9 10 12 THE DESERET EVENING NEWS. EXTRA! TRUTH AND LIBERTY TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1901. SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 11 FIFTY-SECOND YEAR PRESIDENT THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

First Refers to Assassination of Late President McKinley --- Was Most Widely Loved Man in All the United States --- His Murder Was a Blow Aimed At All the Presidents, at Every Symbol of Government--- Anarchists Not a Product of Our Social Conditions---They Should be Kept Out---Federal Courts Should be Given Jurisdiction Over Any Man Who Kills or Attempts to Kill the President or Any Man in Succession to the Presidency.

Business of the Country-Nation is Congratulated Because of Its band against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and that Abounding Prosperity-Not True That Rich Have Grown Richer and Poor Poorer-Capitalist and Worker Go Up and Down Together—Corporations Engaged in Interstate Commerce Should be Regulated-Government Should Have Right to Examine and Inspect Working of Great Corporations-The Trusts, Their Benefits and Dangers Pointed Out-Overcapitalization an Evil-Creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries Recommended-Exclusion of Chinese and Strengthening of Geary Law Favored-Immigration Laws Unsatisfactory-Continuity and Stability of Tariff System Requisite to Our Prosperity-Reciprocity is Its Handmaiden-Subsidies to Ships Favored.

Gold Standard Has Been Beneficial-Interstate Commerce Act Should be Amended-Government Should Construct and Maintain Storage Reservoirs in the Arid Regions-Hawaii Should be Developed on Traditional American Lines—A Very Substantial the law-abiding purpose and practice of the people of the town. On no con-Reduction in Tariff Duties on Cuban Imports Recommended-In the Philippines the Hope is to Make the People Fit for Self-Government-Work of Upbuilding the Navy Must be Steadily Continued-Not Necessary to Increase the Army Beyond Its Present Size-Consular Agents Should be Men of Character-Indians Should be Recognized as Individuals and Not as Members of Tribes-Touching Reference to Queen Victoria

law of nations, like piracy and that form of manstealing known as the slave trade; for it is of far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treatles among all civilized powers. Such treatics would give to the fed-eral government the power of dealing with the crime.

COUNTRY WILL NOT FALL INTO ANARCHY.

A grim commentary upon the folly of the anarchist position was afforded by the attitude of the law toward this very criminal who had just taken the life of the President. The people would have torn him limb from limb if it had not been that the law he de-fied was at once invoked in his behalf. So far from his deed being committed on behalf of the people against the gov-ernment, the government was obliged at once to exert its full police power to save him from instant death at the hands of the people. Moreover, his deed worked not the slightest dislocadeed worked not the slightest disloca-tion in our governmental system, and the danger of a recurrence of such deeds, no matter how great it might grow, would work only in the direc-tion of strengthening and giving harsh-ness to the forces of order. No man will ever be restrained from becoming President by any fear as to his per-sonal safety. If the risk to the Presi-dent's life became great, it would mean that the office would more and more come to be filled by men of a spirit which would make them resolute and which would make them resolute and merciless in dealing with every friend of disorder. This great country will not fall into anarchy, and if anarchists should ever become a serious menace to its institutions, they would not merely be stamped out, but would in-

necessities. every symbol of government. President McKinley was as emphatically the em-bodiment of the popular will of the na-tion expressed through the forms of law as a New England town meeting is in similar fashion the embodiment of the law-abiding numbers and unation volve in their own ruin every active or passive sympathizer with their doc-trines. The American people are slow to wrath, but when their wrath is once The mechanism of modern business is so delicate that extreme care must be taken not to interfere with it in a kindled it burns like a consuming spirit of rashness or ignorance. Many flame of those who have made it their vocation to denounce the great industrial THE COUNTRY'S BUSINESS.

is the most important factor in a busi-ness operation; that the business abilonly sure remedy which we can now in-voke. What further remedies are needed in the way of governmental regula-tion, or taxation, can only be deter-mined after publicity has been ob-tained, by process of law, and in the course of administration. The first re-quisite is knowledge, full and complete -knowledge which may be mede and ity of the man at the head of any busi-ness concern, big or little, is usually the factor which fixes the guif between striking success and hopeless failure.

