## DESERET FVENING NEWS: TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901.

ritorial aggrandizement by any non-American power at the expense American power at the expense of any American power on American soil. It is in no wise intended as hostile to any nation in the Old World. Still less is it intended to give cover to any aggres-sion by one New World power at the expense of any other. It is simply a step, and a long step, toward assuring the universal peace of the world by se-curing the possibility of permanent peace on this hemisphere. of any

### ITS PURPOSE.

During the past century other in-fluences have established the perma-nence and independence of the smaller doctrine we hope to be able to safe-guard like independence and secure like permanence for the lesser among the New World nations,

### WHAT IN GUARANTEES.

This dectrine has nothing to do with the commercial relations of any American power, save that it in truth allows can power, save that it in truth allows each of them to form such as it de-sires. In other words, it is really a guaranty of the commercial indepen-dence of the Americas. We do not nsk under this doctrine for any ex-clusive commercial dealings, with any ask under this doctrine for any ex-clusive commercial dealings with any other American state. We do not guarantee any state against pun-ishment if it misconducts itself, pro-vided that punishment does not take the form of the acquisition of territory by any non-American power.

### OUR ATTITUDE IN CUBA.

Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient Our attitude in Cuba is a sufficient guaranty of our own good faith. We have not the slightest desire to secure any territory at the expense of any of our neighbors. We wish to work with them, we gladly hail their material prosperity and political stability, and, are concerned and alarmed if any of them fall into industrial or political opense. We do not wish to see any Old We do not wish to see any Old World military power grow up on this continent, or to be compelled to become a military power ourselves. The peo-ples of the Americas can prosper best if left to work out their own salvation in their own way. their own way.

### THE NAVY.

### Work of Upbuilding It Must be Steadily Continued.

The work of upbuilding the navy must be steadily continued. No one point of our policy, foreign or domestic, is more important than this to the honor and material welfare, and above all to the peace, of our nation in the future. Whether we desire it or not, we must henceforth recognize that we have international duties no less than international rights. Even if our flag were hauled down in the Philippines and Porto Rico, even if we decided not to build the isthmian canal, we should need a thoroughly trained navy of adequate size, or else be prepared de-finitely and for all time to abandon the finitely and for all time to abandon the idea that our nation is among those whose sons go down to the sea in ships. Unless our commerce is always to be carried in foreign bottoms, we must have war craft to protect it.

### NOT A PROVOCATION TO WAR.

Inasmuch, however, as the American people have no thought of abandoning the path upon which they have en-tered, and especially in view of the fact that the building of the isthmian canal is fast becoming one of the matters is fast becoming one of the matters which the whole people are united in demanding, it is imperative that our navy should be put and kept in the highest state of efficiency, and should be made to answer to our growing needs. So far from being in any way a provocation to war, an adequate and highly trained navy is the best guaranhighly trained navy is the best guaran-ty against war, the cheapest and most effective peace insurance. The cost of building and maintaining such a navy

expended the appropriations; and finally the officers who, in fair weather and foul, on actual sea service, trained difficult for men to act together with (ffect. At present the fighting must be done in extended order, which means that each man must act for himself and disciplined the crews of the ships and disciplined the crews of the snips when there was no war in sight—all are entitled to a full share in the glory of Manila and Santiago, and the respect accorded by every true Ameri-can to these who wrought such signal triumph for our country. It was fore-thought and preparation which secured in the according the time to fixe and at the same time act for himself tion with others with whom he is no longer in the old-fashioned elbow-to-clbow touch. Under such condition. a few men of the highest excellence are us the overwhelming triumph of 1898. If we fail to show forethought and preparation now, there may come a time when disaster will befall us inworth more than many men without the special skill which is only found as the result of special training applied to men of exceptional physique and mor-ale. But nowadays the most valuable stead of triumph; and should this time come, the fault will rest primarily, not fighting man and the most difficult to perfect is the rifleman who is also a upon those whom the accident of events puts in supreme command at the mo-ment, but upon those who have failed skillfol and daring rider. to prepare in advance. THE IDEAL CAVALRYMAN.

