tion that adopted their principles, and as it is they seriously hamper the e which they advocate by tending use which they advocate by tending render it absurd in the eyes of sen-le and patriotic men. There can be worse foe of mankind in general, and his own country in particular, than demagogue of war, the man who in e folly or to serve his own selfishh continually rules at and shuger mere folly or to serve his own schlam ands continually ratis at and abuses other nations, who seeks to excite his countrymen against foreigners on in-contrymen pretexts, who excites and in-tames a perverse and agressive na-tames a perverse and agressive na-tames another, and who may on occadames a perverse and agressive na-tional vanity, and who may on occa-sions wantonly oring on condict be-tween his nation and some other nation. But there are demagogues of peace just as there are demagogues of war, and in any such movement as this for The Hague conference it is essential not to be misled by one set of extremists any more than by the other. Whenever it is possible for a nation or an individual to work for peal peace, assuredly it is is possible for a hardon of assuredly it is to work for real peace, assuredly it is failure of duty not so to strive; but if war is necessary and righteous then either the man or the nation shrinking from it forfeits all title to self-respect. from it forfeits all title to self-respect. We have scant sympathy with the sen-timentalist who dreads oppression less than physical suffering, who would pre-fer a shameful peace to the pain and toll sometimes lamentably necessary in order to secure a righteous peace. As yet there is only a partial and im-perfect analogy between international law and internal or municipal law, berfect analogy between international, y and internal or municipal law, be-use there is no sanction of force for ecuting the former while there is in a case of the latter. The private cit-a is protected in his rights by the x, because the law rests in the last sort upon force exercised through the tend his rights with his own hand, cause he can call upon the police, on the sheriff's posse, upon the milicecuting the or in certain extreme cases upon the army, to defend him. But there is allaw. At present there could be al law. At present there could be greater calamity than for the free ples, the enlightened, independent, bence-loving peoples, to disarm to yet leaving it open to any bartonal law. arism or despotism to remain armed. to long as the world is as unorganized as now, the armies and navies of those peoples who on the whole stand for justice, offer not only the best, but the justice, offer not only the best, but the only possible, security for a just peace. For instance, if the United States alone, or in company only with the other nations that on the whole tend to act justly; disarmed, we might sometimes avoid bloodshed, but we would cease to be of weight in securing the peace of justice-the real peace for which the most law-abiding and high-minded men must at times be willing ght. As the world is now, only nation is equipped for peace that to fight.

knows how to fight and that will not shrink from fighting if ever the condishifting from lighting it even the contact tions become such that war is demand-ed in the name of the highest morality. So much it is emphatically necessary to say in order both that the position of the United States may not be misunderstood, and that a genuine effort to bring nearer the day of the peace of ustice among the nations may not b impered by a folly which, in striving o achieve the impossible, would render it hopeless to attempt the achieve-ment of the practical. But while reognizing most clearly all above set forth, it remains our clear duty to grive in every practicable way to bring nearer the time when the sword shall not be the arbiter among nations. At present the practic-al thing to do is to try to mini-mize the number of cases in which it must be the arbiter, and to offer, at least to all civilized powers, some sub-stitute for war which will be available in at least a considerable number of instances. Very much can be done through another Hague conference in the direction this direction, and I most earnestly urge that this nation do all in its pow-er to try to further the movement and