DEALING WITH CORPORATIONS.

An additional reason for caution in dealing with corporations is to be found in the international commercial con-ditions of today. The same business conditions which have produced the great aggregations of corporate and in-dividual wealth have made them very

dividual wealth have made them very potent factors in international commer-cial competition. Business concerns which have the largest means at their disposal and are managed by the ablest men are naturally those which take the lead in the strife for commercial su-premacy among the nations of the world. America has only just begun to assume that commanding position in the international business world which we believe will more and more be hers. It is of the utmost importance that this position be not jeoparded, especially at position be not jeoparded, especially at a time when the overflowing abundance a time when the overflowing abundance of our own natural resources and the skill, business energy, and mechanical aptitude of our people make foreign markets essential. Under such condi-tions it would be most unwise to cramp or to fetter the youthful strength of our pailor. our nation.

GO UP OR DOWN TOGETHER.

Moreover, it cannot too often be pointed out that to strike with ignorant violence at the interests of one set of men almost inevitably endangers the interests of all. The fundamental rule in our national life—the rule which un-derlies all others—is that, on the whole, and in the long run, we shall go up or down together. There are exceptions; down together. There are exceptions: and in times of prosperity some will prosper far more, and in times of ad-versity some will suffer far more, than others; but speaking generally, a peri-od of good times means that all share more or less in them, and in a period of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought of hard times all feel the stress to a greater or less degree. It surely ought not to be necessary to enter into any proof of this state-ment: the memory of the lean years which began in 1893 is still vivid, and we can contrast them with the conditions in this very year which is new closing. Disaster to great business entormises can never have its effects now closing. Disaster to great business enterprises can never have its effects limited to the men at the top. It spreads throughout, and while it is bad for everybody, it is worst for those farthest down. The capitalist may be shorn of his luxuries; but the wage-worker may be deprived of even bare necessities.

THE TRUSTS.

combinations which are popularly, al-though with technical inaccuracy

OVER-CAPITALIZATION EVIL.

PUBLIC IDEA OF TRUSTS.

There is a widespread conviction in

the minds of the American people that

does not rest upon a lack of intelligent

but supervised and within reasonable

limits controlled; and in my judgment

PUBLIC AND CORPORATION

It is no limitation upon property rights or freedom of contract to re-quire that when men receive from gov-ernment the privilege of doing busi-mess under corporate from, which frees

them from individual responsibility,

and enables them to call into their en-terprises the capital of the public, they

shall do so upon absolutely truthful

representations as to the value of the property in which the capital is to be

invested. Corporatons engaged in inter-state commerce should be regulated if

they are found to exercise a license

working to the public injury. It should

be as much the aim of those who seek

PUBLICITY A REMEDY.

RIGHTS.

supremacy.

commercial

this conviction is right.

for

All this is true; and yet it is also

wher

the

Their Benefits and Dangers Recognized and Pointed Out.

ercise control along the lines above in-dicated: profiting by the experience gained through the passage and admin-istration of the interstate commerce act. If, however, the judgment of Congress is that it lacks the constitutional power to pass such an act, then a con-

American wage-workers work with American wage-workers work with their heads as well as their hands. Moreover, they take a keen pride in what they are doing: so that, indepen-dent of the reward, they wish to turn out a perfect job. This is the great secret of our success in competition secret of our success in competition with the labor of foreign countries.

THE MOST VITAL PROBLEM.

