

THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Most Exhaustive, Broad and Comprehensive Document—His Views Regarding Anti-Anarchistic Legislation—Advocates Liberal Policy Towards Newly Acquired Territory—Believes in Principles of Monroe Doctrine—Compliments His Country on Her Pleasant Relations With Foreign Nations and Powers—Favors Construction of Panama Canal at Once, Also of Cable to Hawaii and Philippines—Of All Things Peace Is Most to Be Desired—"Peace on Earth, Good Will Toward Men."

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt's first message to the house of representatives and senate of the United States, read at noon in part as follows: "The year 1901 has been a year of great calamity. On the 29th of September President McKinley fell by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14th of October. Of the last elected president, he is the only one who has been murdered, and the death of this fact is sufficient to give grave alarm among all American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this third assassination of an American president have a peculiarly sinister significance. Presidents Lincoln and Garfield were assassinated by type-trippers, not uncommon in history, falling a victim of terrible crimes, and Garfield to the revenge of disappointed office seekers. President McKinley was killed by a depraved criminal, one of that body of criminals who are against any popular liberty if it is guaranteed even the most just and liberal who are as hostile to the rights of a free people's

sober will as to a tyrannical and irresponsible despot. "Anarchy. President Roosevelt after eulogizing the late president as a public man of lofty integrity, a gallant soldier and a man of broad kindness of nature, takes up the question of anarchy. "The anarchist is everywhere," the message says, "not merely an enemy of system and of progress, but the deadly foe of liberty. If ever anarchy is triumphant, its triumph will last but one red moment; to be succeeded by a great, gloomy night of despotism. "No man or body of men preaching anarchistic doctrines should be allowed at large any more than if preaching the murder of some specified private individual. Anarchist speeches, writings and meetings are essentially seditious and treasonable. "I earnestly recommend to congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it take into consideration the coming into this country of anarchists or persons professing principles hostile to all government and justifying the murder of those placed in authority. Such individuals as those who have long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert, of Italy would perpetrate a crime and the laws should insure rigorous punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should be promptly deported to the country whence they came, and far-reaching provision should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter how urgent for the wisest thought of congress. "Anarchy is a crime against the whole human race and all mankind should be one against the anarchist. His crime should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy, and that form of man-stealing known as the slave trade, for it is far blacker infamy than either. It should be so declared by treaty amongst all civilized powers. Such treaties would give to the federal government the power of dealing with this crime. "Prosperity. The message refers to the abounding prosperity of the country and says of industrial conditions: "The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which went on with ever accelerated rapidity during the latter half of the nineteenth century brings us face to face at the beginning of the twentieth century with very serious social problems. The old laws and old customs which had almost the binding force of law, were once quite sufficient to regulate the accumulation and distribution of wealth. Since then there have been industrial changes which have so enormously increased the productive power of mankind, they are no longer sufficient.

"It is not true that as the rich have grown richer the poor have grown poorer. On the contrary, never before has the average man, the wage worker, farmer or small trader, been so well off in this country as at present. "Trusts. "There is a widespread conviction in the minds of American people that great corporations known as trusts are in certain features and tendencies hurtful to the general welfare. This springs from no spirit of envy or uncharitableness nor lack of pride in great industrial achievements that have placed this country at the head of nations struggling for commercial supremacy. It does not rest upon lack of intellectual appreciation necessary 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 world's progress demands great things to be done. It is based upon sincere conviction that combination and concentration should be not prohibited but supervised and within reasonable limits controlled, and in my judgment this condition is right. "Corporations engaged in interstate commerce should be regulated if found to exercise license working to public injury. "The first essential in determining how to deal with great industrial combinations is knowledge of facts. In the interest of the public government should have the right to inspect and examine the workings of great corporations engaged in interstate business. Publicity is needed in governmental regulation or taxation can only be determined after publicity has been observed by process of law and in course of administration. The first requisite is knowledge, full and complete knowledge which may be made public to the world. "Other means regulating trusts are federal supervision over all corporations doing interstate commerce business and the creation of a cabinet officer to be known as secretary of commerce and industry. "Chinese Exclusion. "The immediate re-enactment of the Chinese exclusion act is recommended. "Labor Unions. Referring to the question of labor unions, the President says: "The chief factor of success of each man, wage worker, farmer, and capitalist alike, must ever be the sum total of his own individual qualities and abilities. Second to this comes power of union, combination or association with others. Great good has been and will be accomplished by the associations or unions of wage workers, when managed with forethought and when they combine insistence upon their own rights with

