# DESERET EVENING NEWS TUESDAY DECEMBER 4 1906

so far as its own work is educational, to co-ordinate it with the work of oth-er educational authorities. Agricaltural education is necessarily based upon

education is increasing official and a second secon

ences to young country people or young city people who wish to live in the

Great progress has already been made

among farmers by the creation of farm-ers' institutes, of dairy associations, of breeders' associations, horticultural associations, and the like. A striking example of how the government and the

farmers can co-operate is shown in con-nection with the menace offered to the cotton growers of the southern states

by the advance of the boll weevil. The department is doing all it can to

organize the farmers in the threatened

organize the farmers in the threatened districts, just as it has been doing all it can to organize them in ald of its work to eradicate the cattle fever tick in the south. The department can

In the south. The department can and will co-operate with all such as-sociations, and it must have their help if its own work is to be done in the most efficient style.

FOREST PRESERVATION.

No Government Policy More Fruitful

Of Good Than This.

Much is now being done for the states

of the Rocky mountains and great

plains through the development of the

national policy of irrigation and forest preservation: no government policy for the betterment of our internal condi-

One at Arlington.

POLYGAMY.

Radically With It.

others, by a disinterested purpose to do good to others, and to raise the tone of the community as a whole. Simi-larly, a really great nation must often net, and as a matter of fact often does et, toward other nations in a spirit not n the least of mere self-interest, but mying heed chiefly to ethical reasons; and as the conturies go by this disinterestedness in international action, this tendency of the individuals com-prizing a nation to require that mation act with justice toward its neighbors, teadily grows and strengthens. It is steadily grows and strengthens. It is neither wise nor right for a nation to disregard its own meeds, and it is fool-ish-and may be wicked-to think that other nations will disregard theirs. But, it is wicked for a nation only to re-gard its own interest, and foolish to believe that such is the sole motive that actuates any other ration. It should have ctuntes any other nation. It should be ur steady aim to raise the ethical standard of national action just as we strive to raise the ethical standard of inflviduol action.

Individual action." Not only must we treat all nations fairly, but we must treat with justice and good will all immigrants who como-here under the law. Whether they are Catholic or Protestant, Jew or gentile; whether they come from England or Germany, Russia, Japan, or Italy, mat-ters nothing. All we have a right to question is the man's conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with question is the mails conduct. If he is honest and upright in his dealings with his neighbor and with the state, then he is entitled to respect and good ireatment. Especially do we need to remember our duty to the stranger within our gates. It is the sure mark of a low civilization, a low morality. to abuse or discriminate against or in any way humiliate such stranger who has come here lawfully and who is: has come here lawfully and who is conducting himself properly. To re-member this is incumbeat on every American citizen, and it is of course peculiarly incumbent on every govern-ment official, whether of the nation or of the several states of the several states,

### THE JAPANESE

### To Shut Them Out of Public Schools A Wicked Absurdity.

I am prompted to say this by the attitude of hostility here and there assumed toward the Japanese in this country. This hostility is sporadic and country. This hostility is sporadic and is limited to a very few places. Never-theless, it is most discreditable to us as a people, and it may be fraught with the gravest consequences to the nation. The friendship between the United States and Japan has been cob-tinuous after the time over bit of tinuous since the time, over half a century ago, when Commodore Perry, by his expedition to Japan, first opened the telands to western civilization. Since then the growth of Japan has been literally astounding. There is not only nothing to parallel it, but nothing to

(Continued on page six.)

# Popular Approval

Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate has received the endorsement of two generations, and is today in high favor with hundreds of thousands of persons whe appreciate its peculiar delicacy of flavor and satisfying goodness. These are good reasons 

Ask your grocer for it.

Be sure that you get it.

# Must be Complete Reorganization of Its Governmental System.

Alaska's needs have been partially

for stability and permanency of pros-

perous citizenship, rather than immedi-ate returns on large masses of capital.

