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RECLAMATION OF THE ARID REGION.

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LAND LAW SYSTEM HAS BROKEN DOWN

the government to deal to bind has been based principle as that of the ervice. The land law was designed to meet the fertille and well-watered middle west has largely then applied to the dryer great plains, the mountain of the Puchio slope, of 160 acres is inadesaupport. In these remains lent itself to fraud, I passed out of the hands and without passing into t without passing into home-maker. The interior and the de-ice joined in prosecut-against the law; and emplished much, while inistration of the law we it has been changed themselves are defec-

PUBLIC LANDS COMMISSION.

years ago a public lands commain, and their re-changes in the law



part of the public lands by putting it to its best use. Especial attention was called to the prevention of settlement by the passage of great areas of public land into the hands of a few men, and to the enormous waste caused by unrestricted grazing upon the open range. The recommendations of the public lands commission are sound, for they are especially in the interest of the actual home-maker; and where the amail home-maker cannot at present utilize the land they provide that the government shall keep control of it so that it may not be monopolized by a few men. The Congress has not yet acted upon these recommendations, but they are so just and proper, so essential to our national welfare, that it feel confident, if the Congress will take time to consider them, that they will ultimately be adopted.

PUBLIC GRAZING LAND.

Some such legislation as that proposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation unposed is essential in order to preserve the great stretches of public grazing land which are unfit for cultivation under present methods and are valuable only for the forage which they supply. These stretches amount in all to some 300,000,000 acres, and are open to the free grazing of cattle, sheep, horses and goats, without restriction. Such a system, or rather such lack of system, means that the range is not so much used as wasted by abuse. As the west settles the range becomes more and more over-grazed. Much of it cannot be used to advantage unless it is fenced, for fencing is the only way by which to keep in check the owners of nomad flocks which roam lather and thither, utterly destroying the pastures and leaving a waste behind so that their presence is incompatible with the presence of home-makers. The existing fences are all fliegal. Some of them represent the improper exclusion of actual isettlers, actual home-makers, from territory which is usurped by great cattle companies. Some of them represent what is in itself a proper effort to use the range for those upon the land, and to prevent its use by no-madic outsiders. All these fences, those that are hurtful and those that are beneficial, are alike illegal and must come down. But it is an outrage that the law should necessitate such action on the part of the administration. The unlawful fencing of public lands for private grazing must be stopped, but the necessities may determine. Such control could secure the great benefit of legitimate fencing, while at the same time securing and promoting the settlement of the country.

HOMESTEADERS RIGHTS.

HOMESTEADERS RIGHTS.

In some places it may be that the tracts of range adjacent to the homesteads of actual settler should be allotted to them severally or in common for the summer grazing of their stock. Elsewhere it may be that a lease system would serve the purpose; the leases to be temporary and subject to the rights of settlement, and the amount charged being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and the amount charged being large enough merely to permit of the efficient and beneficial control of the range by the government, and of the payment to the county of the equivalent of what it would otherwise receive in taxes. The destruction of the public range will continue until some such laws as these are enacted Fully to prevent the fraud in the public lands which, through the joint action of the interior department and the department of justice, we have been en-deavoring to prevent, there must be further legislation, and especially a sufficient appropriation to permit the department of the interior to examine certain classes of entries on the ground before they make into private agreement. before they pass into private owner-shij. The government should part with its title only to the actual home-maker, not to the profit-maker who does not care to make a home. Our prime object is to secure the rights and guard the interests of the small renchman, the man who plows and pitches hay for bimself. It is this small ranchman, this actual seller and homemaker, who in the long run is most hurt by permitting thefts of the public land in whatever form.

PRESERVATION OF

THE FORESTS.

