

PRESIDENT TO CONGRESS

(Continued from page five.)

approach to the history of a civilized and advanced Japan has glorious and ancient past. Her civilization is older than that of the nations of northern Europe—the nations from whom the people of the United States have chiefly sprung. Her history is a record of development was still that of the middle ages. During that 50 years the progress of the country in every walk in life has been a marvel to mankind, and she now stands as one of the great powers of the world. In the arts of war and in the arts of peace, great in military, in industrial, in artistic development and achievement, Japanese soldiers and sailors have shown the world the way to victory.

Her history makes me note, she has produced great generals and mighty admirals; her fighting men, afloat and ashore, show all the heroic courage, the unquestioning, unflinching loyalty, the self-sacrifice, the heroism, the valor and death, which marked the loyal Romans; and they show also that they possess the highest ideal of patriotism. Japanese artists of every kind are their countrymen, and they have produced the industrial and commercial development of Japan has been phenomenal; greater than that of any other country during the same period. At the same time, the science and philosophy is no less marked. The admirable management of the Japanese Red Cross during the late war, the efficiency and humanity of the Japanese officials, the devotion of the Japanese to the faithful admiration of all acquainted with the facts. Through the Red Cross the Japanese people sent over \$100,000 to the sufferers of San Francisco, and the gift was accompanied by the most beautiful. The courtesy of the Japanese, nationally and individually, has become preëminent. To no other country has there been such an increasing number of students from this island and the world return. Japanese have come here in great numbers. They are welcome, socially and intellectually, in all our colleges and institutions of higher learning, in all our professional and technical schools. They are given in a single generation the right to stand abreast of the foremost and most enlightened peoples of Europe and America; they have won on their own merits by their own exertions the right to treatment on basis of full and frank equality. The overwhelming mass of our people cherish a lively regard and respect for the people of Japan, and in almost every instance the Japanese who come from Japan is treated as he deserves; that is, he is treated as the stranger from any part of civilized Europe is and deserves to be treated. But here we have a case where the Japanese manifested itself toward the Japanese—the feeling that has been shown in shutting them out from the common schools in San Francisco, and in mutterings against them in one or two instances in California, where they are employed as workers. To shut them out from the public schools is a wicked absurdity, when there are no first-class colleges in the land, including the University of California, where the Japanese students and on which Japanese students do not reflect credit. We have as much to learn from Japan as Japan has to learn from us; and no one can be so backward as to be unwilling to learn. Throughout Japan Americans are well treated, and any failure on the part of Americans at home to treat the Japanese with a courtesy and consideration is by just so much a confession of inferiority in our civilization.

government was powerless to quell. This government was repeatedly asked by the then Cuban government to intervene, and finally was notified by the president of Cuba that he intended to resign; that this decision was the result of his inability to obtain the constitutional officers would consent to carry on the government, and that he was powerless to maintain order. It was evident that chaos was impending, and that the United States could not wait. Steps were not immediately taken by this government to try to restore order, the representatives of various European nations in the island would apply to their respective governments for aid, but the United States must protect the lives and property of their citizens. Thanks to the preparedness of our navy, I was able immediately to send enough ships to Cuba to prevent a situation from becoming precipitous. I immediately ordered the United States secretary of war and the assistant secretary of state, in order that they might grapple with the situation on the ground. All efforts to secure an agreement between the two governments, by which they should themselves come to an amicable understanding and settle upon some *modus vivendi*—some provisional government of their own—failed. Finally the president of the United States called a special congress assembly, failed by deliberate purpose of its members, so that there was no power to act on his resignation, and the government came to a halt. In accordance with the so-called Platt Amendment, I then ordered the United States constitution of Cuba, I thereupon proclaimed a provisional government for the island, the secretary of war acting as provisional governor until he could be replaced by Mr. Magoon, the United States minister to Cuba. One of the canal zone on the isthmus; troops were sent to support them and to relieve the navy, the expedition being handled with most satisfactory speed and efficiency. The insurgents were then sent against the United States troops should lay down their arms and disband; and the agreement was carried out. The provisional government was left the personnel of the old government and the old laws, the United States minister to Cuba will thus administer the island for a few months until tranquillity can be restored, a new election properly held, and a new government inaugurated. Peace has come to the island; and the harvesting of sugar has begun. The great crop of the island, is about to proceed.