ALASKA.

met, but there must be a complete reorganization of the government system, as I have before indicated to you, I ask your special attention to this, Our fellow citizens who dwell on the chores of Puget Sound with charactersheres of Puget Sound with character-istic energy are arranging to hold in Seattle the Alaskan Yukon Pacific exposition. Its special aims include the upbuilding of Alaska and the de-velopment of American commerce on the Pacific ocean. This exposition, in its purposes and scope, should appeal not only to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the Pacific slope, but to the people of the United States at large. Alaska since it was bought hus yielded to the government cleven millions of dollars of revenue, and has produced nearly three from consideration because they are complicated, are not easy of compre-hension, and tend to disturb existing rights and interests. We must also rule out any plan which would materially clevels millions of dollars of revenue, and has produced nearly three hundred millions of dollars in gold. "Urs and fish. When properly developed it will become in large de-gree a land of homes. The countries bordering the Pacific ocean have a pop-plation more numerous than that of all the countries of Europe; their annal the countries of Europe; their annal foreign commerce amounts to over three billions of dollars, of which the share of the United States is some geven hundred millions of dollars. If this trade were thoroughly understood and pushed by our manufacturers and pro-ducers, the industries not only of the Pacific slope, but of all our country, and particularly of our cotton growing states, would be greatly benefited. Of course, in order to get these benefits, we must treat fairly the countries with which we trade

interest charges, is placed on the whole commerce of the country. The mere statement of these facts shows that our present system is seri There is need of change. Unfortunately, however, many of the proposed changes must be rule i

impair the value of the United State 2 per cent bonds now pledged to se 2 per cent bonds now pledged to se-cure circulation, the issue of which was made under conditions peculiarly creditable to the treasury. I do not press any especial plan. Various plans have recently been proposed by ex-pert committees of bankers. Among the plans which are possibly feasible and which certainly should receive your consideration is that remartedly brought. consideration is that repeatedly brought to your attention by the present secre tary of the treasury, the essential fea-tures of which have been approved by many preminent bankers and busi-

ness men. According to this plan na-tional banks should be permitted to issue a specified proportion of their cap-ital in notes of a given kind, the issue

INTERNATIONAL MORALITY.

Mistake to Say All Government Action

Is Based Upon Selfishness,

It is a mistake, and it betrays a spirit

of foolish cynicism, to maintain that

all international governmental action

is, and must ever be, baserd upon mere

selfishness, and that to advance ethical

reasons for such action is always a sign of hypocrisy. This is no more neces-sarily true of the action of governments

than of the action of individuals. It is a sure sign of a base nature always

o ascribe base motives for the actions of others. Unquestionably no nation

can afford to disregard proper consid-erations of self-interest, any more than

a private individual can so do. But it is equally true that the average pri-vate individual in any really decent

community does many actions with ref-erence to other men in which he is guided, not by self-interest, but by pub-

lic spirit, by regard for the rights of

to be taxed at so high a rate as to drive the notes back when not wanted in legitimate trade. This plan would not permit the issue of currency to give banks additional profits, but to meet the emergency presented by'times I do not say that this is the right sys-

belief that there is need for the my belief that there is need for the adoption of some system which shall be automatic and open to all sound banks, so as to avoid all possibility of discrimination and favoritism. Such a plan would tend to prevent the spasms of high money and speculation which now obtain in the New York market; in advantation there is for much curfor at present there is too much cur-rency at certain seasons of the year, and its accumulation at New York tempts bankers to lend if at low rates for speculative purposes; whereas at other times when the crops are being moved there is urgent need for a large but temporary increase in the currency supply. It must never be forgotten that this question concerns business men generally quite as much as bank-ers; especially is this true of stock-men, farmers, and business men in the west; for at present at certain seasons interest. of the year the difference in interst rates between the east and the west is from 6 to 19 per cent, whereas in Can-ada the corresponding difference is but 2 per cent. Any plan must, of out 2 per cent. Any plan must, of course, guard the interests of west-ern and southern babærs as carefully as it guards the interests of New York or Chicago bankers: and must be drawn from the standpoints of the farmer and the merchanic no has thus farmer and the merchant no less than from the standpoints of the city banker