Optimism is a good characteristic, if carried to an excess it becom-lishness. We are prone to speak the resources of this country as inex-haustible; this is not so. The minerhaustible; this is not so. The miner-al wealth of the country, the coal, iron, oil, gas, and the like, does not reproduce itself, and therefore is certain to be exhausted ultimately; and wastefulness in dealing with it today means that our descendants will feel the exhaustion a generation or two before they otherwise would. But there are certain other forms of waste which could be entirely stopped—the waste of soil by washing, for instance, which is among the most dangerous of all wastes now in progress in the United States, is easily preventable, so that this present enormous loss of fertility is entirely unnecessary. The preserva-tion or replacement of the forests is one of the most important means preventing this loss. We have made beginnig in forest preservation, but is only a beginning. At present lumber ing is the fourth greatest industry in the United States, and yet, so rapid has been the rate of exhaustion of timber in the United States in the past, and so rapidly is the remainder being exhausted, that the country is unquestionable on the verse of a timber face. tionably on the verge of a timber fam-ine which will be felt in every house-hold in the land. There has already hold in the land. There has already been a rise in the price of lumber, but there is certain to be a more rapid and heavier rise in the future. The present annual consumption of lumber is cer-tainly three times as great as the an-nual growth; and if the consumption and growth continue unchanged, prac-tically all our lumber will be exhausted in another generation, while long before in another generation, while long before the limit to complete exhaustion is reached the growing scarcity will make itself felt in many blighting ways upon our national welfare. About 20 per cent of our forested territory is now reserved in national forests; but these do not include the most valuable portion is too small to expect that the reserves can accomplish more than a mitigation of the trouble which is ahead for the nation.

DRASTIC ACTION NEEDED. Far more drastic action is needed. Forests can be lumbered so as in give to the public the full use of their mercaptile timber without the slightest deit is a detriment to a farm to furnish a harvest; so that there is no paralle between forests and mines, which can only be completely used by exhaustion. But forests, if used as all our for-esis have been used in the past and as most of them are still used, will by either wholly destroyed, or so damaged that many decades have to pass before effective use can be made of them again. All these facts are so obvious that it is extraordinary that it should that it is extraordinary that it should be necessary to repeat them. Every business man in the land, every writer in the newspapers, every man or woman of an ordinary school education, ought to be able to see that himenes quantities of timber are used in the country, that the forests which supply this timber are rapidly being exhausted and that the forests which supply ed, and that, if no change takes place, exhaudion will come comparatively spon, and that the effects of it will be felt severely in the every-day life of our people. Surely, when these facts are so obvious, there should be no de-ley in taking preventive measures. Tet

proceed in this matter with happy-go proceed in this matter with happy-go-lucky indifference even to the immedi-ate future. It is this attitude which permits the self-interest of a very few persons to weigh for more than the ul-timate interest of all our people. There are persons who find it to their im-mense pecuniary benefit to destroy the forests by lumbering. They are to be blamed for thus sacrificing the future of the nation as a whole to their own self-interest of the moment; but heavoff-interest of the moment; but heavself-interest of the moment; but heaver to the attaches to the people at large for permitting such action, whether in the White Mountains, in the southern Alleghentes, or in the Rockies and Sierras. A big lumbering company, impatient for immediate returns and not caring to look far enough ahead, will often deliberately destroy all the good timber in a region, hoping afterwards to move on to some new country. The shiftless man of small means, who does not care to become an actual home-maker but would like immediate profit, will find it to his advantage to take up timber land simply to turn it over to such a big company, and leave it valueless for future settlers. A big mins owner, anxious only to develop his mine at the moment, will care only to cut all the timber that he wishes without regard to the future—probably not looking ahead to the condition of the country when the forests are exhausted, any more than he does to the condition when the supine public opinion, the indifferent public opinion, which permits their action to go unchecked.

CHECKING TIMBER WASTE.

CHECKING TIMBER WASTE.