The most vital problem with which this country, and for that matter the whole civilized world, has to deal, is the problem which has for one side the betterment of social conditions, moral and physical, in large cities, and for another side the effort to deal with that tangle of far-reaching questions which we group together when we speak of "labor." The chief factor in the success of each man-wage-worker, farmer, and capitalist alike-must ever be the sum total of his own individual quali-ties and abilities, Second only to this comes the power of acting in combina-tion or association with others. Very The large corporations, commonly called trusts, though organized in one state, always do business in many tion or association with others. Very great good has been and will be accom-plished by associations or unions of vage-workers, when managed with orethought, and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with law-abiding respect for the rights of others. The display of these qualities In such bodies is a duty to the nation no less than to the associations themselves. Finally, there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. Under our consti-tution there is much more scope for such action by the state and the mu-nicipality than by the nation. But on points such as those touched on above the national government can act. existence of some monopolistic element or tendency in its business. There would be no hardship in such super-vision; banks are subject to it, and in

EACH MUST WORK FOR HIMSELF

When all is said and done, the rule of brotherhood remains as the indispens-able prerequisite to success in the kind of national life for which we strive. Each man must work for himself, and unless he so works no outside help can avail him; but each man must remem-ber also that he is indeed his brother's keeper, and that while no man who re-fuses to walk can be carried with ad-vantage to himself for anyone else, yet that each at times stumbles or halts, that each at times needs to have the helping hand outstretched to him. To be permanently effective, aid must always take the form of helping a man to help himself; and we can all best help ourselves by joining together in the work that is of common interest to all.

IMMIGRATION.

Laws Are Unsatisfactory, Inspection Abroad Being Needed.

ities to regulate, so far as was then necessary, the comparatively insignifi-cant and strictly localized corporate bodies of the day. The conditions are now wholly different and wholly rif-Our present immigration laws are un ferent action is called for. I believe that a law can be framed which will enable the national government to exsatisfactory. We need every honest and efficient immigrant fitted to become an American citizen, every immigrant who comes here to stay, who brings here a strong body, a stout heart, a good head and a resolute purpose to do his duty well in every way and to bring up his children as law abiding and God-fearing members of comprehensive law enacted with the object of working a threefold improvement over our present system. First, we should aim to exclude absolutely First. not only all persons who are known to be believers in anarchistic principles members of anarchistic societies, but also all persons who are of a low moral tendency or of unsavory reputa-This means that we should re-a more thorough system of intion. quire a more thorough system of spection abroad and a more rigid sys-tem of examination at our immigration ports, the former being especially necessary. EDUCATIONAL AND ECONOMIC TESTS. The second object of a proper immi-gration law ought to be to secure by careful and not merely perfunctory educational test some intelligent capacity to appreciate American institutions and act sanely as American citi-zens. This would not keep out all anarchists, for many of them belong to the intelligent criminal class. But it would do what is also in point, that is, tend to decrease the sum of ignorance, so potent in producing the envy, suspicion, malignant passion, and hatred of order, out of which anarchistic sentiment inevitably springs. Finally, all persons should be excluded who are bepersons should be excluded who are be-low a certain standard of economic fit-ness to enter our industrial field as competitors with American labor. There should be proper proof of person-al capacity to earn an American liv-ing and enough money to insure a deing and enough money to insure a de-cent start under American conditions. This would stop the influx of cheap la-bor, and the resulting competition which gives rise to so much of bitterness in American industrial life; and it would dry up the springs of the pestilential social conditions in our great cities, where anarchistic organizations have their greatest possibility of growth. Both the educational and economic tests in a wise immigration law should be designed to protect and elevate the general body politic and social. A very close supervision should be exercleed over the steamship companies which mainly bring over the immi-grants, and they should be held to a strict accountability for any infraction of the law.

and Her Daughter, the Dowager Empress of Germany.

sentatives:

The Congress assembles this year under the shadow of a great calamity. On the sixth of September, President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the fourteenth of that month.

Of the last seven elected Presidents, he is third who has been murdered, and the bare recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this, the third assassination of an American President, have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both President Lincoln and President Carfield were killed by assassins types unfortunately not uncommon history; President Lincoln falling a vic tim to the terrible passions aroused by four years of civil war, and Presi dent Garfield to the revengeful vanity dent Garfield to the revengeful vality of a disappointed office-seeker. Presi-dent Mckinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals who object to all gov-ernments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hos-rule to the upright exponent of a free tile to the upright exponent of a free people's sober will as to the tyrannical and irresponsible despot.