### OFFICERS AND MEN NEEDED.

There should be no cessation in the work of completing our navy. So far ingenuity has been wholly unable to ingenuity has been wholly unable to devise a substitute for the great war craft whose hammering guns beat out the mastery of the high seas. It is unsafe and unwise not to provide this year for several additional battle ships and heavy armored cruisers, with aux-illary and lighter craft in proportion; for the exact numbers and character I refer you to the report of the secretary of the navy. But there is something we need even more than additional ships, and this is additional officers and men. To provide battleships and men. To provide battleships and cruisers and then lay them up, with the expectation of leaving them unmanned until they are needed in actual war, would be worse than folly; it would be

### a crime against the nation RESTORE "MIDSHIPMAN."

of men who have come to fill the posi-tions by the mere fact of seniority. A system should be adopted by which there shall be an elimination grade by grade of these who seem unfit to refe-To send any warship against a competent enemy unless those aboard it have been trained by years of actual sea service, including incessant gunne-ry practice, would be to invite not mere ly disaster, but the bitterest shame and humiliation. For thousand additional scamen and one thousand additional marines should be provided; and an increase in the offices should be provided by making a large addition to the classes at Annapolis. There is one small matter which should be menleast fit should be conducted in a man-ner that would render it practically its-

tioned in connection with Annapolis The pretentious and unmeaning title of "naval cadet" should be abolished; the title of "midshipman," full of historic association, should be restored.

### SHOULD USE THE SHIPS.

Even in time of peace a warship hould be used until it wears out, fo mly so can it be kept fit to respond to any emergency. The officers and men alike should be kept as much as possible on blue water, for it is there they can learn their duties as they should be learned. The big vessels should be manoeuvered in squadrons containing not merely battle ships, but the necessary proportion of cruisers and scouts. The torpedo boats should be handled by the younger officers in such manner as will best fit the latter to take responsibility and meet the emergencies of actual warfare.

### GUNNERY PRACTICE.

simple ground that those who by their own merits are entitled to the rewards Every detail ashore which can be perget them, and that those who are pe-culiarly fit to do the duties are chosen to perform them. formed by a civilian should be so per-formed, the officer being kept for his to perform them. Every effort should be made to bring the army to a constantly increasing state of efficiency. When on actual service no work save that directly in the line of such service should be respecial duty in the sea service. Above all, gunnery practice should be unceasing. It is important to have our navy of adequate size, but it is even more important that ship for ship it should equal in efficiency any navy in the world. This is possible only with highquired. The paper work in the army, as in the navy, should be greatly re-duced. What is needed is proved power ly drilled crews and officers, and this it turn imperatively demands continuous and progressive instruction in target practice, ship handling, squadron tac-tics, and general discipline. Our ships must be assembled in squadrons activeof command and capacity to work well in the field. Constant care is neces sary to prevent dry rot in the trans-portation and commissary departments. FOR FIELD EXERCISES. ly cruising away from harbors and never long at anchor. The resulting wear upon engines and hulls must be

Our army is so small and so much give the higher officers (as well as the lower officers and the enlisted men) a chance to practice maneuvers in mass and on a comparatively large scale. time of need no amount of individual excellence would avail against the paralysis which would follow inability to work as a coherent whole, under skillful and daring leadership. The Congress should provide means where-by it will be possible to have field ex-ercises by at least a division of regu-lars, and if possible also a division of national guardsmen, once a year. These avanues might take the former of the exercises might take the form of field maneuvers; or, if on the Gulf coast or the Pacific or Atlantic seaboard, or in the region of the Great Lakes, the army corps when assembled could be marched from some inland point to some point on the water, there em-barked, disembarked after a couple of days' journey at some other point, and again marched inland. Only by ac-tual handling and providing for men in masses while they are marching, camping, embarking, and disembark-ing, will it be possible to train the

The proportion of our cavalry regi-

ments has wisely been increased. The American cavalryman, trained to man-

euver and fight with equal facility on foot and on horseback, is the best type of soldier for general purposes now to be found in the world. The ideal cax-

alryman of the present day is a mun who can light on foot as effectively as

addition unsurpassed in the care and management of his horse and in his

GENERAL STAFF NEEDED.