Of course to check the waste of timber means that there must be en the part of the public the acceptance of a temporary restriction in the lavish use of the timber, in order to prevent the total loss of this use in the future. There are plenty of men in public and private life who actually advocate the continuance of the present system of unchecked and wasteful extravagance, using as an argument the fact that to check it will of course mean interference with the case and comfort of certain people who now get lumber at less cost than they ought to pay, at the expense of the future generations. Some of these persons actually demand that the present forest reserves be thrown open to destruction, because, foreoth, they think that thereby the rice of lumber could be put down again for two or three or more years. Their attitude is precisely like that of an igilutor protesting against the outlay of money by farmers on manure and in taking care of their farms generally. Indoubtedly, if the average farmer were content absolutely to ruln his farm, he could for two or three years avoid spending any money on it, and cet make a good deal of money out of it. But only a savage would, in his arivate affairs, show such reckless discepted of the future which the opponents of the forestry system are now indeavoring to get the people of the future which the opponents of the forestry system are now indeavoring to get the people of the future which the opponents of the forests hands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the racious all the forest lands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the racious all the forest ands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the racious all the forest ands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the racious all the forest ands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the racious all the forest ands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the racious all the forest ands that it is possible to acquire for the use of the racious all the forest ands the populary of course to check the waste of tim gions all the forest lands that it is pos-sible to acquire for the use of the na-tion. These lands, because they form a cational asset, are as emphatically na-tional as the rivers which they feed, and which flow through so many states before they reach the ocean.

NO TARIFF ON FOREST PROD-UCTS.

There should be no tairff on any for-st product grown in the country; and, n especial, there should be no tariff on wood pulp; due notice of the change be-ing of course given to those engaged in the business so as to enable them to adjust themselves to the new conditions. The repeal of the duty on wood pulp hould if possible be accompanied by an agreement with Canada that there shall no export duty on Canadian pulp wood.

SOVERNMENT SHOULD KEEP FEE OF COAL LANDS

In the eastern United States the minin the eastern United States the min-cial fuels have already passed into the bands of large private owners, and those of the west are rapidly following. It is obvious that these fuels should be conserved and not wasted, and it would be well to provide the appellar private. be well to protect the people against unjust and extortionate prices, so far fay as that can still be done. What has been accomplished in the great oil fields of the Indian Territory by the action of the administration, offers a striking example of the good results of such a policy. In my judgment the government should have the right to keep the fee of the coal, oil, and gas fields in its own possession and to lease the rights to develop them under proper regulations; or else, if the Congress will not adopt this method, the coal deposits should be sold under limitations, to conserve them as public utilities, the right to mine coal being separated from the title to the soil. The regulations should permit coal lands to be worked in sufficient quantity by the several corporations. The present limitations have been absurd, excessive, and serve no useful purpose, and often render it necessary that there should be either froud or else abandonment of the work of getting out the coal. well to protect the people against

WORK ON PANAMA CANAL SATISFACTORY.

Work on the Panama canal is pro-ceeding in a highly satisfactory man-ner. In March last, John F. Stevens, chairman of the commission and chief engineer, resigned, and the commission chairman of the commission and chief engineer, resigned, and the commission was reorganized and constituted as follows: Lieut. Col. George W. Goethals, corps of engineers. U. S. army, chairman and chief engineer. Maj. D. D. Ceillard, corps of engineers, U. S. army; Maj. William L. Sibert, corps of engineers. U. S. army; Mr. J. C. S. Blackburn; Col. W. C. Gorgas. U. S. army, and Mr. Jackson Emith. commissioners. This change of authority and direction went into effect on April 1, without causing a gerceptible check to the progress of the work. In March the total excavation in the Calebra cut, where effort was chiefly concentrated, was \$15,270 cubic yards. In April this was increased to \$79,527 cubic yards. There was a considerable decrease in the output for May and June owing parily to the advent of the rainy season and parily to temporary trouble with the steam shavel men over the unestion of wages. This trouble was settled satisfactorily to all parties and in July the total excavation advanced materially and in August the grand lotal from all points in the canal prism by steam shovels and dredges exceeded all previous United States records, reaching 1.274.404 cubic yards. In September this record was cellosed and a total of 1.517.412 cubic yards were from accessory works. Those results were achieved in the rainy 1,481,297 cubic yards were from the canal prism and 36,105 cubic yards were from accessory works. Those results were achieved in the rainy senson with a rainfail in August of 11.59 inches and in September of 11.65 inches. Finally, in October, the record was agrin eclosed, the total excavation being 1.868,729 cubic yards; a truly extraordinary record, especially in view of the heavy rainfall, which was 17.1 inches. In fact, experience during the last two rainy seasons demonstrates that the rains are a less serious obstacle to progress than has hitherto been supposed.