A WIDELY LOVED MAN.

It is not too much to say that at the time of President McKinlog's death he was the most widely loved man in all the United States; while we have never had any public man of his position who has been so wholly free from the bitter animosities incident to public life. His volitical opponents were the first to bear the heartiest and most generous tribute to the broad kindliness of naure, the sweetness and gentleness character which so endeared him to his close associates. To a standard of lofty integrity in public life he united the tender affections and home virtues which are all-important in the makeup of national character. A gallant sol-dier in the great war for the Union, he also shone as an example to all our peobecause of his conduct in the most sacred and intimate of home relations. There could be no personal ha-tred of him, for he never acted with aught but consideration for the wel-fare of others. No one could fail to respect him who knew him in public or private life. The defenders of those murderous criminals who seek to exuse their criminality by asserting that is exercised for political ends. veigh against wealth and irresopnsible power. But for this assassination even this base apology cannot be urged.

A MAN OF MODERATE MEANS.

President McKinley was a man of moderate means, a man whose stock sprang from the sturdy tillers of the soil, who had himself belonged among wage-workers, who had entered the army as a private soldier. Wealth was not struck at when the President was assassinated, but the honest toil which is content with moderate gains after a lifetime of unremitting labor, largely in the service of the public. Still less was power struck at in the sense that power is irresponsible or centered in the hands of any one individual. The blow was not aimed at tyranny or wealth. It was aimed at one

To the Senate and House of Repre- | of the strongest champions the wageworker has ever had; at one of most faithful representatives of the system of public rights and representa-tive government who has ever risen to public office. President McKinley filled that political office for which the entire people vote, and no President-not ever Lincoln himself-was ever more earnestly anxious to represent, the well thought-out wishes of the poeple; his one anxisty in e very crisis was to keep in closest touch with the people-to find out what they thought and to endeavor to give expression to their thought after having endeavored to guide that thought aright. He had just been re-elected to the Presidency because the majority of our citizens, the majority of our farmers and wage-workers, be lieved that he had faithfully upheld their interest for four years. They felt themselves in close and intimate touch with him. They felt that he represented so well and so honorably all their ideals and aspirations that they wished him to continue for another four years to

represent them. NO BASER DEED.

And this was the man at whom the assassin struck! That there might be nothing lacking to complete the Judaslike infanmy of his act, he took advantage of an occasion when the President was meeting the people generally; and advancing as if to take the hand outstetched to him in kindly and brother ly fellowship, he turned the noble and generous confidence of the victim into an oportunity to strike the faltal blow.

There no baser deed in all the annals of crime. The shock, the grief of the country, are bitter in the minds of all who saw the dark days, while the President yet hovered between life and death. At last the light was stilled in the kindly eyes and the breath went from the lips that even in mortal agony uttered no words save of forgiveness to his murderer, of love for his friends, and of unfaltering trust in the will of the Most High. Such a death, crowning the glory of such a liffe, leaves us with High. infinite sorrow, but with such pride in what he had accomplished and in his own personal character, that we feel the blow not as struck at him, but as struck at the nation. We mourn a goo and great President who is dead; but while we mourn we are lifted up by the splendid achievements of his life and the grand heroism with which he met his death.

DEMANDS RESOLUTE ACTION. When we turn from the man to the

nation, the harm done is so great as to excite our gravest apprehensions and to demand our wisest and most resolute action. This criminal was a professed anarchist, inflamed by the teachings of professed anarchists, and probably by the reckless utterances of those who, on the stump and in the public press, appeal to the dark and evil spirits

of malice and greed, envy and sullen hatred. The wind is sowed by the mer who preach such doctrines, and they cannot escape their share of response bility for the whirlwind that is reaped This applies alike to the deliberate dem agogue, to the exploiter of sensational sm, and to the crude and foolish vis ionary who, for whatever reason, apolo gizes for crime or excites aimless dis-