to make the result of the decisions of The Hague conference effective. I stly hope that the conference ma be able to devise some way to make arbitration between nations the cusemary way of settling international isputes in all save a few classes of ases, which should themselves be as sharply defined and rigidly limited as the present governmental and social development of the world will permit. If possible, there should be a general arbitration treaty negotiated among all the nations represented at the con-ference. Neutral rights and property ference. Neutral rights and property should be protected at sea as they are protected on land. There should be an international agreement to this purpose and a similar agreement defining contraband of war. During the last century there has been a distinct diminution in the num-ber of wars between the most civilized mations. International relations have closer, and the development of ague tribunal is not only a Hague of this growing closeness of relationship, but is a means by which the growth can be furthered. Our aim should be from time to time to take such steps as may be possible toward creating something like an organiza-tion of the civilized nations, because as the world becomes more highly or-ganized the need for navies and armies will diminish. It is not possible to se-cure anything like an sumediate discure anything like an immediate dis-armament, because it would first be necessary to settle what peoples are ecessary to settle what peoples are in the whole a menace to the rest of mankind, and to provide against the lisarmament of the rest being turned anto a movement which would really block becaut these observious peobenefit these obnoxious peoples; but it may be possible to exercise some check upon the tendency to swell indefinitely the budgets for military ex-Indefinitely the budgets for military ex-penditure. Of course such an effort could succeed only if it did not attempt to do too much; and if it were under-taken in a spirit of sanity as far re-moved as possible from a merely hys-terical pseudo-philanthropy. It is worth while pointing out that since the end of the insurrection in the Philip-phes this nation has shown its prac-tical faith in the policy of disarmament by recacing its little army one-taird. y reducing its little army one-third. at disarmament can never be of prime Importance; there is more need to get rid of the causes of war than of the ments of war. I have dwelt much on the dangers to avoided by steering clear of any mere foolish sentimentality because my wish for peace is so genuine and earnest; because I have a real and great desire that this second Hague confer-ence may mark a long stride forward the direction of securing the peace justice throughout the world. No ct is better worthy the attention of nlightened statesmanship than the eslishment of a surer method than how exists of securing justice as be-tween nations, both for the protection f the little nations and for the prevention of war between the big nations. To this aim we should endeavor not only to avert bloodshed, but, above all, effectively to strengthen the forces of right. The Golden Rule should be, and as the world grows in morality it wil be, the guiding rule of conduct among tations as among individuals: though the golden rule must not be construed. fantastic manner, as forbid s the exercise of the po-power. This mighty and the lings republic should ever deal with all other states, great or small, on a basis of high honor, respecting their rights as jeal-ously as it safeguards its own.



mits a tort against a foreign nation such as an outrage against a citizen of that nation, then the Monroe docof that nation, then the Monroe doc-trine does not force us to interfere to prevent punishment of the tort, save to see that the punishment does not assume the form of territorial occupa-tion in any shape. The case is more difficult when it refers to a contractual obligation. Our own government has always refused to enforce such conalways refused to enforce such con-tractual obligations on behalf of its eitizens by an appeal to arms. It is much to be wished that all foreign governments would take the same view. But they do not; and in conse-quence we are hable at any time to be brought face to face with disagreeable alternatives. On the one hand, this country would certainly decline to go to war to prevent a foreign govern-ment from collecting a just debt; on the other hand, it is very inadvisable to permit any foreign power to take pospermit any foreign power to take pos-session, even temporarily of the custom houses of an American republic in or-der to enforce the payment of its obli-gations: for such temporary occupation

might turn into a permanent occupa-tion might turn into a permanent occu-

pation. The only escape from these alternatives may at any time be that we must ourselves undertake to bring

about some arrangement by which so much as possible of a just obligation shall be taid. It is far better that this country should put through such an ar-rangement, rather than allow any for-

rangement, rather than allow any for-eign country to undertake it. To do so insures the defaulting republic from having to pay debts of an improper character under duress, while it also in-sures honest creditors of the republic from being passed by in the interest of dishonest or grasping creditors. More-over, for the United States to take such a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some

of the fundamental objects of the Mon-

among individuals, but also as among

SANTO DOMINGO.

United States Should Respond to Her

Appeal.

to be treated as such, and not on gen-

nations

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is a positive cure for all those painful ailments of women. It will entirely cure the worst forms of Female Com plaints, all Ovarian troubles. Inflam-mation and Ulceration Falling and Displacements of the Womb and consequent Spinal Weakness, and is peen iarly adapted to the Change of Life. Every time it will cure Backache.