WORK ON LOCKS.

locks can be begun within 15 months. In order to remove all doubt as to the satisfactory character of the foundations for the locks of the canal, the secretary of war requested three eminent civil engineers, of special experience in such construction, Alfred Noble, Frederic P. Steams and John R. Freeman, to visit the isthmus and make thorough personal investigations of the sites. These gentleroen went to the isthmus in April and by means of test pits which had been dug for the purpose, they inspected the proposed foundations, and also examined the borings that had been made. In their report to the secretary of war, under date of May 2, 1997, they said: "We found that all of the locks, of the dimensions now proposed, will rest upon rock of such character that it will furnish a safe and stable foundation." Subsequent new borings, conducted by the present commission, have fully confirmed this verdict. They show that the locks will rest on rock for their earlier length. The cross section of the dam and method of construction will be such as to insure against any slip or sloughing off. Similar examination of the foundations of the locks and dams on the Pacific side are in progress. I believe that the locks should be made of a width of 120 feet.

CONTRACT BIDS REJECTED. ocks can be begun within 15 months.

CONTRACT BIDS REJECTED.

Last winter hids were requested and received for doing the work of canal construction by contract. None of them was found to be antisfactory and all were rejected. It is the unanimous opinion of the present commission that the work can be done better, more cheaply, and more quickly, by the government than by private contractors. Fully 30 per cent of the entire plant needed for construction has been purchased or contracted for; machine shops have been ereted and equipped for making all needed repairs to the plant; many thousands of employes have been secured; en affective organization has been perfected; a recruiting system is in operation which is capable of furnishing more labor than can be used advantageously; employes are well sheltered and well fed; salaries paid are satisfactory, and the work is not only going forward smoothly, but it is producing results far in advance of the most sangulae anticipations. Under these favorable conditions, a change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjustifiable, for it would inevitably dis-Last winter hids were requested one change in the method of prosecuting the work would be unwise and unjus-tifiable, for it would inevitably dis-organize existing conditions; check progress, and increase the cost and length of time of completing the canal

LOCK CANAL BEST.

The chief engineer and all his professional associates are firmly convinced that the 85 feet level lock canal which they are constructing is the best that could be desired. Some of them had doubts on this point when they went to the isthmus. As the plans have developed under their direction their doubts have been dispelled. While they may decide upon changes in detail as construction advances they are in hearty second in approving the general plan. They believe that it provides a canal not criv adequate to all demands that will be made upon it, but superior in every way to a sea level canal. I conferred to this belief.

POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS COMMENCED.

I recommend to the favorable consideration of the Congress a postal savings bank system, as recommended by the postmaster-general. The primary object is to encourage among our people economy and thrift and by the use of postal savings banks to give them an opportunity to husband their resources, particularly those who have not the facilities at hand for depositing their money in savings banks. Viewed, however, from the experience of the past few weeks, it is evident that the advantages of such an instruction are still more farreaching. Timid depositors have withdrawn their savings for the time being from national banks, trust companies, and saving banks; individuals have boarded their cash and the workingmen their cardings; all of which money has been withheld and kept in hiding or in the sufe deposit box to the deteriment of prosperity. Through the agency of the postal savings banks such money would be restored to the channels of trade, to the mutual benefit of capital and labor. I recommend to the favorable cor

RURAL ROUTE EXTENSIONS.