President be accepted as due to protest against "inequalities in the social order," save as the murder of all the freemen engaged in a town meeting could be accepted as a protest against that social inequality which puts a malefactor in jail. Anarchy is no more an expression of "social discontent" than picking pockets or wife-beating. ANARCHIST A DANGEROUS CRIM-

INAL. The anarchist, and especially the an-archist in the United States, is merely one type of criminal, more dangerous than any other because he represents the same depravity in a greater degree. 'he man who advocates anarchy diectly or indirectly, in any shape or fashion, or the man who apoligizes for anarchists and their deeds, makes himself morally accessory to murder before the fact. The anarchist is a criminal whose perverted instincts lead him to confusion and chaos to the most

beneficient form of social order. His protest of concern for workingmen is outrageous in its impudent falsity; for if the political institutions of this this country do not afford opportunity to every honest and intelligent son of toil then the door of hope is forever closed against him. The anarchist is everywhere not merely the enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If any anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last for but one red moment, to be succeeded for ages by the gloomy night of despotism.

NOT A PRODUCT OF SOCIAL CON-DITIONS.

For the anarchist himself, whether he preaches or practices his doctrines, we need not have one particle more concern than for any ordinary murderer He is not the victim of social or political injustice. There are no wrongs to remedy in his case. The cause of his criminality is to be found in his own evil passions and in the evil conduct of those who urge him on, not in the failure by others or by the state to do justice to him or his. He is a malefactor and nothing else. He is in no sense, in no shape or way, a "product of social conditions," save as a highwayman is "produced" by the fact that an unarmed man happens to have a purse. It is a travesty upon the great and holy names of liberty and freedom to permit them to be invoked in such a cause. Na mon or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchis-

tic speeches, writings, and meetings are ssentially seditious and treasonable. ANARCHISTS SHOULD BE KEPT OUT.

I earnestly recommend to theCon-gress that in the exercise of its wise liscretion it should take into consideration the coming to this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy perpetrate a crime, and the law should insure their rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country; and if found here they should he promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching provision should be made for the punshment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of the Congress,

GIVE FEDERAL COURTS JURIS-DICTION.

The federal courts should be given jurisdiction over any man who kills or attempts to kill the President or any man who by the constitution or by law is in line of succession for the Presi-dency, while the punishment for an unsuccessful attempt should be proportioned to the enormity of the offense against our institutions.

Nation Congratulated Because of Abounding Prosperity,

known as "trusts," appeal especially to hatred and fear. These are precisely the two emotions, particularly During the last five years business combined with ignorance, which unfit men for the exercise of cool and steady confidence has been restored, and the nation is to be congratulated because udgment. In facing new industrial onditions, the whole history of the judgment. of its present abounding prosperity. Such prosperity can never be created world shows that legislation will generally be both unwise and ineffective unless undertaken after calm inquiry by law alone, although it is easy enough to destroy it by mischievous laws. If the hand of the Lord is heavy upon and with sober self-restraint. Much of the legislation directed at the trusts would have been exceedingly mischlevany country, if flood or drought comes, human wisdom is power-less to avert the calamity. More-over, no law can guard us against the ous had it not also been entirely in-effective. In accordance with a wellconsequences of our own folly. The men who are idle or credulous, the men known sociological law, the ignorant or reckless agitator has been the really effective friend of the evils which he who seek gains not by genuine work with head or hand but by gambling in has been nominally opposing. In dealing with business interests, for any form, are always a source of menany form, are always a source of men-ace not only to themselves but to oth-ers. If the business world loses its head, it loses what legislation cannot supply. Fundamentally the welfare of each citizen, and therefore the welfare of the aggregate of citizens which makes the neutron mut not more in government to undertake by crude and ill-considered legislation to do what may turn out to be bad, would be to incur the risk of such far-reaching national disaster that it would be preferable to undertake nothing at all. The men who demand the impossible or the undesirable serve as the allies of the forces with which they are nomimakes the nation, must rest upon individual thrift and energy, resolution and intelligence. Nothing can take the place of this individual capacity; nally at war, for they hamper those but who would endeavor to find out in rational fashion what the wrongs real-ly are and to what extent and in what wise legislation and honest and intelligent administration can give it the fullest scope, the largest opportunity manner it is practicable to apply remeto work to good effect. dies SERIOUS SOCIAL PROBELMS.