A general staff should be created. As

or the present staff and supply departments, they should be filled by de-

tails from the line, the men so detailed returning after a while to their line duties. It is very undesirable to have the senior grades of the army composed

reasons is bad enough, but it is tenfoid worse where applied on behalf of of-ficers of the army or navy. Every pro-

motion and every detail under the we department must be made solely with

regard to the good of the service and to the capacity and merit of the man

hiraself. No pressure, political, social, or personal, of any kind, will be permit-

ted to exercise the least effect in any

question of promotion or detail; and if there is reason to believe that

such pressure is exercised at the instl-gation of the officer concerned, it will

be held to militate against him. In our army we cannot afford to have re-wards or duties distributed save on the

the best infantryman, and who is

ability to fight on horseback.

upon the individual character and capacity of the officer and the enlisted man, and to make it far more tillity of resource in every emergency. into law.

ARMING OF THE MILITIA.

Action should be taken in reference to the militia and to the raising of vol unteer forces. Our militia law is ob unteer forces. Our militia law is ob-solete and worthless. The organization and armament of the national guard of the several states, which are treated as militia in the appropriations by the Congress, should be made iden-tical with those provided for the reg-ular forces. The obligations and duties of the suard in time of war should be of the guard in time of war should be carefully defined, and a system estab-lisher by law under which the method of procedure of raising volunteer forces should be prescribed in advance. It is impossible in the excitement and haste of impending war to do this satisfac

torily if the arrangements have not been made long beforehand, Provision should be made for utilizing in the first volunteer organizations called out th training of those citizens who have al-ready had experience under arms, and especially for the selection in advance of the officers of any force which may be raised; for careful selection of kind necessary is impossible after the outbreak of war.

ARMY A CONSTRUCTIVE FORCE.

That the army is not at all a mere instrument of destruction has been shown during the last three years. In the Philippines, Cuba, and Porto Rico it has proved itself a great constructive force, a most potent implement for the upbuilding of a peaceful civilization. THE VETERANS.

No other citizens deserve so well of the republic as the veterans, the survivors of those who saved the They did the one deed which if left un done would have meant that all eise in der the best service in the next grade. | our history went for nothing. But for Justice to the veterans of the civil war their stendfast provess in the greatest who are still in the army would setted to require that in the matter of ne-tirements they be given by law the same priviledges accorded to their cont-rades in the navy.

PROMOTIONS AND MERIT. The process of elimination of the which the nation was kept united. We are now indeed one nation, one in fact as well as in name; we are united in our devotion to the flag which is the possible to apply political or social pressure on behalf of any candidate, so that each man may be judged purely on his own merity. Pressure for the promotion of civil officials for political country, to glory in the valor shown alike by the sons of the North and the sons of the South in the times that tried men's souls.

MUST RELY ON VOLUNTEERS.

The men who in the last three years have done so well in the East and the West Indies and on the mainland of Asia have shown that their remem brance is not lost. In any serious crisis the United States must rely for the great mass of its fighting men upon the volunteer soldiery who do not make a permanent profession of the militar; career; and whenever such a crisis arises the deathless memories of the civil war will give to Americans the lift of lofty purpose which comes to those whose fathers have stood valiantly in the forciront of the battle.

### CIVIL SERVICE REFORM.

### Merit System of Appointment as American as Common School System.

The merit system of making appointments is in its essence as democratic and American as the common school system itself. It simply means that in duties are entirely non-political, all ap-plicants should have a fair field and no favor, each standing on his merits as he is able to show them by practical test. Written competitive examinations

offer the only available means in many er cases, as where laborers are employed, a system of registration undoubtedly can be widely extended. There are, of course, places where the registration ate written competitive examination can not be applied, and others where it of fers by no means an ideal solution, but where under existing political condi-tions it is, though an imperfect means, yet the best present means of getting satisfactory results.

### Congress on this subject are enacted THE AMERICAN INDIAN.

### Should be Recognized as an Individual and Not as a Tribal Member.

In my judgment the time has arrived when we should definitely make up our minds to recognize the Indian as an individual and not as a member of a tribe. The general allotment act is a mighty pulverizing engine to break up the tribal mass. It acts directly up-on the family and the individual. Un-der its provisions some sixty thou-sand Indians have already become citizens of the United States. We should break up the tribal funds, doing for them what allotment does for the tribal lands: that is, they should be divided into individual holdings. There will be a transition peroid during which the funds will in many cases have to be held in trust. This is the case also with the lands. A stop should be put upon the indiscriminate permission to Indians to lease their allotments, The effort should be steadily to make the Indian work like any other man on his own ground. The marriage laws of the Indians should be made the same as these of the whites,