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Bearing-down Feeling,

a position offers the only possible way of insuring us against a clash with some foreign power. The position is, there-fore, in the interest of peace as well as in the interest of justice. It is of benefit to our people; it is of benefit to for-eign peoples; and most of all it is really of benefit to the people of the country concerned. causing pain, weight and headache, is instantly relieved and permanently cured by its use. Under all circumstances it acts in harmony with the concerned. This brings me to what should be one female system. It corrects

Irregularity,

Suppressed or Painful Menstruation, Weakness of the Stomach, Indigestion, Bloating, Flooding, Nervous Prostra-tion, Headache, General Debility. Also

Dizziness, Faintness, Extreme Lassitude, "don't-care" and "want-to-be-left-alone" feeling, excitbility, irritability, nervousness, sleeplessness datulency, melancholy or the "blues," and backache. These are sure indications of Female Weakness,

some derangement of the Uterus. For

Kidney Complaints and Backache of either sev the Vegeta-

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yourself in strictest confidence. LYDIA E. PINKHAN MED. CO., Lynn, Mass.

Santo Domingo, in her turn, has now made an appeal to us to help her, and not only every principle of wisdom but every generous instinct within us bids us respond to the appeal. It is not of us respond to the appeal. It is not si-the slightest consequence whether we grant the aid needed by Santo Domin-go as an incident to the wise develop-ment of the Monroe doctrine, or be-cause we regard the case of Santo Do-mingo as standing wholly by itself, and to be treated as such, and not on gento changing conditions it would now be completely outworn, would not meet any of the needs of the present day,

and indeed would probably by this time have sunk into complete oblivion. It is useful at home, and is meeting with recognition abroad because we have adapted our application of it to meet the growing and changing needs of the hemisphere. When we announce a poli cy, such as the Monroe doctrine, we thereby commit ourselves to the con thereby commit ourselves to the con-sequences, and those consequences from time to time alter. It is out of the question to claim a right and yet shirk the responsibility for its exercise. Not only we, but all Ameri-can republics who are benefited by the existence of the doctrine, must recog-Domingo have for a number of years grown from bad to worse until a year ago all society was on the verge of dis-solution. Fortunately, just at this time a ruler sprang up in Santo Domingo, who, with his colleagues, saw the dan-gers threatening their country and ap-pealed to the friendship of the only great and powerful neighbor who pos-sessed the power, and as they nize the obligations each nation is under as regards foreign peoples no less than its duty to insist upon its sessed the power, and as they hoped also the will to help them. There own rights.

our rights and interests are deeply concerned in the maintenance of the doctrine is so clear as hardly to need argument. This is especially true in view of the construction of the Panma canal. As a mere matter of selfdefense we must exercise a close waten over the approaches to this canal; and this means that we must be thoroughly alive to our interests in the Caribbean



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culties with foreign gover the island, or else may be fo to intervene in the island in to intervene in the induct in spleasant fashion. Under the treaty the independence of this scrupulously respected, the of violation of the Monroe dou the intervention of foreign pow ishes, and the interference of ernment is minimized, so that only act in conjunction with Domingo authorities to secure er administration of the cust therefore to secure the pays debts and to secure the Don ernment against domands for debts. The proposed method the people of Santo Domingo of the fundamental objects of the Mon-rod doctrine. We must ourselves in good faith try to help upward toward pence and order those of our sister re-publics which need such help. Just as there has been a gradual growth of the ethical element in the relations of one individual to another, so we are, even though slowly, more and more coming to recognize the duty of bear-ing one another's burdens, not only as among individuals, but also as among chance to move onward and which we have already give people of Cuba. It will be our discredit as a nation if take advantage of this chance will be of damage to ourselve will be of incalculable damage Domingo. Every consideratio policy, and, above all, every ation of large generosity, hids us mee the request of Santo Domingo as w are now trying to meet it.

THE ARMY.

Weeding Out Process Should Accompany Senority Promotion.

