of premium at your grocer,
or we will mail one free on request.

Pacific Cereal Association
San Francisco

CITIZENSHIP.

authority; the testimony upon which
naturalization may be conferred should
be definitely prescribed; publication of
impending naturalization applications
should be required in advance of their
hearing in court; the form and word-
ing of all certificates issued should be
uniform throughout the country, and
the courts should be required to make
returns to the secretary of state at
stated periods of all naturalizations
conferred.

OF CITIZENSHIP.

Question of Expiration is Dis-
cussed.

Not only are the laws relating to
naturalization now defective, but those
relating to citizenship of the United
States ought also to be made the sub-
ject of scientific inquiry with a view to
probable further legislation. By what
acts expatriation may be assumed to
have been accomplished, how long an
American citizen may remain abroad and
receive the protection of our pass-
port, whether any degree of protection
should be extended to one who has
made the declaration of intention to
become a citizen of the United States
but has not yet taken the oath, and
questions of serious import, involving
personal rights and often producing
friction between this government and
foreign governments. Yet upon these
questions our laws are silent. I recom-
mend that an examination be made
into the subject of citizenship, ex-
patriation, and protection of Americans
abroad, with a view to appropriate leg-
islation.

PURITY OF ELECTIONS.

Law Against Corruption in Fed-
eral Ones Recommended.

The power of the government to pro-
tect the integrity of the elections of its
own officials is inherent and has been
recognized and affirmed by repeated
declarations of the supreme court.
There is no enemy of free government
more dangerous and none so insidious
as the corruption of the electorate. No
one defends or excuses corruption, and
it would seem to follow that none
would oppose vigorous measures to
eradicate it. I recommend the enact-
ment of a law directed against bribery
and corruption in federal elections. The
details of such a law may be safely left
to the wise discretion of the Congress,
but it should go as far as under the
Constitution it is possible to go, and
should include severe penalties against
him who gives or receives a bribe in-
tended to influence his act or opinion
as an elector; and provisions for the
publication not only of the expendi-
tures for nominations and elections of
all candidates but also of all contribu-
tions received and expenditures made
by political committees.

THE LAW'S DELAY.

There Should be Legislation to
Prevent It.

No subject is better worthy the at-
tention of the Congress than that por-
tion of the report of the attorney-gen-
eral dealing with the long delays and
the great obstruction to justice experi-
enced in the cases of Beavers, Green
and Gaylor, and Benson. Were these
isolated and special cases, I should not
bother your attention to them; but the
difficulties encountered as regards
these men who have been indicted for
criminal practices are not exceptional;
they are precisely similar in kind to
what occurs again and again in the
case of criminals who have sufficient
power to evade them in some way, and
stage of a system of procedure which
has grown up in the federal courts and
which amounts in effect to making the
law easy of enforcement against the
man who has no money, and difficult of
enforcement against the possessor of
times securing immunity, as regards
the man who has money. In criminal
cases the writ of the United States
should run throughout its borders. The
wheels of justice should not be clogged,
as they have been clogged in the cases
above mentioned, where it has proved
absolutely impossible to bring the ac-
cused to the place appointed by the
Constitution for his trial. Of recent
years there has been grave and in-
creasing complaint of the difficulty of
bringing to justice persons committing
crimes of criminality, instead of being
against one person in the republic, is
against all persons in the republic, be-
cause it is against the republic itself.
Under any circumstance and from the
very nature of the case it is often ex-
ceedingly difficult to secure proper
punishment of those who have been
guilty of wrongdoing against the
government. By the time the
offender can be brought
into court the popular wrath against
him has generally subsided, and there
is in most instances very slight danger
indeed of any prejudice existing in the
minds of the jury against him. At
present the interests of the innocent
man are amply safeguarded; but the
interests of the honest administration
that is the interests of the people, are
not recognized as they should be. No
subject better warrants the attention of
the Congress. Indeed, no subject better
warrants the attention of the bench and
the bar throughout the United States.

ALASKA.

It Should Receive Reasonable Aid
From the Government.

Alaska, like all our territorial acqui-
sitions, has proved resourceful beyond
the expectations of those who made
the purchase. It has become the home
of many hardy, industrious, and
thrifty American citizens. Towns of a per-
manent character have been built. The
extent of its wealth in minerals, tim-
ber, fisheries, and agriculture, while
great, is probably not comprehended
yet in any just measure by our people.
We know, however, that from a very
small beginning its products have
grown until they are a steady and ma-
jor contribution to the wealth of the
nation. Owing to the immensity of
Alaska and its location in the far north,
it is a difficult matter to provide many
things essential to its growth and to
the happiness and comfort of its peo-
ple by private enterprise alone. It
should, therefore, receive reason-
able aid from the government. The gov-
ernment has already done excellent
work for Alaska in laying cables and
building telegraph lines. This work
has been done in the most economical

and efficient way by the signal corps of
the army.