EDUCATION SHOULD BE ELEMEN-TARY

### In the schools the education should be elementary and largely industrial. The need of higher education among the Indians is very, very limited. On the reservations care should be taken to try to suit the teaching to the needs of the particular Indian. There is the particular Indian. There is no use in attempting to induce agriculture in a country suited only for cattle raising, where the Indians should be made a stock grower. The ration system, which is merely the corral and the reservation system, is highly detrimental to the Indians. It promotes beg gary, perpetuates pauperism, and stiffes industry. It is an effectual barther to progress. It must continue to a greater or less degree as long as tribes are herded on reservations and have everything in common. The Indian should be treated as an individ-•ual-like the white man. During the change of treatment inevitable hardships will occur: every effort should be made to minimize these hardships; but we should not because of them hesitate to make the change. There should be a continuous reduction in the number of agencies.

### THE LIQUOR TRAFFIC.

In dealing with the aboriginal races few things are more important than to preserve them from the terrible physical and moral degradation resulting from the liquor traffic. We are doing all we can to save our own Indian tribes from this evil. Wherever by international agreement this same end can be attained as regards races where we do not possess exclusive control, every effort should be made to bring it about.

### ST. LOUIS EXPOSITION.

### Bespeaks for it Most Cordial Support from Congress.

I bespeak the most cordial support from the Congress and the people for the St. Louis exposition to commemor-ate the one hundredth anniversary of the Louisiana purchase. This pur-chase was the greatest instance of exbansion in our history. It definitely decided that we were to become a great continental republic, by far the fore-most power in the Western hemisphere. It is one of three or four great landmarks in our history-the great turning points in our development. It is eminently fitting that all our people should join with heartiest good will in commemorating it, and the citizens of St Louis, of Missouri, of all the ad-jacent region, are entitled to every aid in making the celebration a noteworthy event in our annals. We earnestly hope that foreign nations will appreci-We earnestly the deep interest our country takes in this exposition, and our view of its importance from every standpoint, and that they will participate in securing its success. The national government should be represented by a full and complete set of exhibits.

# JOYFUL MATERNITY.

11

Hopeful Words to Childless Women. Two Grateful Women Tell How They Were Helped by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound.

How shall a mother who is weak and sick with some female trouble bear healthy children?

How anxious women ought to be to give their children the blessing of a good constitution !

Many women long for a child to bless their home, but because of some debility or displacement of the female organs, they are barren.

Preparation for healthy maternity is accomplished by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound more successfully than by any other medicine, because it gives tone and strength to the parts, ouring all displacements and inflammation.

Actual sterility in women is very rare. If any woman thinks she is sterile, let her write to Mrs. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass., whose advice is given free to all expectant or would-be mothers.



### The Story of Mrs. De Bett and Her Baby Girl.

" DEAR MRS. PINKHAM : - Before I took your medicine I suffered for years. Life to me was a torture. I often wished I were dead. I had no children, and Life to me was a torture. I often wished I were dead. I had no children, and the doctor said I never could have. Menstruation was very painful, also suffered with severe pains in left ovary, had pains in my back and heart, terrible headaches, and weakness of the kidneys. I tried everything, had womb dilated twice but that did no good. I got discouraged and concluded to let the doctors go and try your medicine. After writing to you explaining my case, I followed your advice carefully and with the result that I never falt so well in all my life. I am indeed a new well in all my life. felt so well in all my life. I am indeed a new woman and have a loving little baby girl which is the happiness of my home. I feel that I owe my life to Lydia E. Pinkbam's Medicine, and feel very proud to recommend it tw others. I hope that many others will follow my example and that home may be brightened as mine has."—Mus. LUCY DE BETT, 80% S. Halstead St. Chicago, Ill. (March 1, 1901.) "DEAR MRS. PINKHAM :- I must write and tell you what your Vegetaby Compound has done for me. Before taking your medicine I was unable to carry a babe to maturity, having lost two - one at six months and one at seven The doctor said next time I would die, but thanks to Lydia E. Pinkham' i Vegetable Compound, I did not die, but am the proud mother of a sin months old girl baby. She weighs nineteen pounds and has never seen a sick day in her life. She is the delight of our home."-MRS. A. D. JANNER Belmont, Ohio.

presents the very lighte for insuring peace which this nation can possibly pay.