I further commend to the Congress the consideration of the postmastergeneral's recommendation for an extension of the parcel post, especially on the rural routes. There are now 32.215 rural routes, sarving nearly 15,000,000 people who do not have the advantages of the inhabitants of cities in obtaining their supplies. These recommendations have been drawn up to benefit the farmer and the country storekeeper; otherwise, I should not favor them, for I believe that it is good policy for our government to do everything possible to aid the small town and the country district. It is desirable that the country merchant should not be crushed out.

The fourth-class postmasters' convention has passed a very strong resolution in favor of piacing the fourth-class postmasters under the civil-service law. The administration has already put into effect the policy of refusing to remove any fourth-class postmasters save for reasons connected with the good of the service; and it is endeavoring so far as possible to remove them from the domain of partisan politics. It would be a most desirable thing to put the fourth-class postmasters in the classified service. It is possible that this might be done without congressional action, but, as the matter is debalable, I earnestly

without congressional action, but, as the matter is debatable, I earnestly recommend that the Congress enact a law providing that they be included un-der the civil-service law and put in the classified service.

SELF GOVERNMENT

FOR ALASKA. I reiterate my recommendations of last year as regards Alaska. Some form of local self-government should be provided, as simple and inexpensive as possible; it is impossible for the Congress to devote the necessary time to all the little details of necessary Alaskan legislation. Road building and railway building should be encouraged. The governor of Alaska should be given an ample appropriation wherewith to organize a force to proserve the public peace. Whisky selling to the natives should be made a felony. The coal land laws should be changed so as to meet the pescullaneeds of the territory. This should be attended to at once; for the present laws permit individuals to locate large areas of the public domain for speculative purposes; and cause an immense amount of trouble, fraud, and litigation. There should be another judicial division established. As early as possible lighthouses and buoys should be established as aids to navigation, especially in and about Prince William sound and the survey of the I reiterate my recommendations of should be established as aids to navigation, especially in and about Prince William sound, and the survey of the coast completed. There is need of lihemal appropriations for lighting and buoying the southern coast and improving the aids to navigation in southeastern Alaska. One of the great industries of Alaska, as of Puget sound and the Columbia, is salmon fishing, Gradually, by reason of lack of proper laws, this industry is being rained; it should now be taken in charge, and effectively protected, by the United States government.

YUKON-ALASKA EXPOSITION

YUKON-ALASKA EXPOSITION.

handion will come comparatively on, and that the effects of it will be t severely in the every-day life of t work on the locks and dams at case in taking preventive measures. Yet seem as a nation to be willing to

HAWAII SHOULD BE WELL FORTIFIED

The unfortunate failure of the shipping bill at the last session of the last Congress was followed by the taking off of certain Pacific steamships, which has greatly hampered the movement of passengers between Hawaii and the mainland. Unless the Congress is prepared by positive chroutagement to secure proper facilities in the way of shipping between Hawaii and the mainland, then the coastwise shipping laws should be so far relaxed as to prevent Hawaii suffering as it is now suffering. I again call your attention to the capital importance from every standpoint of making Pearl harbor available for the largest deep water vessels, and for the largest deep water vessels, and of suitably fortifying the beland. The secretary of war has gene to the Philippines. On his return I shall submit to you his report on the is-

BUREAU OF MINES SHOULD BE CREATED.

I again recommend that the rights of citizenship be conferred upon the people of Porto Rico.

A bureau of mines should be created under the control and direction of the excretary of the interior, the bureau to have power to collect statistics and make investigations in all matters pertaining to mining and particularly to the accidents and dangers of the industry. If this can not now be done, at least additional appropriations should be given the interior department to be used for the study of mining conditions, for the prevention of fraudulent mining schemes, for carrying on the work of mapping the mining districts for studying methods for minimizing the accidents and dangers in the industry; in short, to ald in all proper ways the development of the mining industry.