It even at high rates. All commercial

interests suffer during each crop period. Excessive rates for call money in New

depletes the fund that would other-wise be available for commercial uses

and commercial borrowers are forces

to pay abnormal rates; so that each fall a tax, in the shape of increases

interio

York attract money from the in banks into the speculative field;

ously defective.

stringency.

from the standpoints of the city banker and the country banker. The law should be amended so as specifically to provide that the funds derived from custors duties may be treated by the sec-fretary of the treasury as he itreats funds obtained under the internal-revenue laws. There should be a considerable increase in bills of small denominations. Permission should small denominations. Permission should be given banks, is necessary under set-tled restrictions, to retire their cir-culation to a larger amount than three millions a month

# PHILIPPINE TARIFF.

### Wants it Lowered or Absolute Free Trade Established,

I most sincerely hope that the bill to provide a lower tariff for or else absolute free trade in Philippine products will be come a law. No harm will come to any American industry; and while to any American industry; and while to any American industry; and while there will be some small but real ma-tional government. When home ties are loosened; when men and women cease to regard a worthy family life, with all its duties fully performed, and all its response.

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### ROYAL BAKING FOWDER CO., NEW YORK.

impost or excise which was both constitutional and valid. More recently the court, in an optition delivered by Mr. Justice White, which contained an ex-ceedingly able and elaborate discus-sion of the powers of the Congress to impose death duties, sustained the con-

ferred by the state upon street rail-reads and similar corporations which operate wholly within the state boun-daries, sometimes in one and some-times in several municipalities or other minor divisions of the state. But there are many kinds of taxes which can only be levied by the general government so as to produce the best results, because, among other reasons, the attempt to impose them in one particular state too often results merely in driving the cor-poration or individual affected to some other locality or other state. The na-tional government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal or excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why, when next our system of taxa-tion is revised, the national govern-ment should impose a graduated inherit-ance tay, and, if possible, a graduated ment should injuste a graduated inherit-anes tay, and, if possible, a graduated home tax. The man of great wealth owes a poculiar obligation to the state, because he derives special advantages stitutionality of the inheritance tax feature of the war revenue act of 1898. In its incidents, and apart from the main purpose of raising revenue, an income tax stands on an entirely diftom it - mere existence of government nom if should be recognize this obli-not only should be recognize this doll-eation in the way he leads his daily feret footing from an inheritance tax; because it involves no question of the gation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it should also be recog-nized by the way in which he pays for the protection the state gives him. On the one hand, it is desirable that he should assume his full and proper share of the burden of taxation; on the other hand, it is quite as necessary perpetuation of fortunes swollen to an unhealthy size. The question is in its essence a question of the proper ad-justment of burdens to benefits. As the law now stands it is undoubtedly diffiwhich shall be constantiated which shall be constantiated which shall be constantiated by the shall be constantiated by the shall be constantiated by the shall be the shall b share of the burden of taxation, on the other hand, it is quite as necessary that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the tax pay but little of it, there should be clear recognition of the danger of inaugurating any such purely income tax law was passed by the Congress in 1861, but the most important law dealing with the subject system save in a spirit of entire jus-tice and moderation. Whenever we, tice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake to remodel our was that of 1894. This the court held to be unconstitutional. as a people, undertake to remodel our taxation system along the lines sug-gested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our aim is to dis-inbute the burden of supporting the

The question is undoubtedly very intricate, delicate, and troublesome. The decision of the court was only reached by one majority. It is the law of the land, and of course is accepted as such and loyally obeyed by all good citizens. Nevertheless, the hesitation evidently man and poor man on a basis of abso-late equality, and that we regard it as equally fatal to true democracy to felt by the court as a whole in com-ing to a conclusion, when considered do or permit injustice to the one as to do or permit injustice to the other. together with the previous decisions on the subject, may perhaps indicate the possibility of devising a constitu-tional income-tax law which shall sub-stantially accomplish the results aimed I am well aware that such a sub-jet as this needs long and careful study in order that the people may be-come familiar with what is proposed to be done, may clearly see the necessity of proceeding with what is all at. The difficulty of amending the Constitution is so great that only real necessity can justify a resort thereto. Every effort should be made in dealing with this subject, as with the subject of the proper control by the national government over the use of corporate wealth in interstate business, to de-vise legislation which without such acnear future our national legislators should enact a law providing for a graduated inheritance tax by which a steadily increasing rate of duty should be put upon all moneys or other valu-ables coming by gift, bequest, or detion shall attain the desired end; but if this fails, there will ultimately be no alternative to a constitutional amendment.

