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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Is 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."

From Wed. and Thursday's Daily.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—President Roosevelt's first message to the senate, house of representatives and the people of the United States, read this afternoon is in part as follows:

"Congress assembles under the shadow of a great calamity. On the 6th of September President McKinley was shot by an anarchist while attending the Pan-American exposition at Buffalo, and died in that city on the 14 of that month. Of the last seven elected presidents, he is the third who had been murdered, and the mere recital of this fact is sufficient to justify grave alarm among all loyal American citizens. Moreover, the circumstances of this third assassination of an American president have a peculiarly sinister significance. Both Presidents Lincoln and Garfield were killed by assassins of types unfortunately not uncommon in history, Lincoln falling a victim of terrible passions aroused by four years of war, and Garfield to the revenge-crazed vanity of disappointed office seeking. President McKinley was killed by an utterly depraved criminal belonging to that body of criminals subject to all governments, good and bad alike, who are against any form of popular liberty if it is guaranteed by even the most just and liberal laws, and who are as hostile to the upright exponent of a free people's will as to a tyrannical and irresponsible despot."

Anarchy.

President Roosevelt afyter eulogizing the late president as a public man of integrity, a gallant soldier, a man of broad kindliness 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 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 teaching the murder of some specific private individual. Anarchist books, writings and meetings are actually seditious and treasonable. I earnestly recommend to congress that in the exercise of its wise discretion it take into consideration the bringing 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 not long ago gathered in open meeting to glorify the murder of King Humbert of Italy would perpetrate a crime and the laws should insure them punishment. They and those like them should be kept out of this country, and if found here they should promptly deported to the country whence they came; and far-reaching action should be made for the punishment of those who stay. No matter calls more urgently for the wisest thought of congress.

"Anarchy is a crime against the entire human race and all mankind should be one against the anarchist. Anarchy should be made an offense against the law of nations, like piracy and of that form of man stealing known as the slave trade, for it is of a similar infamy than either. It could be so declared by treaty among all civilized powers. Such action would give to the federal government the power of dealing with anarchy at once."

Prosperity.

The message refers to the abounding prosperity of the country and says of industrial conditions:

"The tremendous and highly complex industrial development which has gone 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 cabinetofficer 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 exactly 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 th? tariff are apt to produce conditions closely approaching panic in the business world. Yet its 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 ncidental 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 handmaiden of protection. Our First duty is to see that protection is granted by tariff in every case where it is needed is maintained 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 provison 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 the customers to whom we dispose our surplus products by giving us something in return. Their ability to purchse 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 to 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, grasses, 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 expanse 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 banditti and marauders, who deserve no higher regard than brigands in portions of the old world. Encouragement, direct or indirect, to these insurrections stands on same 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 ladrone.

"The heartiest praise is due to large numbers of natives for their steadfast loyalty. The Maccabees have been conspicuous for courage and devotion to the flag. I recommend that secretary of war be empowered 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 prosperity 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 in 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 base 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.

(Continued on page 5.)

THIS CONTRACT NEEDS FIXING.

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W. P. & Y. R. COMES TO TERMS

Ottawa, Nov. 4.—The White Pass Railroad officials today informed the deputy minister of railways that next week will be presented their new rate schedule for approval and that the present rate will be virtually cut in halves as instructed by the government. The passenger tariff will be amended later.

MOOSE AND CARIBOU SCARCE

Snow Has Not Yet Driven Them From the Mountains.

Immense Herd Crossed the Head of the Klondike Several Weeks Ago Wolves Plentiful on Stewart.

Charles Hamilton, a hunter who for several weeks has been camped on Australian creek, a tributary of the Klondike entering about ten miles above the canyon, returned to the city yesterday with three cariboo, also bringing information confirming the report already received as to the extreme scarcity of game this year about the head waters of the Klondike. Since the season began Hamilton has succeeded in bagging but six cariboo and two moose. Their scarcity he attributes to the fact that there has but little snow fallen so far this year, not enough to drive the herds out of the mountains to the lowlands. A couple of months ago an immense herd crossed the head of the Klondike going in the direction of the Stewart, but as it was before the open season began they were not molested. Old hunters who saw their tracks estimated there must have been 10,000 in the band. About his camp, according to Hamilton's story, if big game is scarce the smaller variety is certainly not, as rabbits seem to be in existence in almost innumerable millions. Two men average 35 or 40 a day catching them with snares. They are a glut in the Dawson market at present. One of the upper Klondike hunters who brought in a load of 600 recently was unable to get 25 cents each for them. In addition to hunting Hamilton has out also a line of traps, but the fur bearing animals seem to be as scarce as those used for food. Up to the present time he has taken only six marten. Hamilton last year put in the winter on the Pelly and when he disposed of his fur in the spring his season's catch netted him a little over $2,000. A man named Whittaker who is located near Hamilton's camp on Australian creek had a narrow escape from death recently at the hands of an infuriated moose. He was out hunting and suddenly came across a huge bull moose, a cow and a calf quietly browsing along the creek bottom. Whittaker at the time was in good range and to windward of the little family, but wishing to not miss the chance of corraling all three he crept closer for a better shot. By a stroke of ill luck he stepped on a dry twig, it broke with a snap, the noise attracting the attention of the head of the family. Without waiting for an introduction, the bull upon perceiving the intruder in his happy home charged at the hunter full tilt. It was an embarrassing position for Whittaker and he had not over an hour for reflection. The underbrush was too heavy and too thick to attempt to run and there was no tree handy. With a prayer on his lips he rammed a cartridge into the chamber of his rifle, took careful aim and blazed away. It was a lucky shot, striking the charging beast squarely in the forehead and the king of the northern forests toppled over scarce ten feet from where Whittaker stood rooted to the earth.