I strangly recommend to the Congress to provide funds for keeping up the Hermitage, the home of Andrew Jackson; these funds to be used through the existing Hermitage association for the preservation of a historic building which should ever be dear to Americans.

I further recommend that a naval monument be established in the Vicksburg National park. This national park gives a unique opportunity for commemorating the deeds of those gablant men who fought on water, no less than of those who fought on land, in the great civil war.

Legislation should be enneted at the present session of the Congress for the thirteenth consus. The establishment of the permanent census bureau affords the opportunity for a better census than we have ever had, but in order to realize the full advantage of the permanent organization, ample time must be given for preparation.

QUESTION OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH.

There is a constantly growing interest in this country in the question of the public health. At last the public mind is awake to the fact that many diseases, notably tuberculosts are national scourges. The work of the state and city hourds of health should be supplemented by a constantly increasing interest on the pair of the national government. The Congress has already provided a bureau of public health and has provided for a hygienic laboratory. There are other valuable laws relating to the public hostilt connected with the various departments. This whole branch of the government should be strengthened and aided in every way.

GOVERNMENTAL

COMMISSIONS.

and which have already done excellent work. The first of these has to do with the organization of the scientific work of the government, which has grown up wholly without plan and is in consequence so unwisely distributed among the executive departments that much of its effect is lost for the lack of proper co-ordination. This commission's chief object is to introduce a planned and orderly development and a planned and orderly development and operation in the place of the ill-assorted and often ineffective grouping and methods of work which have prevailed.

WITH SALT RHEUM

On Hands, Arms, and Face for Three Years-Spent Hundreds of Dollars in Seeking a Cure-Hands Became a Solid Sheet of Sores-No Rest from Awful Itching Until

CUTICURA REMEDIES EFFECTED A CURE

"I had salt rheum for three years on my hands, arms, and face and I thought it would get all over me. I tried four or five doctors but they falled and my husband has spent hundreds of dollars in trying everything we could hear of. But I grew worse and worse, my hands itched awfully and I could get no rest at all. I was just in agony all the time because when they did not itch they were so dry and crackly that I was missrable and when they cracked they bled. The nails of my finger and thumb began to come off, and my hands were a solid sheet of sores. Several of my friends told me to try the Cuticura Remedies so I got a cake of Cuticura Remedies so I got a cake of Cuticura Remedies so I got a cake of Cuticura and from the first my hands began to improve and now they are well, and I think that the Cuticura Remedies are worth their weight in gold, and I advise every one that has skin trouble to use them. Mrs. Omie Parkerson, 1639 11th Ave., Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 28, Feb. 11, and Mar. 31, 1907."

MOTHERS

Of Skin-Tortured, Disfigured Babies Should Know



from the hour of birth,
Complete External and Internal Treatment for
Every Hunser of Intanus, Children, and Adulta constate of Cutterns loos, 10 feet, 10 Cisause the Skin, and
Cutteurs Doctors to the Joy in the form of Checouste
Control Pills, 25c. res vial of 60 to Further the Blood,
Sold Dremghant the world Potter Drug & Chem.

the commerce, trade, and industry of the Pacific states with their neighbor-ing countries of the Pacific. The ex-position asks no loan from Congress but seeks appropriations for national exhibits and exhibits of the western dependencies of the general govern-ment. The state of Washington and the city of Seattle have shown the characteristic western enterprise in lurge donations for the conduct of this exposition in which other states are lending generous assistance.

TEAMSTERS

ENJOY Ghirardelli's Ground Chocolate. They find it strengthens and fortifies them to withstand the trying duties of their occupation, and exposure to all kinds of weather. The ideal preparation for the day's work is to drink

> for breakfast a cup of ...

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1 lb. Cans 40c.