We cannot consider the question of our foreign policy without at the same time treating the army and navy. We now have a very small army-in-deed, one well-nigh infinitesimal when compared with the army of any other large nation. Of course the army we we do have should be as nearly perfect of its kind and for its size as is pos-sible. I do not believe that any army in the world has a better average of enlisted man or a better type of junior officer; but the army should be trained to act effectively in a mass. Provision should be made by sufficient approprito be treated as such, and not of gen-eral principles or with any reference to the Monroe doctrine. The important point is to give the needed aid, and the case is certainly sufficiently peculiar to deserve to be judged purely on its own merits. The conditions in Santo Domingo have for a number of years more from have for a number of years ations for maneuvers of a practical kind so that the troops may learn how to take care of themselves under ac-tual service conditions; every march, for instance, being made with the soldier loaded exactly as he would be in an active campaign. The generals and colonels would thereby have opportuni-ty of handling regiments, brigades, and divisions, and the commissary and med-ical departments would be tested in the field. Provision should be made for the exercise at least of a brigade and by preference of a division in marching and embarking at some point on our coast and disembarking at some other The most formidable battleship is of cours point and continuing its march. number of posts in which the army is kept in time of peace should be mahelpiess against even a light cruiser the men aboard it are unable to anything with their guns; and thor oughly well-handled cruisers may coun terially diminished and the posts that are left made correspondingly larger. No local interests should be allowed to oughly well-handled cruisers may count seriously in an engagement with much superior vessels, if the men aboard the latter are ineffective, whether from lack of training or from any other cause. Modern warships are most for-midable mechanisms when well han-died, but they are utterly useless when not well handled; and they cannot be handled at all without lows and careful stand in the way of assembling the greater part of the troops which would at need form our field armies in sta-tions of such size as will permit the best training to be given to the person-nel of all grades, including the high of-ficers and staff officers. To accomplish this end we must have not company or regimental garrisons, but brigade and division garrisons. Promotion by mere seniority can never result in a thor-oughly efficient corps of officers in the handled at all without long and careful training. This training can under no circumstance be given when once war has broken out. No fighting ship of the first class should ever be laid up higher ranks unless there accompanies it a vigorous weeding-out process. Such save for necessary repairs; and her crew should be kept constantly exerciscrew should be kept constantly exercis-ed on the high seas, so that she may stand at the highest point of of perfection. To put a new and un-trained crew upon the most powerful battleship and send it out to meet a formidable enemy is not only to invite but to insure disaster and disgrace. To improvide create at the outbreak of a weeding-out process—that is, such a process of selection—is a chief feature of the four years' course of the young of the four years' course of the young officer at West Point. There is no good reason why it should stop immediately upon his graduation. While at West Point he is dropped unless he comes up to a certain standard of excellence.and when he graduates he takes rank in the army according to his rank of conductor. The results are wood at improvise crews at the outbreak of a war, so far as the serious fighting craft are concerned, is absolutely hopeless. If the officers and men are not thoroughly skilled in, and have not been thoroughly trained to, their duties, it would be far better to keep the ships in nort during hostilities than to send the army according to this are good at graduation. The results are good at West Point; and there should be in the army itself something that will achieve the same end. After a certain age has been reached the average officer is unn port during hostilities than to send fit to do good work below a certain grade. Provision should be made for them against a formidable opponent, for the result could only be that they would be either sunk or captued. The marksmanship of our navy is now on the whole in a gratifying condition, and there has been a great improvement in fleet practise. We need additional sea-ment; we need a large store of reserve guns; we need a large store of reserve the promotion of exceptionally merit-ourlous men over the heads of their comrades and for the retirement of all men, who have reached a given age without getting beyond a given rank; without getting beyond a given rank; this age of retirement of course chang-ing from rank to rank. In both the army and the navy there should be some principle of selection, that is of promotion for merit, and there should be a resolute effort to eliminate the aged officers of reputable character who possess no special efficiency. There should be an increase in the coast artillery force, so that our coast fortifications can be in some degree adequately manned. There is special need for an increase and reorganization of the medical department of the army. In both the army and navy there must by the same thorough training for duty guns; we need sufficient money for ample target practise, ample practise of every kind at sea. We should substitute for comparatively inefficient types -the old third class battleship Texas, the single-turreted monitors above mentioned, and indeed all the monitors, and some of the old cruisers-efficient, modern, sea-going vessels. Seago-ing topedoboat destroyers should be substituted for some of the smaller torpedoboats. During the present Congress there need be no additions to the aggegate number of units of the nav Our navy, though very small relative In both the army and havy here must be the same thorough training for duty in the staff corps as in the fighting line. Only by such training in ad-vance can we be sure that in actual war field operations and those at sca to the navies of other nations, is for the present sufficient in point of numbers for our needs, and while we must con-stantly strive to make its efficiency higher, there need be no additions to vill be carried on successfully. The mportance of this was shown con-The the total number of ships now bull and building, save in the way of sub-Importance of this was shown con-clusively in the Spanish-American and the Russo-Japanese wars. The work of the medical departments in the Japanese army and navy is especially worthy of study. I renew my recom-mendation of the space of the space of the space mendation of the space of the space of the space. stitution as above outline? I recom-mend the report of the secretary of the navy to the careful consideration of the Congress, especially with a view to the legislation therein advocated. mendation of Jan. 9, 1905, as to the medical department of the army and all attention to the equal importance f the needs of the staff corps of the NATURALIZATION. of the needs navy. In the medical department of