"ALL WE WANT IS PEACE." Probably no other great nation in the

world is so anxious for peace as we are. There is not a sin-gle civilized power which has anything whatever to fear from aggressiveness on our part. All we want peace; and toward this end we wish to be able to secure the same respect for our rights from others which we are eager and anxious to extend to their rights in return, to insure fair treatment to us commercially, and to guarantee the safety of the American people.

### WHY NAVY IS NECESSARY.

Our people intend to abide by the Our people intend to able by the Monroe doctrine and to inisit upon it as the one sure means of securing the peace of the western hemisphere. The navy offers us the only means of making out existence upon the Monroe doctrine anything but a subject of derision to whatever nation chooses to disregard it. We desire the peace which comes as of right to the just man armed; not the peace granted on terms of ignominy to the craven and the weakling.

### CANNOT IMPROVISE A NAVY.

It is not possible to improvise a navy after war breaks out. The ships must be built and the men trained long in advance. Some auxiliary vessels can be turned into makeshifts which will do in default of any better for the minor work, and a proportion of raw men can be mixed with the highly trained. their shortcomings being made good by the skill of their fellows; but the efficient fighting force of the navy when pitted against an equal opponent will be found almost exclusive in the war ships that have been regularly built and in the officers and men who through years of faithful performance of sea duty have been trained to handle their formidable but complex and delicate weapons with the highest efficiency. In the late war with Spain the ships that dealt the decisive blows at Manila and Santiago had been launched from two to fourteen years, and they were able to do as they did because the men in the coning towers, the gun turrets, and the engine-rooms had through long years of practice at sea learned how to do their duty.

### THE OLD NAVY.

Our present navy was begun in 1882. At that period our navy consisted of a collection of antiquated wooden ships, already almost as out of place against modern war vessels as the galleys of Alcibiades and Hamilcar-certainly a the ships of Tromp and Blake. Nor at that time did we have men fit to handle a modern man-of-war. Under the wise legislation of the Congress and the successful administration of a succession of patriotic secretaries of the navy, belonging to both political par-tles, the work of upbuilding the navy went on, and ships equal to any in the world of their kind were continually added; and what was even more im portant, these ships were continually added; and what was even more important, these ships were exercised at sea singly and in squadrons until the men aboard them were able to get the best possible service out of them. The result was seen in the short war with Spain, which was decided with such rapidity because of the inditale the infinitely greater preparedness of our navy than of the Spanish navy.

### WHAT FORETHOUGHT DID.

While awarding the fullest honor to the men who actually commanded and manned the ships which destroyed the Spanish sea forces in the Philippines and in Cuba, we must not forget that an equal meed of praise belongs to an equal meed those without whom neither blow could have been struck. The congressmen who voted years in advance the money to lay down the ships, to build the guns, to buy the armor-plate; the department officials and the business men and wage-workers who furnished what the Congress had authorized; the sec-such as to make an infinitely retaries of the navy who asked for and heavier demand than ever before

endured; a battle ship worn out in long training of officers and men is well paid for by the results, while, on the other hand, no matter in how excellent condition, it is useless if the crew be not expert.

MEN MUST BE TRAINED.

We now have seventeen battleships appropriated for, of which nine are completed and have been commissioned for actual service. The remaining eight will be ready in from two to four years, but it will take at least that time to re-oruit and train the men to fight them. It is of vast concern that we have trained crews ready for the vessels by the time they are commissioned. Good ships and good guns are simply good weapons, and the best weapons are useless save in the hands of men who know how to fight with them. The men must be trained and drilled under a thorough and well-planned system of progressive instruction, while the recruiting must be carried on with still greater vigor. Every effort must be made to exalt

the main function of the officer-the command of men. The leading graduates of the naval academy should be assigned to the comba-tant branches, the line and marines.

ESSENTIALS OF SUCCESS.