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This can not be done without legislation, nor would it be feasible to deal in detail with so complex an administrative problem by specific provisions of law. I recommend that the president be given authority to concentration related lines of work and reduce duplication by excutive order through transfer and consolidation of lines of work.

transfer and consolidation or the work.

The second committee, that on department methods, was instructed to investigate and report upon the changes needed to place the conduct of the executive force of the government on the most economical and effective basis in the light of the best modern business practise. The committee has made very satisfactory progress. Antiquated practises and bureaucratic ways have been abolished, and a general responsition of the departmental methods ed practises and bureaucratte ways have been abolished, and a general resolvation of the departmental methods has been imagurated. All that can be done by executive order has already been accomplished or will be put into effect in the near future. The work of the main committee and its several assistant committees has produced a wholesome awakening on the part of the great body of officers and employes sugaged in government work. In nearly every department and office there has been a careful self-inspection for the purpose of remedying any defects before they could be made the subject of adverse criticism. This has led individuals to a wider study of the work on which they were engaged, and this study has resulted in increasing their efficiency in their respective lines of work. There are recommendations of special importance from the cemmittee on the subject of personnel and the classification of saluries which will require legislative action before they can be put into effect. It is my intention to submit to the Congress in the near future a special message on those subjects.

PRESIDENTIAL CAMPAIGN EXPENSES.

mersage on those subjects,

Under our form of government voting is not merely a right but a duty, and, moreover, a fundamental and nec-essary duty if a man is to be a good citizen. It is well to provide that cor-porations shall not contribute to presidential or national campaigns, and furthermore to provide for the publication of both contributions and expentheir very nature are difficult of en-forcement; the danger being lest they be obeyed only by the honest, and disobeyed by the unscrupulous, so as to act only as a penalty upon honest men. Moreover, no such law would hanner an unscrupuious man of unlimited means from buying his own way into office. There is a very radical measure which would. I believe, work a substantial improvement in our system of remductions a campaign although Law. stantial improvement in our system of conducting a campaign, although I am well aware that it will take some time for people so to familiarize themselves with such a proposal as to be willing to consider its adoption. The need for collecting large campaign funds would vanish if Consress provided an appropriation for the proper and legitimate expenses of each of the great national parties, an appropriation ample enough to meet the necessity for thorough organization and machinery, which requires a large expenditure of money. Then the stipulation should be made that no party receiving campaign funds from the treasury should accept more than a fixed amount frem any individual subscriber or denor; and the necessary publicity for receipts and exnecessary publicity for receipts and expenditures could without difficulty be

ART IMPORTATIONS SHOULD BE ENCOURAGED

There should be a national gallery of art established in the capital city of this country. This is important not merely to the artistic but to the ma-terial welfare of the country; and the terial welfare of the country; and the people are to be congratulated on the fact that the movement to establish such a gallery is taking definite form under the guidance of the Smithsonian institution. So far from there being a tariff on works of art brought into the country, their importation should be encouraged in every way. There have been no sufficient collections of objects of art by the government, and what collections have been acquired are scattered and are generally placed in

BIOLOGICAL SURVEY DOING GOOD WORK.

The biological survey is quietly work-ing for the good of our agricultural atcress, and le an excellent example of government bureau which conducts original extention research the findings of which are of much practical uting. For more than 20 years it has studied the food habits of birds and manufals that are injurious or beneficial to agriculture, horticulture, and forestry; has distributed filustrated bulletins on the subject, and has labored to secure legislative protection for the beneficial species. The cotton boil-was-ril, which has recently overspread the cotton beit of Texas and is steadily extending its of rexis and is steadily attending its range, is seld to cause in annual loss of about \$3,000,000. The biological survey has ascertained and given wide publicity to the fact that at least 43 kinds of birds prey upon this desiructive insect. It has discovered that \$7 species of birds feed upon scale-insects—dreaded energies of the fruitgrower.