navy the first in importance is the rganization of the hospital corps, on lines of the Gallinger bill (S. 3984, 1, 1994), and the reappointment de different grades of the medical ers to meet service requirements, eems advisable also that medical cers of the army and navy should ve sinflar pack and pay in their re-ctive grades, so that their duties be carried on without friction on they are brought together. The hespitais of the navy should be in condition to meet medern re-ments and hospital ships be pro-Unless we now provide with forethought for the medical is of the arroy and savy appailing oring of a preventable kind is sure occur if ever the country goes to t. It is not reasonable to expect essful administration in time of of a department which lacks a of the number of officers necesto perform the medical service in of peace. We need men who are of peace. merely doctors; they must ained in the adminis the administration of mill-

THE NAVY.

Not Necessary to Increase it Beyond Present Number of Units.

Our navy must, relatively to the navies of other nations, always he of greater size than our army. We have most wisely continued for a number of years to build up our navy, and it has years to build up our navy, and it has now reached a fairly high standard of efficiency. This standard of efficiency must not only be maintained, but in-creased. It does not seem to me neces-sary, however, that the navy should -at least in the immediate future-be thereased by ond the present number of units. What is now clearly neces-sary is to substitute efficient for in-efficient units as the latter become worn-out or as it becomes apparent that they are useless. Probably the result would be attained by adding a single battleship to our navy each year, the superseded or outworn vessels being the superseded or outworn vessels being and up or broken up as they are thus replaced. The four singleturret moni-tors built immediately after the close of the Spanish war, for instance, are the spanish wai, for histance, are vessels which would be of but little use in the event of war. The money spent upon them could have been more use-fully spent in other ways. Thus it would have been far better never to have built a single one of these moni-tors and to have put the money into an ample supply of reserve guns. Most of the smaller emisers and gunboats, though they serve a useful purpose so though they serve a useful purpose so far as they are needed for international police work, would not add to the strength of our navy in a conflict with a serious foe. There is urgent need of providing a large increase in the num-ber of officers, and especially in the number of enlisted men.