PRESENT LAWS OUTGROWN.

In some respects it has outgrown its
present laws, while in others these laws
have been found to be inadequate. In
order to obtain information upon which
I could rely I caused an official of the
department of justice, in whose judg-
ment I have confidence, to visit Alaska
during the past summer for the pur-
pose of ascertaining how government is
administered there and what legisla-
tion is actually needed at present. A
statement of the conditions found to ex-
ist, together with some recommenda-
tions and the reasons therefor, in which
I strongly concur, will be found in the
annual report of the attorney-general.
In some instances I feel that the legisla-
tion suggested is so imperatively
needed that I am moved briefly to em-
phasize the attorney-general's propos-
als.

GOVERNOR'S DUTIES LIGHT.

Under the code of Alaska as it now
stands many purely administrative
powers and duties including by far the
most important, devolve upon the dis-
trict judges or upon the clerks of the
district court acting under the direction
of the judges, while the governor, upon
whom these powers and duties should
logically fall, has nothing specific to
do except to make annual reports, to
issue Thanksgiving day proclamations,
and appoint Indian policemen and no-
taries public. I believe it essential to
good government in Alaska, and
therefore recommend, that the Con-
gress divest the district judges and
the clerks of their courts of the
administrative or executive func-
tions that they now exercise, and
cost them upon the governor. This
would not be an innovation. It would
simply conform the government of
Alaska to fundamental principles, mak-
ing the governorship a real instead of
a merely nominal office, and leaving
the judges free to give their entire at-
tention to their judicial duties and at
the same time removing them from a
great deal of the strife that now em-
barrasses the judicial office in Alaska.

SOME RECOMMENDATIONS.

I also recommend that the salaries
of the district judges and district attor-
neys in Alaska be increased so as to
be on a par with those received by
corresponding officers in the United
States after deducting the difference in
the cost of living; that the district at-
torneys should be prohibited from en-
gaging in private practice; that United
states commissioners be appointed by
the governor of the territory instead of
by the district judges, and that a fixed
salary be provided for them to take
the place of the discredited "fee sys-
tem," which should be abolished in an
office; that a mounted constabulary be
created to police the territory outside
the limits of incorporated towns—a vast
section now wholly without police pro-
tection; and that some provision be
made to at least lessen the oppressive
delays and costs that now attend the
protection of the attorney-general, the
district court of Alaska. There should be
a division of the existing judicial dis-
tricts, and an increase in the number
of judges.

SHOULD HAVE A DELEGATE.

Alaska should have a delegate in the
Congress. Where possible, the Con-
gress should aid in the construction of
needed wagon roads. Additional light-
house should be provided. In my
judgment, it is especially important
to aid in such manner as seems most
and feasible in the construction of a
trunk line of railway to connect the
Gulf of Alaska with the Yukon river
through American territory. This
would be most beneficial to the devel-
opment of the resources of the territory,
and to the comfort and welfare of its
people.

SALMON HATCHERIES.

Salmon hatcheries should be estab-
lished in many different streams, so as
to secure the preservation of this valu-
able food fish. Salmon fisheries and
canneries should be prohibited on cer-
tain of the rivers where the mass of
those Indians dwell who live almost ex-
clusively on fish.

NATIVES ARE KINDLY.

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

NEEDS OF THESE PEOPLE.

The needs of these people are:
The abolition of the present fee sys-
tem, whereby the native is degraded,
imposed upon, and taught the injustice
of law.
The establishment of hospitals at cen-
tral points, so that contagious dis-
eases that are brought to them con-
tinually by incoming whites may be
located and the waters, and the mass of
epidemic, to spread death and destitution
over great areas.

EDUCATION FOR THEM.

The development of the educational
system in the form of practical train-
ing in such industries as will assure the
Indians self support under the changed
conditions in which they will have to
live.

GOVERNOR'S DUTIES.

The duties of the office of the gover-
nor should be extended to include the
supervision of Indian affairs, with ne-
cessary assistants in different districts.
He should be provided with the means
and the power to protect and advise
the native people, to furnish medical
treatment in times of epidemics, and to
extend material relief in periods of
famine and extreme destitution.

PROPERTY RIGHTS.

The Alaskan natives should be given
the right to acquire, hold, and dispose
of property upon the same conditions
as given other inhabitants; and the
privilege of citizenship should be given
to such as may be able to meet certain
definite requirements.

HAWAII.

Governor Should Have Power to
Remove Officials.

In Hawaii Congress should give the
governor power to remove all the offi-
cials appointed under him. The harbor
(Continued on page 10.)

RICH OR POOR—YOU NEED TEETH

No one,