law abiding respect for the rights of others. Display of these qualities in such bodies is a duty to a nation no less than to associations themselves. Finally there must also in many cases be action by the government in order to safeguard the rights and interests of all. "Immigration. "The present immigration laws," the message continues, "are unsatisfactory. Anarchists and all persons of low moral tendency should be excluded and careful educational and economic tests applied to all immigrants. "The Tariff. Regarding tariff and reciprocity, President says: "There is general acquiescence in our present tariff system as a national policy. The first requisite to our prosperity is 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. But apprehension and uncertainty are exacting what we must wish to avoid in interest of our commercial and material well-being. Our experience in the past has shown that sweeping revisions of the tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet it is not only possible but eminently desirable to combine with stability our economic system a supplementary system of reciprocal benefit and obligation with other nations. Such reciprocity is an incidental result of firm establishment and preservation of our present economic policy. It was specially provided for in the present tariff law. "Reciprocity. "Reciprocity must be treated as handmaid of protection. Our first duty is to see that protection is granted by tariff in every case where it is needed to maintain and that reciprocity be sought for so far as it can safely be done without injury to our home industries. Just how far this is must be determined according to individual cases, remembering always that every application of tariff policy to meet our changing national needs must be conditional upon cardinal fact that duties must never be reduced below the point that will cover difference between labor cost here and abroad. The well-being of the wage worker is prime consideration of our entire policy of economic legislation. "Subject to this provision of proper protection necessary to our industrial well-being the principle of reciprocity must command our hearty support. The phenomenal growth of our export trade emphasizes the urgent need of wider markets and liberal policy in dealing with foreign nations. What ever is merely petty and vexatious in the way of trade restrictions should be avoided with



THIS CONTRACT NEEDS FIXING.

the customers to whom we dispose our surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchase our products should as far as possible be secured by so arranging tariff as to enable us to take from them those products we can use without harm to our own industries and labor or use of which may be of marked benefit to us. "It is most important we should maintain the high level of our present prosperity. We now reached the point in the development of our interests where we are not only able to supply our own markets but produce constantly a growing surplus, for which we must find markets abroad. To secure these markets we can utilize existing duties in a great many cases where they are no longer needed for the purpose of protection, or in any case where the article is not produced here and duty no longer necessary for revenue, as giving us something to offer in exchange for what we ask. The cordial relations with other nations which are so desirable will naturally be promoted by the course thus required by our own interests. "The natural line of development for a policy of reciprocity will be in connection with those of our productions which no longer require all of the support once needed to establish them upon a sound basis and with those others where either because of natural or of economic causes we are beyond the reach of successful competition. "I ask the attention of the senate to the reciprocity treaties laid before it by my predecessor. "Merchant Marine. "Legislation for the restoration of the ocean of American merchant marine is assured. Attention is called to the fact that foreign vessels are subsidized but no specific recommendation is made to congress for a ship subsidy law. "Finances. Regarding the nation's finances, the message says: "The act of March 14th, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition is evidently desirable to maintain. "Inter-State Commerce. "The wisdom of the inter-state commerce law has been shown," the message continues, "but means for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The law should be amended. "Agriculture. Attention is called to the work of the department of agriculture during the past fifteen years. "It has accomplished results of real

value in upbuilding domestic and foreign trade. It has gone into new fields until it is now in touch with all sections of our country and with two of the island groups that have lately come under our jurisdiction whose people must look to agriculture as a livelihood. It is searching the world for grains, grapes, fruits and vegetables specially fitted for introduction into localities in the several states and territories where they may add materially to our resources. By scientific attention to soil, survey and possible new crops, to breeding of new varieties of plants, to experimental shipments, to animal industry and applied chemistry, very practical aid has been given our farming and stock growing interests. The products of the farm have taken an unprecedented place in our export trade during the year that has just closed. "Public opinion throughout the United States has moved steadily toward just appreciation of the value of forests, whether planted or of natural growth. The great part played by them in creation and maintenance of national wealth is now more fully realized than ever before. "Co-operation in preservation of the forests and reclamation of vast expanses of arid lands in the west is recommended. "Considerable space is given the new island possessions of United States. Porto Rico is thriving as never before, in Cuba such progress has been made toward putting the independent government of island upon a firm footing that before present session of congress closes it will be an accomplished fact, and greater measure of material prosperity and of governmental honesty and efficiency has been attained in Philippines than ever before in their history. Referring to the insurrection in the Philippines, the message continues: "The insurrection has become an affair of local handi and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than brigands in portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrections stands on a footing as encouragement to hostile Indians in days when all the west had Indian wars. Exactly as our aim is to give to the Indian who remains peaceful the fullest and amplest consideration, but to have it understood we will show no weakness if he goes on the warpath, so we must make it evident, unless we are false to our own traditions and to the demands of civilization and humanity, that while we will do everything in our power for a peaceful Filipino, we will take sternest measures with the Filipino who follows the path of insurrection and hatred. "The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of natives for their steadfast loyalty. The Macabebs have been conspicuous for courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that secretary of war be en-