Many of the essentials of success are already recognized by the general board, which, as the central office of a growing staff, is moving steadily toward a proper war efficiency and a proper efficiency of the whole navy, der the secretary. This general board, by fostering the creation of a general staff, is providing for the official and then the general recognition of our altered conditions as a nation and of the true meaning of a great war fieet, which meaning is, first, the best men, and, second, the best ships.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The naval militia forces are state organizations, and are trained for coast service, and in event of war they will

constitute the inner line of defense. They should receive hearty encouragement from the general government.

NATIONAL NAVAL RESERVE.

But in addition we should at once provide for a national naval reserve, or-ganized and trained under the direction of the navy department, and subject to

the call of the chief executive whenever war becomes imminent. It should be a real auxiliary to the naval seagoing peace establishment, and offer material to be drawn on at once for manning our ships in time of war. It should be com-posed of graduates of the naval acade-my, graduates of the naval militia, officers and crews of coast-line steamers, ongshore schooners, fishing vess and steam yachts, together with the coast population about such centers as life-saving stations and light-houses. MUST BUILD ADEQUATE NAVY.

The American people must either build and maintain an adequate navy or else make up their minds definitely o accept a secondary position in inter national affairs, not merely in political but in commercial, matters. It has been well said that there is no surer way of courting national disaster than to be "opulent, aggressive, and unarmed."

### THE ARMY. Not Necessary to Increase it Beyond

its Present Size.

It is not necessary to increase our army beyond its present size at this time. But it is necessary to keep it at the highest point of efficiency. The individual units who as officers and en-listed men compose this army, are, we have good reason to believe, at least as efficient as those of any other army in the entire world. It is our duty to see that their training is of a kind to insure the highest possible expression of power to these units when acting in

combination. DEMAND ON OFFICERS AND MEN

The condtions of modern war are

higher officers to perform their duties well and smoothly. PAY OF ENLISTED MEN. A great debt is owing from the public to the men of the army and navy. They

should be so treated as to enable them to reach the highest point of efficiency, that they may be able to respond in stantly to any demand made upon them to sustain the interests of the nation and the honor of the flag. The indi-vidual American enlisted man is probably on the whole a more formidable fighting man than the regular of any other army. Every consideration should be shown him, and in return the high-est standard of usefulness should be

exacted from him. It is well worth while for the Congress to consider whether the pay of enlisted men upon second and subsequent enlistments should not be increased to correspond with the increased value of the veterati

soldier. ARMY REORGANIZATION ACT

Much good has already come from the act reorganizing the army, passed early in the present year. The three prime reforms, all of them of literally inestimable value, are, first, the sub-stitution of four-year details from the line for permanent appointments in the so-called staff divisions; second, the establishmen of a corps of artillery with a chief at the head; third, the establishment of a maximum and mini-

mum limit for the army. It would be difficult to overestimate the improvement in the efficiency of our army which these three reforms are making, and have in part already effected.

WEST POINT EDUCATION.

### Agents Should be Men of Character. pliced. The improved conditions in the Philippines have enabled the war de-Knowledge, and Enterprise. The consular service is now organized

tary charge upon our revenue much nearer to the minimum than to the maximum limit established by law, There is, however, need of supplemenout the country in the reorganiza-tion of the service is heartily comtary legislation. Thorough military ed-ucation should be given to the officers of the national guard and others in civil life who desire intelligently to fit themselves for possible military duty, The officers should be given the chance to perfect themselves by study in the higher branches of this art. At West Point the education should be of the kind most apt to turn out men who are good in actual field service; too much stress should not be laid on mathematics, nor should proficiency herein be held to establish the right of entry to considerations. a corps d'elite. The typical American officer of the best kind need not be

a good mathematician; but he must A Perfect Food Drink

"Figprune" made from the choicest fruits and cereals grown in California. Possesses a delicate flavor HELPS THE GOVERNMENT.

Wherever the conditions have permitted the application of the merit system in its fullest and widest sense, the gain to the government has been immense." The navy-yards and postal service illustrate, probably better than any other branches of the government, the great gain in economy, efficiency, and honesty due to the enforcement of this principle.

NEEDED IN DISTRICT OF COLUM-BIA. I recommend the passage of a law, which will extend the classified service

to the District of Columbia, or will at least enable the President thus to extend it. In my judgment all laws providing for the temporary employment of clerks should hereafter contain a provision that they be selected under the civil service law.