The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during true that there are real and grave evils, one of the chief being over-cap-italization because of its many baleful the latter half of the nineteenth cen-tury brings us face to face, at the beserious social problems. The old laws, consequences; and a resolute and practical effort must be made to correct and the old customs which had almost these evils. the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since the industrial changes which have so snormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer the great corporations known as trusts are in certain of their features and tendencies hurtful to the general welsufficient.

LARGE CORPORATE FORTUNES.

The growth of citles has gone on be ments that have placed this country at the head of the nations struggling yond comparison faster than the growth of the country, and the up-puliding of the great industrial centers has meant a startling increase, merely in the aggregate of wealth, but in the number of very large individual, and especially of very large corporate, fortunes. The creation of these great corporate fortunes has not been due to the termine nor to sup other government appreciation of the necessity of meeting changing and changed conditions of trade with new methods, nor upon ignorance of the fact that combination of capital in the effort to accomplish great things is necessary when the the tariff nor to any other government. world's progress demands that great things be done. It is based upon sincere al action, but to natural causes in the business world, operating in other countries as they operate in our own. conviction that combination and con-centration should be, not prohibited, POOR NOT GROWING POORER

The process has aroused much antagonism, a great part of which is wholly without warrant. It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the con trary, never before has the averag nan, the wage-worker, the farmer, th small trader, been so well off as in this country and at the present time. There have been abuses connected with the accumulation of wealth; yet it remains true that a fortune accumulated in egitimate business can be accumulated by the person specially benefited only on condition of conferring immense in idental benefits upon others. Suc cessful enterprise, of the type which benefits all mankind, can only exist if the conditions are such as to offer great prizes as the rewards of success.

WORK OF CAPTAINS OF INDUS-TRY.

for social betterment to rid the busi-ness world of crimes of cunning as to The captains of industry who have rid the entire body politic of crimes of driven the railway systems across this continent, who have built up our comviolence. Great corporations exist only because they are created and safemerce, who have outre up our com-merce, who have developed our manu-factures, have on the whole done great good to our people. Without them the material development of which we are guarded by our institutions; and it is therefore our right and our duty to see that they work in harmony with these so justly proud could never have takinstitutions en place. Moreover, we should recog-nize the immense importance to this

A BLOW AT ALL PRESIDENTS. The blow was aimed not at this President, but at all Presidents; at CRIME AGAINST HUMAN RACE. Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race; and all mankind should Inter the infinence infortance to this material development of leaving as un-hampered as is compatible with the public good the strong and forceful men upon whom the success of busi-The first essential in determining how to deal with the great industrial com-binations is knowledge of the facts-publicity. In the interest of the pub-

stitutional amendment should be sub mitted to confer the power.

-knowledge which may be made public

Artificial bodies, such as corporations and joint stock or other associations, depeding upon any statutory law for

their existence or privileges, should be subject to proper governmental super-

vision, and full and accurate informa-tion as to their operations should be made public regularly at reasonable in-

NATION SHOULD SUPERVISE.

states, often doing very little business in the state where they are incorpor-

ated. There is utter lack of uniformity

in the state laws about them; and as no state has any exclusive interest in of

power over their acts, it has in practice

proved impossible to get adequate reg ulation through state action. Therefore

in the interest of the whole people, the nation should, without interfering with

the power of the state in the matter it

self, also assume power of supervision and regulation over all corporations do-

ing an interstate business. This is a pecially true where the corporation de

rives a portion of its wealth from the

their case it is now accepted as a sim

ple matter of course. Indeed, it is prob-able that supervision of corporations

by the national government need not go

so far as is now the case with the su-pervision exercised over them by so

conservative a state as Massuchusetts,

When the constitution was adopted,

at the end of the eighteenth century, no human wisdom could foretell the

sweeping changes, alike in industrial and political conditions, which were to take place by the beginning of the

twentieth century. At that time it was accepted as a matter of course that the several states were the proper author-

in order to produce excellent results. CONGRESS SHOULD HAVE POWER

to the world.

tervals,

A NEW CABINET OFFICER.