# INDUSTRIAL TRAINING.

### Should be Aim to Put All Workers On a Higher Plane.

these coming by ght, bequest, of define to any individual or corporation. It may be well to make the tax heavy is proportion as the individual benefited is remote of kin. In any event, in my judgment the pro rata of the tax It should be impossible to overstate hould increase very heavily with the accesse of the amount left to any one (though it is of course difficult quantitatively to measure) the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what be called organized patriotism, which necessarily includes the substitution of a national feeling for mere local pride; with as a resultant a high ambition for the whole country. No coun-try can develop its full strength so ong as the parts which make up the whole each put a feeling of loyalty to the part above the feeling of loyalty to

instance,

child labor and factory laws, set example to the states by enacting the most advanced legislation that can wisely be enacted for the District of Columbia,

# Farmers Must Have Chance for Tech-

The only other persons whose wel-

where there must be a better busi-ness organization among the farm-

ers themselves.

state must seek rather to produce

hundred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned

AGRICULTURE.

# nical and Scientific Training.

fare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is the welfare of the wageworkers are the tillers of the wageworkers are the tillers of the soil, the farmers. It is a mere tru-ism to say that no growth of cities, no growth no industrial development can atone for any falling off in the character and standing of the farm-ing population. During the last few decades this fact has been recognized decades this fact has been recognized with ever-increasing clearness. There is no longer any failure to realize that farming, at least in certain branches, must become a technical and scientific profession. This means that there must be open to farmers the chance for technical and scientific the most severely practical merely but of the most severely practical type. The faramer represents a peculiarly high type of American citizenship, and he must have the same chance to rise and develop as other American citizens have. Moreover, it is exactly as true of the farmer, as it is of the business man and the wageworker, that the ultimate success of the nation of which he forms a part must be found. ed not alone on material prosperity but upon high moral, mental and physical development. This education of the farmer—self-education by pref-erence, but also education from the outside, as with all other man-is peculiarly necessary here in the United States, where the frontier conditions even in the newest states have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more inensive systam of cultivation for the old wasteful farm management, and

ers themselves. Several factors must co-operate in the imporvement of the farmer's con-dition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense—in the sense which keeps ever in view the intimate relationship be-tween the theory of education and the facts of life. In all education we should widen our aims. It is a good thing to produce a certain number of trained scholars and students; but the education superintended by the state must seek rather to produce a

I am well aware of how difficult it is to pass a constitutional amendment. Nevertheless in my judgment the whole question of marriage and divorce should be relegated to the authority of the national Congress. At present the wide differences in the laws of the different

states on this subject result in scandals and abuses; and surely there is nothing so vitally essential to the welfare of the nation. nothing around which the nation should so bend itself to throw every safeguard, as the home life of the average citizen. The change would be good from every standpoint. In particular it would be good because it would confer on the Congress the power at once to deal radically and

efficiently with polygamy; and this should be done whether or not marriage and divorce are dealt with. It

# the betterment of our internal condi-tions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved; and they can not be unless the people of the states in which they lie, through their representatives in the Congress, secure vigorous action by the national government. government MEMORIAL AMPHITHEATER.