SYSTEM IN THE ISLANDS. It is important to have this system obtain at home, but it is even more important to have it applied rigidly in our insular possessions. Not an office should be filled in the Philippines Parto Rico with any regard to the man's partisan affliations or services, with any regard to the political, social, or personal influence which he may have at his command; in short, heed should be paid to absolutely nothing save the man's own character and ca-pacity and the needs of the service, MUST AVOID PARTISAN POLITICS.

The administration of these islands

should be as wholly free from the sus-picion of partisan politics as the administration of the army and navy. All that we ask from the public servant in the Philippines or Porto Rico is that he reflect honor on his country by the way in which he makes that country's rule

a benefit to the peoples who have come under it. This is all that we should ask, and we cannot afford to be content with less.

### WHAT SYSTEM IS.

The merit system is simply one method of securing honest and efficient ad-ministration of the government; and in the long run the sole justification of any type of government lies in its proving itself both honest and efficient.

The reorganization provided for by the act has been substantially accom-

partment materially to reduce the miliunder the provisions of a law passed in 1856, which is entirely inadequate to ex-isting conditions. The interest shown by so many commercial bodies through-

mended to your attention. Several bills providing for a new consular service have in recent years been submitted to the Congress. They are based upon the just principle that appointments to the service should be appointments to the service should be made only after a practical test of the applicant's fitness, that promotions should be governed by trustworthiness, adaptability, and zeal in the perform-ance, of duty, and that the tenure of office should be unaffected by partisan

Th guardainship and fostering of our rapidly expanding foreign commerce the protection of American citizens re-sorting to foreign countries in lawful pursuit of their affairs, and the main-tenance of the digality of the nation abroad, combine to make it essential that our consuls should be men of char-acter, knowledge, and enterprise. It is true that the service is now, in the main efficient, but a standard of ex-cellence cannot be permanently main-tained until the principles set forth in the bills heretofore submitted to the the protection of American citizens re

CHARLESTON EXPOSITION.

The people of Charleston, with great energy and civic spirit, are carrying on an exposition which will continue throughout most of the present session of the Congress. I heartily commend this exposition to the good will of the people. It deserves all the encouragement that can be given it. The managers of the Charleston exposition have requested the cabinet officers to place thereat the government exhibits which have been at Buffalo, promising to pay necessary expenses. have taken the responsibility of directing this be done, for that I feel that it is due to Charleston to help her her praisworthy efforts. In my in opinion the management should not be required to pay all these expenses. I earnestly recommend that Congress ment of learning. appropriate at once the small sum necesary for this purpose.

PAN AMERICAN EXPOSITION.

The Pan-American exposition at Buffalo has just closed. Both from the industrial and the artistic standpoinnt this exposition has been in a high degree creditable and useful, not merely to Buffalo but to the United States. The terrible tragedy of the Presidents assassination interfered materially with its being a financial success. The exposition was peculiarly in harmony with the trend of our public policy, because it represented an effort to bring into closer touch all the peoples of the Western Hemisphere, and give them an increasing sense of unity. Such an effort was a genuine service to the entire American public

### SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION.

The advancement of the highest interests of national science and learn-ing and the custody of objects of art and of the valuable results of scientific expeditions conducted by the United States have been committed to the Smithsonian institute. In furtherance of its declared purpose-for the crease and diffusion of knowledge among men"-the Congress has from time to time given it other important functions. Such trusts have been executed by the institution with notable fidelity. There should be no halt in the work of the institution, in accordance with the plans which its secretary has presented, for the preservation of the vanishing races of great North American animals in the National Zoological park. The urgent needs of the National Museum are recommended to the favorable consideration of the Con-

### PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

Perhaps the most characteristic educational movement of the past fifty years is that which has created the modern public library and developed it into broad and active service. There are now over five thousand public li-braries in the United States, the product of this period. In addition to ac-cumulating material, they are also striving by organization, by improve-ment in method, and by co-operation, to give greater efficiency to the material they hold, to make it more widely useful, and by avoidance of unne duplication in process to reduce the cost of its administration.

of its administration. In these efforts they naturally look for assiance to the federal library, which, though still the li-brary of Congress, and so entitled, is the one national library of the Unit-ed States. Already the largest single collection of books on the Western Hemisphere, and certain to increase more rapidly than any other through purchase, exchange, and the operation of the copyright law, this library has a or the copyright law, this library has a unique opportunity to render to the li-braries of this country-io American scholarship-service of the highest im-portance. It is housed in a building