Recommends Creation of a Department of Commerce and Industries. There should be created a cabinet officer to be known as secretary of commerce and industries, as provided in the bill introduced at the last session of the Congress. It should be his prov ince to deal with commerce in its broadest sense; including among many other things whatever concerns labo and all matters affecting the great bus iness corporations and our merchant marine.

TO BROADEN OUR MARKETS.

The course proposed is one phase of what should be a comprehensive and far-reaching scheme of constructive statesmanship for the purpose of broadening our markets, securing our business interests on a safe basis, and making firm our new position in the international industrial world: whil scrupulous safeguarding the rights of wage-workers and capitalists, of investor and private citizen, so as to secur equity as between man and man in this republic.

EXCLUSION OF CHINESE.

Recommends Re - enactment and Strengthening of Present Law.

With the sole exception of the farming interest, no one matter is of such vital moment to our whole people as the welfare of the wage-workers. I the farmer and the wage-worker ar well off, it is absolutely certain that all others will be well off too. It is therefore a matter for hearty congratulation that on the whole wages are higher today in the United States than before in our history, and far

nigher than in any other country. The standard of living is also higher that ever before. Every effort of legislator and administrator shou'd be bent to secure the permanency of this condition of things and its improvement wherever possible. Not only must out fare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness, nor lack of pride in the great industrial achievelabor be protected by the tariff, but should also be protected so far as it is possible from the presence in this country of any laborers brought over b contract, or of those who, coming free ly, yet represent a standard of living so depressed that they can undersel our men in the labor market and drag them to a lower level. I regard it a necessary, with this end in view, t enact immediately the law excluding Chinese laborers and to strengthen it wherever necessary in order to make its enforcement entirely effective.

WORK OF GOVERNMENT EM-PLOYES.

Th national government should de mand the highest quality of service from its employes; and in return it should be a good employer. If possibl egislation should be passed, in conne tion with the interstate commerce law which will render effective the efforts of different states to do away with the competition of convict contract labor in the open labor market. So fa as practicable under the conditions of So fa government work, provision should made to render the enforcement of th light-hour law easy and certain. In a industries carried on directly or in directly for the United States govern women and children should b protected from excessive hours of labo from night work, and from work under unsanitary conditions. The government should provide in its contracts that al work should be done under "fair" con-ditions, and in addition to setting a nigh standard should uphold it by prop er inspection, extending if necessary the sub-contractors. The government should forbid all night work for women and children, as well as exces-zive overtime. For the District of Columbia a good factory law should be passed; and, as a powerful indirect aid to such laws, provision should be made

to turn the inhabited alleys, the exis-ence of which is a reproach to our Capital City, into minor streets, where the inhabitants can live under condi-'ions favorable to health and morals.

THE TARIFF SYSTEM.

Continuity and Stability of Policy Requisite to Our Prosperity.

There is general acquiescence in our esent tariff system as a national pelpresent tariff system as a national per-icy. The first requisite to our pros-perity is the continuity and stability of this economic policy. Nothing could be more unwise than to disturb the business interests of the country by any general tariff change at this time. Doubt, apprehension, uncertainty are exactly what we most wish to avoid in the interest of our commercial and material well-Our experience in the past has being. shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the busi-ness world. Yet it is not only possible, but eminently desirable, to combine with the stability of our economic system a supplementary system of recipro-cal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incl-dent and result of the firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law. RECIPROCITY IS A HANDMAIDEN.

Reciprocity must be treated as the andmaiden of protection. Our first uty is to see that the protection grantby the tariff in every case where it ded is maintained, and that re ity be sought for so far as it can ly be done without injury to our Just how far this industries. ust be determined according to the hydraul case, remembering always that every application of our tariff policy to meet our shifting national needs must be conditioned upon the cardinal fact that the duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover the difference between the labor cost here and abroad. The well-being