Recent naval history has emphasized ertain lessons which ought not to, but which do, need emphasis. Sengoing tornedo boats or destroyers are indispen sible, not only for making night at tacks by surprise upon an enemy, but even in battle for finishing already crippled ships. Under exceptional circumstances submarine boats would doubtless be of use. Fast scouts are needed. The main strength of the navy needed. The main scrength of the havy, however, lies and can only lie in the great battleships, the heavily-armored, heavily-gunned vessels which decide the mastery of the seas. Heavy armed cruisers also play a most useful part and unarmed cruisers, if swift enough are very useful as scouts. Between antagonists of approximately equal prow-ess the comparative perfection of the instruments of war will ordinarily de-termine the fight. But it is of course true that the man behind the gun, the man in the engine room, and the man in the conning tower, considered not only individually, but especially with regard to the way in which they work together, are even more important than

ization laws and to receive returns of naturalizations pending and account plished. Second. Uniformity of naturalization tion certificates, fees to be charged, and

procedure. Third, More exacting qualifications for eltizenship Fourth. The preliminary declaration

of intention to be abolished and a alien to be naturalized until at least days after the filing of his petition. Fifth, Jurisdiction to naturali aliens to be confined to United Stat

district courts and to such state co-as have jurisdiction in civil action which the amount in controversy limited: in cities of over 100,000 itants the United States district court to have exclusive jurisdiction in the naturalization of the allen residents of such cities.

CRIMINAL LAWS.

Danger Now is to Society and Not to The Accused.

In my last message I asked the attention of the Congress to the urgent need of action to make our criminal law more effective; and I most carnest. ly request that you pay heed to the report of the attorney-general on this subject. Centurles ago it was espec fally needful to throw every safeguard round the accused. The danger in was lest he should be wronged by t state. The danker is now exactly t reverse. Our laws and customs immensely in favor of the criminal against the interests of the public has wrenged. Some antiquated an outworn rules which once safeguarded outworn rules which once safeguarded the threatened rights of private citi-zens, now morely work harm to the general body politic. The criminal law of the United States stands in urgen need of revision. The criminal process of any court of the United States should run throughout the entire terri-torial extent of our country. The de-lays of the criminal law, no less that the civil, now amount to a very grea-evil.

BREACHES OF TRUST.

No Edequate Punishment for Corrupt U. S. Officers.

There seems to be no statute of the United States which provides for the punishment of a United States attorpunishment of a United States aftor-ney or other officer of the governmen who corruptly agrees to wrongfully de-or wrongfully refrain from doing an act when the consideration for succorrupt agreement is other than on possessing money value. This ought to be remedied by appropriate legislation. Legislation should also be enacted to cover, explicitly, unequivocally and be youd question, breach of trust in the shape of prematurely divulging official secrets by an officer or employe of the United States, and to provide a suitable penalty therefor. Such officer or em-ploye ewes the duty to the United States to guard carefully and not to divulge or in any manner use, prema-turely, information which is accessible to the officer or employe by reason of his official position. Most breaches of public trust are already covered by the law, and this one should be. It is impossible, no matter how much care is used to prevent the occasional appointused, to prevent the occasional appoint-ment to the public service of a man who when tempted proves unfaithful; but every means should be provided to detect and every effort mude to punish the wrongdoer. So far as in my power lies each and every such wrongdoer shall be relentlessly hunted down; in no instance in the past has he been spared; in no instance in the future shall be be spared. His crime is a crime against every honest man in the nation, for it is a crime against the whole body politic. Yet in dwelling on such mis-deeds, it is unjust not to add that they



3

why your children tire of most breakfast foods? It is because of the presence of indigestible matter and the absence of nutritious elements,



is digestible, because being free from fibre and thinly

flaked, it is second easily assim- A CALIFORN ilated. Is nutritious, because made of only the finest quality, sound, plump wheat.



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are altogether exceptional, and that on the whole the employes of the govern-ment render upright and faithful ser-vice to the people. There are excep-tions, notably in one or two branches of he service, but at no time in the na-ion's history has the public service of he nation taken as a whole stood on a higher plane than now, allke as ros gards honesty and as regards efficiency.

PUBLIC LAND LAWS.

They Should be Chauged to Fit Present Conditions.

The creaation of small irregated farms under the reclamation act is a powerful offset to the tendency of certain other lows to foster or permit monopoly of the land. Under that act the construction of great irrigation works has been proceeding rapidly and successfully, the lands reclaimed are eagerly taken up, and the prospect that the policy of na-tional irrigation will accomplish all that was expected of it is bright. The act should be extended to include the state of Texas.