### Get Mrs. Pinkham's Advice.

It is free as the air. She has been the means of making many a miserable life turn into one of joy — no other living person has had such wide experience with woman's ills. Her address is Lynn, Mass.

which is the largest and most magnifi- | mail will then be daily carried to the cent yet erected for library uses. sources are now being provided which will develop the collection properly, equip it with the apparatus and service necessary to its effective use, render its biblographic work widely available, and enable it to become, not merely a cen-ter of research, but the chief factor in great co-operative efforts for the diffusion of knowledge and the advance-

THE CENSUS OFFICE.

For the sake of good administration. sound economy, and the advancement of science, the census office as now constituted should be made a permanent government bureau. This would insure better, cheaper, and more satisfactory work, in the interest not only of our business but of statistic, economic, and social science.

POSTAL SERVICE.

### Attention Called to Abuse of Second Class Matter Rate.

The remarkable growth of the postal service is shown in the fact that its revenues have doubled and its expenditures have nearly doubled within twelve years. Its progressive development ompels constantly increasing outlay, but in this period of business energy and prosperity its receipts grow so much faster than its expenses that the annual deficit has been steadly re-duced from \$11,411,779 in 1897 to \$3,923,727 Among the recent postal adin 1901. vances the success of rural free delivery wherever established has been marked, and actual experience has made its benefits so plain, that the demand for its extension is general and urgent.

RURAL ROUTES

It is just that the great agricultural population should share in the improve ment of the service. The number of rural routes now in operation is 6,099, practically all established within three years, and there are 6,000 applications awaiting action. It is expected that the number in operation at the close of the current fiscal year will reach 8,600. The



doors of 5,700,000 of our people who have heretofore been dependent upon distant offices, and one-third of all that portion of the country which is adapted to it will be covered by this kind of ser-

SECOND CLASS MATTER.

The full measure of postal progress which might be realized has long been hampered and obstructed burden by the heavy burden imposed on the government through the entrenched and well-understood abuses which have grown up in connection with second-class mail matter. The extent of this burden appears when it is stated that while the second-class matter makes nearly three-fifths of the weight of all the mail, it paid for the last fiscal year only \$4,294,445 of the as this is a set of the set of the aggregate postal revenue of \$111,631,193. If the pound rate of postage, which produces the large loss thus entailed, and which was fixed by the Congress with the purpose of encouraging the dissemination of public information, were limited to the legitimate newspapers and periodicals actually con-templated by the law, no just excep-tion could be taken. That expense would be the recognized and accepted cost of a liberal public policy delib-erately adopted for a justifiable end. But much of the matter which enjoys the privileged rate is wholly outside of the intent of the law, and has secured admission only through an evasion of its requirements or through lax con-struction. The proportion of such wrongly included matter is estimated by postal experts to be one-half of the whole volume of second-class mail. If t be only one-third or one-quarter, the nagnitude of the burden is apparent. postoffice department has now undertaken to remove the abuses so far s is possible by a stricter application f the law; and it should be sustained in its effort.

### A PACIFIC OCEAN POWER.

### Whatever Happens in China of Keenest Interest to United States.

Owing to the rapid growth of our ower and our interests on the Pacific, vhatever happens in China must be of the keenest national concern to us.

UPRISING IN CHINA.

The general terms of the settlemert of the questions growing out of the anti-foreign uprisings in China of 1900, having been formulated in a joint note ddressed to China by the representatives of the injured powers in December ast, were promptly accepted by the Chinese government. After protracted conferences the plenipotentiaries of the everal powers were able to sign a final rotocol with the Chinese plenipotentiaries on the 7th of last September, setting forth the measures taken by hina in compliance with the demands of the joint note, and expresing their satisfaction therewith. It will be laid fore the Congress, with a report of he plenipotentiary on behalf of the inited States, Mr. William Woodville Rockhill, to whom high praise is due for the tact, good judgment, and energy he has displayed in performing an ex-ceptionally difficult and delicate task,

FINAL PROTOCOL SATISFAC-TORY.

The agreement reached disposes a manner satisfactory to the

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THE CONSULAR SYSTEM. gress.