When the election has been held and the new government inaugurated in peaceful and orderly fashion, the provisional government will be at an end, I take this opportunity of expressing upon behalf of the American people, with all possible solemnity, our most earnest hope that the people of Cuba will justify the imperative need of preserving justice and bringing order to the island. The United States wishes nothing of Cuba except that it shall prosper morally and materially, and wishes nothing of the Cubans save that they shall be able to preserve order and peace, and thus be able to preserve their independence. If the elections become a farce, and if the insurrectionary habit becomes confirmed in the island, it is absolutely out of the question that the island should continue to be a part of the United States, which has assumed the sponsorship before the civilized world for Cuba's career as a nation, would again have to intervene and to see that the government was managed in such orderly fashion as to secure the safety of life and property. The path to be trodden by those who exercise self-government is always hard, and we should have every charity and patience with the Cubans as they tread this difficult path with and regard for them; but I most earnestly adjure them solemnly to weigh their responsibilities and to see that when their new government is started it shall run smoothly, and with freedom from any gross and flagrant abuses on the one hand, and from insurrectionary disturbances on the other.

THE RIO CONFERENCE.

tary, accordingly, visited Brazil, Uruguay, Argentina, Chile, Peru, Panama and Colombia. He refrained from visiting Paraguay, Bolivia, and Ecuador only because the distance of their capitals from the seaboard rendered it impracticable with the time at his disposal. He carried with him a message of peace and friendship, and of strong desire for good understanding and mutual helpfulness, and he was successful in accomplishing that end in his message. The members of government, the press, the learned professions, the men of business and the great masses of the people united everywhere in emphatic response to the friendly overtures, and in doing honor to the country and cause which he represented.

In many parts of South America there has been much misunderstanding of the attitude and purposes of the United States toward the other American republics. An idea had become prevalent that our assertion of the Monroe doctrine implied, or carried with it, an assumption of superiority, and of a right to exercise some kind of paramount authority over the sources of the doctrine that doctrine applies. Nothing could be farther from the truth. Yet that impression continued to be a serious barrier to good understanding, to friendly intercourse, to the extension of American capital and the extension of American trade. The impression was so widespread that apparently it could not be reached by any ordinary means.

MONROE DOCTRINE.

Part of Root's Mission Was to Dispel Erroneous Ideas.

That was part of Sacy. Root's mission to dispel this unfounded impression and there is just cause to believe that he has succeeded. In an address to the United States Senate on July 13, 1901, July—an address of such note that I send it in, together with this message—he said:

"We wish for no victories but ones of peace; for no territory except one of friendship and brotherhood and sovereignty over ourselves. We deem the independence and equal rights of the smallest and weakest member of the family of nations entitled to as much respect as those of the greatest and strongest. We deem it our duty to respect the chief guaranty of the weak against the oppression of the strong. We neither claim nor desire any rights or privileges or powers that we do not freely concede except in peculiarly exceptional cases. We wish to increase our prosperity, to extend our trade, to grow in wealth, in wisdom, and in spirit, but our conception of the true way to accomplish this is not to pull down others and to rise up by the ruin of them, but to make a common prosperity and a common growth, that we may all become greater and stronger together. Within a few months for the first time the recognized possessors of every foot of the globe to a notable degree can be and I hope will be represented with the acknowledged rights of equal sovereign states in the great world congress at The Hague. This will be the world's formal and final meeting of all nations, and a part of the American continents is to be deemed subject to colonization. Let us pledge ourselves to aid each other in the full performance of the duty to humanity which that implies, so that in time the weakest and most unfortunate of our republics may come to march with equal step by the side of the stronger and more fortunate. Let us help each other to show that the force which we have fought and labored is the twin sister of justice and peace. Let us unite in creating and maintaining and making effective an all-American public opinion, whose power shall put an end to international wrong, and narrow the causes of war, and forever preserve our free lands from the burden of such armaments as are massed behind the frontiers of Europe, and bring us to a career of peace and liberty, to a shall come security and prosperity, production and trade, wealth, learning, the

highly, have at times taken a different view and have permitted themselves, though we believe with reluctance, to collect such debts by force. It is doubtful if the collection of such debts by force will be accompanied by such circumstances of fraud and wrongdoing or violation of treaties as to justify the use of force. This government would be glad to see the subject considered from the point of view of the creditor. It is doubtful if the subject which shall discriminate between such cases and the simple nonperformance of a contract with a private person, and a resolution in favor of reliance upon peaceful means in cases of this kind, will be adopted.

"It is not felt, however, that the conference at Rio should undertake to make such a discrimination or to solve upon such a rule. Most of the American countries are still deeply involved in the conflict of Europe and the creditors. If the Rio conference, therefore, were to take such action it would have the appearance of a meeting of debtors resolving how their creditors should act, and such a course is indicated by the terms of the program, which proposes to request the second Hague conference where both creditors and debtors will be assembled, to consider the subject."

CENTRAL AMERICA.