Once again I call your attention to the condition of the public land laws. Recent developments have given new urgency to the need for such changes will fit these laws to actual present conditions. The honest disposal and right use of the remaining public lands right use of the remaining public lands is of fundamental importance. The ini-quitous methods by which the monopo-lizing of the public lands is being brought about under the present laws are becoming more generally known, but the existing laws do not furnish ef-fective remedies. The recommendations of the public lands commission



MONROE DOCTRINE.

In no Case Will U. S. Use it as Cloak

For Aggression.

One of the most effective instruments or peace is the Monroe doctrine, as it for peace is the Monroe doctrine as it has been and is being gradually de-veloped by this nation and accepted by other nations. No other polley could have been as efficient in promoting peace in the western hemisphere and in giving to each nation thereon the chance to develop along its own lines. If we had refused to apply the doctrine

sea. There are certain essential points which must never be forgotten as re-gards the Monroe doctrine. In the first place we must as a nation make it evi-dent that we do not intend to treat it in any shape or way as an excuse for ag-mendiagment on our part at the exdent that we do not intend to treat if in any shape or way as an excuse for ag-grandizement on our part at the ex-pense of the republics to the south. We must recognize the fact that in some South American countries there has been much suspicion lest we should in-terpret the Monroe doctrine as in some way inimical to their interests, and we must try to convince all the other ma-tions of this continent once and for all that no just and orderly government has anything to fear from us. There are certain republics to the south of us which have already reached such a point of stability, order, and prosperify that they themselves, though as yet hardly consciously, are among the guarantors of this doctrine. These republies we now meet not only on a hasis of entire equality, but in a spirit of frank and respectful friendship, which we hope is mutual. If all of the republies to the south of us will only grow as those to which I allude have already grown, all need for us to be republics to the south of us will only grow as those to which I allude have already grown, all need for us to be the especial champions of the doctrine will disappear, for no stable and grow-ing American republic wishes to see some great non-American military power acquire territory in its neich-borhood. All that this country desires is that the other republics on this conis that the other republics on this con is that the other republics on this con-tinent shall be happy and prosperous; and they can not be happy and pros-perous unless they maintain order within their boundaries and behave with a just regard for their obliga-tions toward outsiders. It must be understood that under no circum-stances will the United States us the Monroe doctrine as a cloak for terri-torial aggression. We desire peace with all the world but perhaps most of all with the other peoples of the American continent. There are, of course, limits

continent. There are, of course, limits to the wrongs which any self-respect-ing nation can endure. It is always possible that wrong actions toward this nation or toward citizens of this nation, in some state unable to keep order among its own people, unable to secure justice from outsiders, and un-willing to do justice to those outsiders who treat it well, may result in our

having to take action to protect our rights; but such action will not be a k-en with a view to territorial agg --sion, and it will be taken at all only with extreme reluctance and when it has become evident that every other resource has been exhausted. INVOKING DOCTRINE.

It Cannot be Used as a Shield for Mis-

dorely. Moreover, we must make it evident that we do not intend to permit the Monroe doctrine to be used by any na-tion on this continent as a shield to protect it from the consequences of its own misdeeds against foreign nations, if a republic to the south of us com-