Hunters from other sections report a somewhat different state of things and a greater abundance of game than that now to be found about the head of the Klondike. Ed. McBeth, formerly in the mail service and who came down the river on the last trip of the Nora, is in from his camp on Rosebud, a tributary of the Stewart. In three weeks he has bagged six moose and 22 cariboo and says he has never seen game in that section more plentiful. Considerable difficulty is experienced with wolves and it is necessary if meat is left out over night to hang it in a tree out of their reach. Shortly before coming to town two of the marauders visited McBeth's camp at night and destroyed almost an entire carcass of cariboo which was hanging within 25 feet of his cabin door. As soon as he can procure a dog team for the purpose of hauling his meat out of the woods to the river where a team can get at it, McBeth will freight it to town.

POLICE ARE VIGILANT

And Are on the Lookout for Suspicious Men.

It is reported that failure to secure a conviction in the case of William Brophy on the charge of vagrancy will in no way cause the vigil of the police to relax, but that they are still on the lookout for those persons who have no visible means of support of whom, it is alleged, there are not a few in Dawson.

It is told of a number of male hipeds who reside in Klondike City without visible means of support that they are preparing for a visit from the police by feigning to be engaged in business. One is said to have gathered together a few chairs and a couple of stands and has put out a sign "Furniture Store." Another has a few cans of tomatoes and a jar of pig's feet and advertises "Groceries." This is an old dodge with these fellows, but it failed to work two years ago with a couple who conducted an alleged cigar store on Fourth avenue.

The Crater of Popocatepetl.

The crater itself is a marvel and is well worth a hard journey to see. A huge and gloomy pit it is, its steep sides emitting sulphurous smoke and fumes, and its perpendicular walls descending, it is said, to a depth of 1,500 feet. At the bottom is a small lake of emerald green, surrounded by volcanic rocks and deposits of sulphur. At the top there is a ledge of rock at the crater's edge, from which we made our observations of the crater and upon which we were photographed. I did not observe any difficulty in breathing or any noticeable increase of heart action, but several members of the party were panting painfully and were hardly able to speak. One of my comrades told me that he could feel his heart beat through his coat and sweater! The temperature was very cold, but it seemed to be modified somewhat by the natural warmth of the crater, and we were protected against the icy wind outside.—Harper's Weekly.

Indian Braves Die Fighting.

For the murder of two cowboys by the Creeks and Choctaws in the fall of 1891 Crazy Horse, a chief of the Creeks, and Standing Wolf, a subchief of the Choctaws, had been sentenced to death. To quiet the two tribes and as a concession to their deep seated repugnance to the white man's mode of execution it had been agreed that the two warriors be allowed to die fighting.

The morning of the execution opened clear and pleasant. Shortly before noon a platoon of the Tenth cavalry arrived and was drawn up in line between two buttes, or knolls, and at "rest arms" awaited the discharge of their task.

Crazy Horse and Standing Wolf, escorted by a dozen picked Choctaw and Creek braves, appeared on the scene a few moments later. The doomed chiefs were decked in all the gaudiness of full war paint. They glanced neither to the right nor to the left as they filed past the platoon of cavalry and rode straight out on the open prairie. Their weapons were charged with blanks.

Upon the agree signal, a shot from the pistol of Captain Parker, Crazy Horse and Standing Wolf, the heads of whose horses had been turned from the troops, wheeled their animals about and dug the spurs into their flanks. The chattering of the Indians on the hill ceased, the troops were drawn up at attention, and the faint beat of the hoofs of the approaching horses, gathering speed with every leap forward, was plainly audible in the oppressive silence which followed. On rushed the horsemen, bearing down with ever increasing speed upon swift and inevitable death. One hundred yards now separated the doomed men from their executioners, who stood with set faces, silently awaiting the order to fire. Suddenly Crazy Horse dropped the reins upon his horse's neck and leveled his rifle at the troops. Standing Wolf quickly followed suit. Above the thunder of the racing horses arose the crack, crack, crack of the Winchesters, punctuated by the blood curdling warwhoops of the chiefs, loud, fierce, defiant. Seventy-five yards still intervened between Indians and soldiers

Fifty yards left! Above the rattle of the revolvers and the warcries of the doomed chiefs arose the sharp, deliberate commands: "Make ready! Take aim!" An intense indrawing of breath attended the fatal order, "Fire!"

A heavy volley shook the hills and arose above the din of the whooping Indians. A moment the smoke hung over the scene. When it had cleared, every eye turned toward where the braves had been last seen. Crazy Horse lay still, his dead mount over his body. Standing Wolf lay less than 25 feet from the soldiers. The Choctaw was not yet dead. He raised his blood smeared face and looked at the soldiers, a glance of undying hatred and defiance. Painfully he raised his right arm, the revolver still in his grasp, and pointed the weapon at the troops, who gazed apparently without emotion upon the scene. The revolver cracked spitefully as if voicing the last defiance of the dying chief. The hand dropped convulsively, and Standing Wolf was dead.

Would Not Work.

Patrons of the Standard theater last night were much disappointed in not seeing Miss Leotta Howard in her beautiful serpentine dance. In some unknown manner either the reostat or some other portion of the appliances used to produce the requisite electrical effects became out of order and it was necessary to omit the strongest feature of the program. The assurance is given that the apparatus will be in working order for this evening's performance.

FOR SALE—A snap—3 pups, half Malamute, one year o,d, broke to work. Apply this office.