U. S. and Mexico Stopped Warring Among the Republics.

Last June trouble which had existed for some time between the republics of Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras culminated in war—a war which threatened to be ruinous to the countries involved and very destructive to the commercial interests of Americans, Mexicans and other foreigners who are taking an important part in the development of these countries. It was thoroughly good to see extending which existed between the United States and Mexico enabled this government and that of Mexico to unite in effective mediation between the warring republics; which mediation resulted not without the most diligent and patient effort, in bringing about a meeting of the representatives of the hostile powers on board a United States warship as neutral territory, and peace was there concluded, a peace which meant the saving of thousands of lives and in the prevention of an incalculable amount of misery and the destruction of property and the means of livelihood. The Rio conference passed the following resolution:

"That the third international American conference shall address to the president of the United States of America and of the United States of Mexico a note in which the conference expresses its appreciation of the influence of his satisfaction at the happy results of their mediation for the celebration of peace between the republics of Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador."

This affords an excellent example of what may be accomplished by the influence of the United States can properly be exercised for the benefit of the people of the western hemisphere; that is, by action taken in concert with other American republics, and therefore not without the cooperation and judgment which might attach if the action were taken by one alone. In this way it is possible to exercise a powerful influence toward the substitution of a moderate attitude for the spirit of the law of the insurance or international violence, which has hitherto been so great a hindrance to the development of many of our neighbors. Repeated examples of united action by several of our American republics in cases of peace, by urging cool and reasonable, instead of excited and belligerent, treatment of international controversies, can not fail to promote the growth of a general public opinion among the nations which will elevate the standards of international action, strengthen the sense of international duty among governments, and tell in favor of the peace of mankind.

TRIP TO PANAMA.

ment has been trying to have the Convention on the High Seas, which was contemplated and provided for by the award of the tribunal of Paris.

RAIDS BY POACHERS.

Suitable Representations on the Subject Have Been Made to Japan.

The process of destruction has been accelerated during recent years by the appearance of a number of Japanese vessels engaged in pelagic sealing. As these vessels have not been bound even by the inadequate limitations of such regulations as the 1907 Convention, they have paid no attention either to the close season or to the 20-mile limit imposed upon the Canadians, and have been raiding the waters of several of our islands themselves. On July 1 and 17, the crews from several Japanese vessels made two before-dawn raids upon the island of Pagan, where they were beaten off by the very meagre and insufficiently armed guard, they succeeded in killing several men, and capturing a large quantity of skins of most of them. Nearly all the seals killed were females and the work was done with frightful barbarity. Many of the poachers were to have been skinned alive and many were found half skinned and still alive. The raiders were repelled only by the arrival of the cutter *Onondaga*. The two vessels were killed, two were wounded, and 12 captured, including the two wounded. Those captured have been sent to the United States for trial. An attack of this kind had been wholly unlooked for, and such provision of vessels, arms, and ammunition as the United States Government might have been found profitable.

Suitable representations regarding the incident have been made to the government of Japan. We are assured that that country to prevent any recurrence of the outrages, will take the usual steps that will be increased, and better equipped and organized, and a better revenue cutter patrol service about the islands. The United States war vessel will also be sent there.

We have not relaxed our efforts to secure an agreement with Japan for adequate protection of the seal herds and negotiations with Japan for the same purpose are in progress.

Five of the six sections of the settee within the jurisdiction of the United States need revision and amendment. Only the islands of St. Paul and St. George are now in terms, included in the government reservation, and the other islands are also to be included. The landing of aliens, as well as citizens upon the islands, without a permit from the department of commerce and labor, for any purpose except the carrying of mail, is to be prohibited. The approach of vessels for the purpose of purloining seals is to be prohibited. The authority of the government agents on the islands should be enlarged, and the chief agent should have the power to arrest and detain and to secure the entrance of a vessel into the territorial waters surrounding the islands with intent to take seals should be made a crime, and the carrying of firearms, and the possession of seals in such cases should be given, and the presence on any vessel of seals should be made a crime, and the carrying of seals should be made prima facie evidence of such intent. I recommend that legislation be needed to accomplish these ends, and I quote the second portion of the report of Mr. Sims, of the department of commerce and labor, on this subject.

In case we are compelled to abandon the hope of making arrangements with other governments to put an end to the hideous trade in seal skins, the United States will be a question for your serious consideration now far we should continue to protect and maintain the herd of seals, and the carrying of firearms, and the practise, and whether it is not better to do the practise by exterminating them than to let them live in the most humane way possible.

HAGUE CONFERENCE.

For First Time American Republics Have Been Asked to Join.

In my last message I advised you that the emperor of Russia had taken the initiative in calling for a conference at the Hague. Under the guidance of Russia the arrangement of the preliminaries for such a conference has been progressing during the past few weeks. It is now being postponed, owing to the great number of countries to be consulted upon every question that has arisen. It is the intention of the emperor that all of the American republics have now, for the first time, been invited to be

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