1 Sect. Do you make it right In every package of Schilling's Beat Tea is wooklet : How To idake Good Tea.

was imminent danger of foreign inter-vention. The previous rulers of Santo Domingo had recklessly incuired debts, and owing to her internal disorders she had ceased to be able to provide means of paying the debts. The pa-tience of her foreign creditors had be-come exhausted, and at least two for-eign nations were on the point of inter-vention, and were only prevented from intervening by the unofficial assurance of this government that it would itself of this government that it would itself strive to help Santo Domingo 4- her hour of need. In the case of one of these nations, only the actual opening of negotiations to this end by our gov-ernment prevented the seizure of terri-tory in Santo Domingo by a European power. Of the debts incurred some were just, while some were not of a char-acter which really renders it obligatory on, or proper for, Santo Domingo to pay them in full. But she could not pay of this government that it would itself them in full. But she could not pay any of them unless some stability was assured her government and people. Accordingly the executive department of our government negotiated a treaty under which we are to try to help the Dominican people to straighten out their finances. This treaty is pending before the senate. In the meantime a temporary arrangement has been made which will last until the senate has which will just until the senate has had time to take action upon the treaty. Under this arrangement the Deminican government has appointed Americans to all the important posi-Americans to all the important posi-tions in the customs service, and they are seeing to the honest collection of the revenues, turning over 45 per cent to the government for running expenses and putting the other 55 per cent into a safe depository for equitable division in case the treaty shall be ratified, among the various creditors, whether ing the various creditors, whether opean or American.

olen inter-

The custom-houses offer well-nigh the nlv sources of revenue in Santo Do-singo, and the different revolutions mingo, and the different revolutions usually have as their real aim the ob-taining possession of these custom-houses. The mere fact that the collec-tors of customs are Americans, that they are performing their duties with they are performing their duties with efficiency and honesty, and that the treaty is pending in the senate, gives a certain moral power to the government of santo Domingo which it has not had before. This has completely discour-aged all revolutionary movement, ared all revolutionary movement, while it has already produced such an increase in the revenues that the gov-ernment is actually getting more from aged all he 45 per cent that the American colthe 45 per cent that the Americal col-lectors turn over to it than it got for-merly when it took th entire revenue. It is enabling the poor harrassed peo-ple of Santo-Domingo once more to turn their attention to industry and to be free from the curse of interminable evolutionary disturbance. It offers a all bona fide creditors, American and It. offers to all bona fide creditors. American and European, the only really good chance to obtain that to which they are justly entitled, while it in return gives to Santo Domingo the only opportunity of defense against claims which it ought not to pay, for now if it meets the views of the senate we shall ourselves thoroughly examine all these claims, whether American or foreign, and see that none that are improver are paid

treaty from dishonest creditors, foreign and American, and from the profession-al revolutionists of the island itself. We have already reason to believe that some of the creditors who do not dare expose their claims to honest scrutiny are endeavoring to stir up sedition in the island and opposition to the treaty. In the meantime I have exercised the authority vested in me by the joint resolution of the Congress to prevent the introduction of arms into the isl-and for revolutionary purposes. Under the course taken, stability and order and all the benefits of peace are at last coming to Santo Domingo, danat last coming to santo Domingo, dan-ger of foreign intervention has been suspended, and there is at last a pros-pect that all creditors will get justice, no more and no less. If the arrange-ment is terminated by the failure of the Pleasant, Palatable, Potent, Taste Good, Do Good, Never Sicken, Weaken er Gripe, 16, 35, 16c, Never sold in bulk. The gennine tablet stamped C C O. Guarateed to care or your money back. Sterling Remedy Co., Chicago or N.Y. 595

treaty chaos will follow; and if chaos follows, sooner or later this govern ment may be invoived in serious diff.

Favorable Action on Report of Special Commission Recommended.

Duing the past year evidence has acumulated to confirm the expressions ontained in my last two annual messages as to the importance of revising by appropriate fegislation our system of naturalizing allens. I appointed last March a commission to make ; areful examination of our naturalization laws, and to suggest appropriate measures to avoid the notorious abuses measures to avoid the horovident or un-lawful granting of citizensihp. This commission, composed of an officer of the department of state, of the depart-ment of justice, and of the department ment of justice, and of the department of commerce and labor, has discharged the duty imposed upon it, and has gub-mitted a report, which will be trans-mitted to the Congress for its consideration, and, I hope, for its favorable ac-

tion. The distinguishing recommendations

The distinguishing recommendations of the commission are: First, A federal bureau of natural-ization, to be established in the depart-ment of commerce and labor, to supervise the administration of the netural-



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