Urges Appropriation for the Proposed I invite the attention of the Congress to the estimate of the secretary of war for an appropriation to enable him to begin the preliminary work for the conbegin the premining work in the the struction of a memorial amphitheater at Arlington. The Grand Army of the Republic in its national encampment has urged the erection of such an am-phitheater as necessary for the proper observance of Memorial day and as a fit-ting monument to the soldier and salior ting monument to the soldier and salior dead buried there. In this I heartily concur and commend the matter to the favorable consideration of the Congress Congress Should Have Power to Deal

individual after a certain point has been reached. It is most desirable to encourage thift and ambition, and a putent source of thrift and ambition is the desire on the part of the bread-where ro leave his children well off. be attained by making tax very small on moderate amounts of property left; because the prime object should be to put a con-stantly increasing burden on the inheritance of those swollen fortunes which it is certainly of no benefit

government more equitably than at present; that we intend to treat rich

of proceeding with wisdom and self-restraint, and may make up their minds

just how far they are willing to go in the matter; while only trained legis-

lators can work out the project in nec-essary detail. But I feel that in the pear future our national legislators

PRESIDENT

TO CONGRESS.

(Continued from page three.)

commerce commission justified, that you amend the law so as to obviate the evil disclosed.

INCOME TAX. Favored Even if Constitution Has to Be Amended.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially diffi-cult in ours with its federal system of

cult in ours with its rederal system of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small dis-trict for use in that district. Thus the taxation of real estate is peculiarly one for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is

for the immediate locality in which the real estate is found. Again, there is no more legitimate tax for any state than a tax on the franchises con-ferred by the state upon street rail-reads and similar corporations which is corrate, wholly within the state bound

to this country to perpetuate. There can be no question of the ethic-al propriety of the government thus determining the conditions upon which ing the conditions upon which any gift or inheritance should be re-ceived. Exactly how far the inherit-acce fax would, as an incident, have he effect of limiting the transmission by devise or gift of the enormous fornes in question it is not necessary t present to discuss. It is wise that vogress in this direction should be radual. At first a permanent national mentation ax, while it might be more mistantial than any such tax has inherio been, need not approximate. ether in amount or in the extent of the berease by graduation, to what such a lar should ultimately be.

This species of tax has again and again beer imposed, although only by the national govern-first imposed by the act porarily. ment. 10 years of July 6, 1797 when the makers of the constitution were alive and at the brad of affairs, it was a graduated tax; though small in amount, the rate was increased with the amount left to any individual) exceptions being made in of certain close kin. A case of was again imposed by the 1, 1862; a minimum sum of sonal property being excepted coming remotes lexation, the lax then be-pressive according to the of kin. The war revenue propressive ess of kin. act of June 13, 1898, provided for an Inheritance tax on any sum exceeding the value of \$10,000, the rate of the tax hereasing both in adcordance with the amounts left and in accordance with the legatce's remoteness of kin. The supreme court has held that the sucreasion tax imposed at the time of the Civil war was not a direct tax but an



one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the general book of na-ture itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most the part above the feeling of 103 arry to the whole. This is true of sections and it is just as true of classes. The industrial and agricultural classes must work together, capitalists and wageworkers must work together, if the best work of which the country is capable is to be done. It is probable that a theorempty efficient system of competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of our country life. on the problems of our country hie. All students now realize that education must seek to train the executive pow refers of young people and to confer more real significance upon the phrase "dignity of labor," and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his that a thoroughly efficient system of education comes next to the influence of outcation comes not to the about national success of this kind. Our federal form of government, so fruitful of advantage to our peeple in certain ways, in other ways undoubtedly limits our national individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right pub-lic opinion, and show in many ways lie opinion, and show in many ways' social and co-operative spirit. Organ-ization has become necessary in the business world; and it has accom-plished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farm-crs. Such a movement as the grange movement is good in itself and is capable of a well-nigh infinite further extension for good so long as it is effectiveness. It is not possible, for instance, for the national government Instance, for the national government to take the lead in technical industrial education, to see that the public school system of this country develops on all its technical, industrial, scientific, and commercial sides. This must be left primarily to the several states. Never-theless, the national government has control of the schools of the District of Columbia, and it should see that these schools promote and encourage extension for good so long as it is kept to its own legitimate business The benefits to be derived by the as-sociation of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and part-ly sociological. Moreover, while in the long run volthese schools promote and encourage the fullest development of the scholars in both commercial and industrial training. The commercial training should in one of its branches deal with