powered to take systematic action in the way of aiding those of these men who are crippled in service and the families of those killed. "The time has come when there should be additional legislation for the Philippines. Nothing better can be done for the islands than to introduce industrial enterprises. Nothing would benefit them so much as throwing them open to industrial development. Connection between idleness and mischief is proverbial and opportunity to do remunerative work is one of the surest preventives of war. Of course no business man will go into the Philippines unless it is to his interest to do so; and it is immensely to the interest of the islands that he should go in. It is therefore necessary that congress should pass laws by which the resources of the islands can be developed, so that franchises (for limited terms of years) can be granted to companies doing business in them and every encouragement given to the incoming of business men of every kind. "The message continues: "I call your attention most earnestly to the crying need of a cable to Hawaii and the Philippines and thence to points in Asia. We should not defer a day longer than necessary the construction of such cable. It is demanded not merely for commercial but for political and military considerations. Either congress should immediately provide for construction of government cable or else an arrangement should be made by which like advantages to those accruing from a government cable may be secured to the government by contract with a private cable company. "Isthmus Canal. "No single great material work which remains to be undertaken on this continent is of such consequence to the American people as the building of a canal across the Isthmus connecting North and South America. Its importance to the nation is by no means limited merely to its material effect upon our business pro-

perity and yet with the view to these effects alone it would be to the last degree important to us immediately to begin. While its beneficial effects would perhaps be most marked upon the Pacific coast and the Gulf and South Atlantic states, it would also greatly benefit other sections. It is emphatically a work which is for the interest of the entire country to begin and complete as soon as possible. It is one of those great works which only a great nation can undertake with prospects of success, and which when done are not only permanent assets to a nation's material interests, but standing monuments to its constructive ability. "I am glad to be able to announce to you that our negotiations on this subject with Great Britain, conducted on both sides in a spirit of friendliness and mutual good will and respect, have resulted in my being able to lay before the senate a treaty which if ratified, will enable us to begin preparations for an isthmian canal at any time and which guarantees to this nation every right that it has ever asked in connection with the canal. In this treaty, the old Clayton-Bulwer treaty, so long recognized as inadequate to supply the law for the construction and maintenance of a necessarily American ship canal, is abrogated. It specifically provides that the United States alone shall do the work of building and assume responsibility of safeguarding the canal and shall regulate its neutral use by all nations on terms of equality without the guaranty of interference of any outside nation from any quarter. The signed treaty will at once be laid before the senate and if approved, congress can proceed to give effect to the advantages it secures us by providing for the building of the canal. (The President's message is still coming over the wire as the Nugget goes to press. The remainder of the document will appear in tomorrow's paper.) We fit glasses. Pioneer drug store.

The Ladue Assay Office prepared to Assay all kinds of Gold. We have the finest equipped assaying apparatus in the Yukon Territory and guarantee all work. Quartz Mill will soon be in operation and we will be able to develop the values of any free mill-ore. Call and talk it over with us. The Ladue Co. Dawson Warehouse Co. Limited. Cold Storage. Empire Hotel. Dawson House in Dawson. Modern Improvements. J. F. MacDONALD.

REPAIR YOUR WHEEL! In Case You May Have to Go on a Stampede. We Are Showing a Full Line of Bicycle Sundries and Have in Connection With Our Store AN UP-TO-DATE BICYCLE REPAIR SHOP... McLENNAN, McFEELY & CO., Limited

Regarding the nation's finances, the message says: "The act of March 14th, 1900, intended unequivocally to establish gold as the standard money and to maintain at a parity therewith all forms of money medium in use with us, has been shown timely and judicious. The price of our government bonds in the world's market when compared with the price of similar obligations issued by other nations is a flattering tribute to our public credit. This condition is evidently desirable to maintain. "Inter-State Commerce. "The wisdom of the inter-state commerce law has been shown," the message continues, "but means for the enforcement of its provisions are defective. The law should be amended. "Agriculture. Attention is called to the work of the department of agriculture during the past fifteen years. "It has accomplished results of real

Ames Mercantile Co. Men's Fine Gloves... For Street, Driving and Dress, made by the best manufacturers, in Kid, Mocha, Reindeer, Castor and English Buck; Unlined, Silk Lined and Lamb Lined. Regular Price \$5.00. SPECIAL SALE Price Per Pair, \$3.00