and owls as a class (excepting the few that kill poultry and game birds) are markedly beneficial, spending their lives in catching grasshoppers, mice and other pests that prey upon the products of husbandry. It has conducted field experiments for the purpose of devising and perfecting simple methods for holding in check the hordes of destructive rodents—rats, mice, rabbits, gophers, prairie dogs, and ground squirels—which annually destroy crops worth many millions of dollars; and it has published practical directions for the destruction of wolves and coyotes on the stock range of the west, resulting during the past year in an estimated saving of cattle and sheep valued at upwards of a million

It has inaugurated a system of in-spection at the principal ports of entry on both Atlantic and Pacific coasts by means of which the introduction of nextons mammals and birds is prevented, thus keeping out the mongooso and vertain birds which are as much to be dra-ded as the previously introduced English sparrow and the house rats and mice.

GAME PROTECTION.

In the interest of game protection it In the interest of game protection it has cooperated with local officials in every state in the Union, has striven to promote uniform legislation in the Legerali states. has rendered important service in enforcing the federal law regulating interstate traffic in game, and has shown how game protection may be made to yield a large revenue to the state—a revenue amounting in the state—a revenue amounting in case of Illinois to \$128,000 in a single

The biological survey has explored the faunas and floras of America with ref-erence to the distribution of animals and plants; it has defined and mapped the natural life areas—areas in which, the natural life areas—areas in which, by reason of prevailing climatic conditions, certain kinds of animals and plants occur—and has pointed out the adaptability of these areas to the cultivation of particular crops. The results of these investigations are not only of high educational value but are worth high educational value but are worth each year to the progressive farmers of the country many times the cost of maintaining the survey, which, it may be added, is exceedingly small. I recommend to Congress that this bureau, whose uxefulness is seriously handle-capped by lack of funds, be granted an appropriation in some degree commensurate with the importance of the work it is dolor.

FOREIGN MAIL SERVICE UNSATISFACTORY.

I call your especial attention to the I call your especial attention to the unsatisfactory condition of our foreign mail service, which, because of the lack of American sceamship lines is now largely done through foreign lines, and which, particularly so far as South and Central America are concerned, is done in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our computer.

in a manner which constitutes a serious barrier to the extension of our commerce.

The time has come, in my judgment, to set to work seriously to make our eccan mad service correspond more closely with our recent commercial and political development. A beginning was made by the ocean mail act of March 3, 1891, but even at that time the act was known to be imadequate in various particulars. Since that time events have moved rapidly in our history. We have acquired Hawaii, the Phillippines, and leaser islands in the Pacific. We are steadily prosecuting the work of uniting at the istimus the waters of the Atlantic and the Pacific. To a greater extent than seemed probable even a dozon years ago, we may look to an American future on the sea worthy of the traditions of our past. As the first step in that direction, and the step most fensible at the present time, I recommend the extension of the ocean mail act of 1891. That act has stood for some years fees from successful criticism of its principle and purpose. It was based on theories of the obligations of a great noaritime nation, undisputed in our own land and followed by other nations since the beginning of steam navigation. Briefly those theories are, that it is the duty of a first class power so far as practicable to carry its ocean mails under its own flag; that the fast ceasan steamships and their crews, required for such mail service, are valuable auxiliaries to the sea power of a nation. Furthermore, the construction of such steamships insures the maintenance of an efficient condition of the shipyards in which our battleships must be built.

The expenditure of public money for the party of the party

be built.

The expenditure of public money for the performance of such necessary functions of government is certainly warranted, nor is it necessary to dwell upon the incidental benefits to our forcism commerce, to the shipbuilding industry, and to ship owning and marigation which will accompany the discharge of these urgent public duties, though they, too, should have weight.

GOVERNMENT MAKES PROPPE.

The only serious question is whather at this time we can afferd to improve our ocean mult service as it should be improved. All doubt on this subject is removed by the popular of the postoffice department. For the usual year ended