untary effort will prove more offica-clous than government assistance, while the farmers must pri-marily do most for themselves. foreign trade. The industrial training is even more important. It should be marily yet the yet the government can also do much. The department of agricul-ture has broken new ground in many directions, and year by year it finds how it can improve its methods and develop fresh usefulness. Its con-stant effort is to give the governmental me of our prime objects as a nation, so one of our prime objects as a nation, so far as feasible, constantly to work to-ward putting the mechanic, the wage-worker who works with his hands, on a higher plane of efficiency and reward, so as to increase his effectiveness in the economic world, and the dignity, the remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. Unforand develop iresh userainess. Its con-stant effort is to give the governmental assistance in the most effective way; that is, through associations of farmthe remuneration, and the power of his position in the social world. Unfor-tunately, at present the effect of some of the work in the public schools is in the exactly opposite direction. If boys and girls are trained merely in literary accomplishments, to the total exclusion of industrial, manual, and technical training, the tendency is to unfit them for industrial work and to make them reductant to go into it, or unfitted to ers rather than to or through individual farmers. It is also striving to co-or-dinate its wrok with the agricultural departments of the several states, and

# NO MEDICINE. reluctant to go into it, or unfitted to do well if they do go into it. This is a tendency which should be strenuously combated. Our industrial development But Change of Food Gave Final Relief.

Most diseases start in the alimentary canal-stomach and bowels.

combated. Our industrial development depends largely upon technical education, including in this term all industrial education, from that which fits a man to be a good mechanic, a good carpenter, or blacksmith, to that which fits a man A great deal of our stomach and bow-el troubles come from eating too much starchy and greasy food. The stomach does not digest any of the starchy food we eat-white bread. to do the greatest engineering feat. The skilled mechanic, the skilled workman, can best become such by technical industrial education. The far-reaching usefulness of institutes pastry, potatoes, oats, etc.-these things are digested in the small intestines, and f we eat too much, as most of us do, the organs that should digest this kind of food are overcome by excess of work, so that the fermentation, indi-gestion, and a long train of alls result. Too much fat also is hard to digest and this is changed into acids, sour stomach, belching gas, and a bloated, far-reaching useruness of institutes of technology and schools of mines or of engineering, is now univer-fally acknowledged, and no less far-reach-ing is the effect of a good building or mechanical trades school, a textile,

<text><text><text><text>

fully performed, and all its responsibilities lived up to, as the life bes worth living; then evil days for the commonwealth are at hand. There are regions in our land, and classes of population, where the birth rate has sunk below the death rate. Surely it should need no demonstration to show that wilful sterility is, from the stand-point of the nation, from the standpoint of the human race, the one sin for which the penalty is national death. race death; a sin for which there is no atonement; a sin which is the more dreadful exactly in proportion as the men and women guilty thereof are in other respects, in character, and bodily and mental powers, those whom for the sake of the state it would be well to see the fathers and mothers of many healthy children, well brought up homes made happy by their present up i No man, no woman, can shirk the pri-mary duties of life, whether for love of ease and pleasure, or for any other cause, and retain his or her self-respect.

# AMERICAN SHIPPING.

### Would Have Laws to Encourage it, Especially to South America.

Let me once again call the attention of the Congress to two subjects concerning which I have frequently before communicated with them. One is the question of developing American shipping. I trust that a law embodying in substance the views, or a major part of the views, expressed in the report on this subject laid before the house at its last session will be past. I am wel aware that in former years objectionable measures have been proposed in refer ence to the encouragement of Ameri ence to the encouragement of Ameri-can shipping; but it seems to me that the proposed measure is an nearly unob-jectionable as any can be. It will of course benefit primarily our seaboard states, such as Maine, Louislana, and Washington; but what benefits part of our people in the end benefits all; fust as covernment and to irrigation and as government aid to irrigation and forestry in the west is really of benefit, not only to the Rocky mountain states, not only to the Rocky mountain states, but to all our country. If it prove im-practicable to enact a law for the en-couragement of shipping generally, then at least provision should be made for better communication with South America, notably for fast mall lines to the chief South American ports. It is discreditable to us the our business is discreditable to us that our business people, for lack of direct communica-tion in the shape of lines of steamers with South America, should in that great sister continent be at a disadvantage compared to the business peo-ple of Europe.

# CURRENCY REFORM.

### Must be Revision of Present Laws or May be Business Disaster.

I especially call your attention to the second subject, the condition of our currency laws. The national bank act has ably served a great purpose in aiding the enormous business develop-ment of the country; and within 10 years there has been an increase in circulation per capita from 21.41 to \$33.68. For several years evidence has been accumulating that additional legislation is needed. The recurrence of each crop season emphasizes the de-fects of the present laws. There must soon be a revision of them, because to

primarily because of the added dignity it has given us as a nation by proving that we are capable honorably and efficiently to bear the international burdens which a mighty people should bear, but even more because of the im-mense benefit that has come to the people of the Philippine Islands. In these islands we are steadily introducing both liberty and order, to a greater degree than their people have ever before known. We have secured justice. We have provided an efficient police force, and have put down ladron-ism. Only in the islands of Leyte and Samar is the authority of our govern-men resisted, and this by wild mountain tribes under the superstitious inspira-tion of fakirs and pseudo religious leaders. We are constantly increasing the measure of liberty accorded the islanders, and next spring, if conditions warrant, we shall take a great stride forward in testing their capacity for forward in testing their capacity for self government by summoning the first Filipino legislative assembly; and the way in which they stand this test will largely determine whether the self-government thus granted will be in-creased or decreased; for if we have erred at all in the Philippines it has been associated as the savidity in the been in proceeding too rapidly in the ilrection of granting a large measure of self-government. We are building self-government. We are building roads. We have, for the immeasurable good of the people, arranged for the building of railpoads. Let us also see to it that they are given free access to our markets. This nation owes no to our margets. This halo owes to more imperative duty to itself and manking the affairs of all the islands under the American flag-the Philippines, Porto Rico and Hawaii-so as to make it evi-dent that it is in every way to their advantage that the flag should fly over

# PORTO RICAN AFFAIRS.

### American Citizenship Should be Conferred on Citizens of Island.

American citizenship should be conferred on the citizens of Porto Rico. The harbor of San Juan in Porto Rico should be dredged and improved. The expenses of the federal court of Porto Rico should be met from the federal treasury. The administration of the affairs of Porto Rico, together with those of the Philippines, Hawall, and our other insular possessions, should ill be directed under one executive de artment; by preference the departmen f state or the department of war.



## Needs Peculiar and Should be Given Every Aid.

The needs of Hawaii are peculiar; every aid should be given the islands; and our efforts should be unceasing to develop them along the lines of a com-munity of small freehouleds, not of great planters with coolie-tilled estates. Situated as this territory is, in the middle of the Pacific, there are duties imposed upon this small community which do not fall in like degree or manner upon any other American com-munity. This warrants our treating it differently from the way in which we treat territories contiguous to o surrounded by sister territories or other states, and justifies the setting surrounded aside to be of a portion of our reve expended for educational revenues soon be a revision of them, because to leave them as they are means to in-cur liability of business disaster. Since your hody adjourned there has been a fuctuation in the interest on call money from 2 per cent to 30 per cent; and the fluctuation was even greater during the preceding six months. The secre-tary of the treasury had to step in and by wise action put a stop to the most violent period of oscillation. Even worse than such fluctuation is the ad-vance in commercial rates and the un-certainty feit in the sufficiency of credinternal improvements therein. Hawaii is now making an effort to secure immigration fit in the end to assume the

# **Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate**



There will be Christmas sales all this week at Banks' on Furs, Ostrich Plumes, Ribbons and Trimmed Hats.

Clearing out stocks of Trimmed Winter Hats in velvets, silk beavers and satin finish felts at reduced prices will present some extraordinary bargains.

