PRESIDENT'S

Continued from page 1.

and effective way possible. _ut so iar as possible the abuse of the power should be provided against by some such law as I advocated last year.

Lynching.
In connection with the delays of the law, I call your attention and the attention of the Nation to the prevalence of crime among us, and above all to the epidemic of lynching and mob violence that springs up, now in one part of our country, now in another. Each section, North, South, East, or West, has its own faults; no section can with wisdom spend its time jeering at the faults of another section; it should be busy trying to amend its own shortcomings. To deal with the crime of corruption it is necessary to have an awakened public conscience, and to suppliment this by whatever legislation will add speed and certainty in the execution of the law. When we deal with lynching even more is necessary. A great many white men are lynched, but the crime is peculiarly frequent in respect to black men. The greatest existing cause of lynching is the perpetration, especially by black men, of the hideous crime of rape-the most abominable in all the category of crimes, even worse than murder. Mobs frequently avenge the commission of this crime by themselves torturing to death the man committing it; thus avenging in bestial fashion a bestial deed, and reducing themselves to a level with

the criminal. Lawlessness grows by what it feeds upon; and when mobs begin to lynch for rape they speedily extend the sphere of their operations and lynch for many other kinds of crimes, so that two-thirds of the lynchings are not for rape at all; while a considerable proportion of the individuals lynched are innocent of all crimes. Governor Candler, of Georgia, stated on one occasion some years ago: "I can say of a verity that I have, within the last month, saved the lives of half a dozen innocent negroes who were pursued by the mob, and brought them to trial in a court of a law in which they were acquitted." As Bishop Galloway, of Mississippi, has finely said: When the rule of a mob obtains, that which distinguishes a high civilization is surrendered. The mob which lynched a negro charged with rape will in a little while lynch a white man suspected of crime. Every Christian patriot in America needs to lift up his voice in loud and eter ral protest against the mob spirit that is threatening the integrity of this Republic." Governor Jelks, of Alabama, has recently spoken as follows: "The lynching of any person 1or whatever crime is inexcusable enywhere-it is a defiance of orderly government; but the killing of innocent people under any provocation is infinitely more horrible; and yet innocent people are likely to die when a mob's terrible lust is once groused. The lesson is this: No go citizen can afford to countenance definance of the statutes, no matter what the provocation. The innocent frequently suffer, and, it is my observation, more usually suffer than the guilty. The white people of the South indict the whole colored race on the ground that even the better elements lend no assistance whatever in ferreting out criminals of their own color. The responsible colored people must learn not to harbor their criminals, but to assist the officers in bringing them to justice. This is the larger crime, and it provokes such atrocious offenses as the one at Atlanta. Tthe two races can never get on until there is an under standing on the part of both to mak common cause with the law-abiding against criminals of any color."

Moreover, where any crime committed by a member of one race against a member of another race is avenged in such fashion that it seems as if not the individual criminal, but the whole race, is attacked, the re sult is to exasperate to the highest degree race feeling. There is but one safe rule in dealing with black men as with white men; it is the same rule that must be applied in dealing with rich men and poor men; that is, to treat each man, whatever his color, his creed, or his social position, with even-handed justice on his real worth as a man. White people owe it quite as much to themselves as to the colored race to treat well the colored man who shows by his life that he deserves such treatment; for it is surely the highest wisdom to encourage in the colored race all those individuals who are honest, industri ous, law-abiding, and who therefore makes good and safe neighbors and citizens. Reward or punish the indi vidual on his merits as an individual Evil will surely come in the end to both races if we substitute for this just rule the habit of treating all the members of the race, good and bad, alike. There is no question of "socia equality" or "negro domination" involved; only the question of relent lessly punishing bad men, and of securing to the good man the right to his life, his liberty, and the pursuit of his happiness as his own qualities of heart, head, and hand enable him to achieve it.

Every colored man should realize that the worst enemy of his race is the negro criminal, and above all the negro criminal who commits the dreadful crime of rape; and it should be felt as in the highest degree an offense against the whole country and against the colored race in par ticular, for a colored man to fail to help the officers of the law in hun ing down with all possible earnest ess and zeal every such infamous the crime of rape should always be punished with death, as is the case

the details.

on the other hand should understand governmental conditions. To preach that every lynching represents by just so much a loosening of the bands of civilization; that the spirit of lynching inevitably throws into prominence in the community all the foul and evil creatures who dwell therein. No man can take part in the torture of a human being without having Lis own moral nature permanently lowered. Every lynching means just so much moral deterioration in all the children who have any knowledge of it, and therefore just so much adcitional trouble for the next generaion of Americans.

Let justice be both sure and swift; but let it be justice under the law, and not the wild and crooked savagery of a mob.

There is another matter which has a direct bearing upon this matter of lynching and of the brutal crime which sometimes calls it forth and at other times merely furnishes the excuse for its existence. It is out of the question for our people as a whole permanently to rise by treading down any of their own number Even those who themselves for the moment profit by such maltreatment of their fellows will in the long run also suffer. No more shortsighted policy can be imagined than, in the fancied interest of one class, to prevent the education of another class. The free public school, the chance for the boy or the girl to get a good elementary education, lies at the foundation of our whole political situation. In every community the peorest citizens, those who need the schools most, would be derived of them if they only received school facilities proportioned to the taxes they paid. This is as true of one portion of our country as of another. It is as true for the negro as for the white man. The white man, if he is wise, will decline to allow the negroes in a mass to grow to manhood and womanhood without education. Unquestionably education such as is obtained in our public schools does not do good citizen; but it does much. The lowest and most brutal criminals, those for instance who commit the crime of rape, are in a great majority men who have had either no education or very little; just as they ere almost invariably men who own no property; for the man who puts money by out of his earnings, like the man who acquires education, is usually lifted above mere brutal criminalty. Of course the best type of education for the colored man, as is conferred in schools like Hampton and Tuskegee; where the boys and girls, the young men and young women, are trained industrially as well as in the ordinary public school branches. The graduates of these majority of cases, and hardly any of them become criminals, while what vites lynch law. Every graduate of most damaging blow that can be that every other colored man or and honorable as to win the good will and respect of those whites whose ed in this country nothing can be am informed, the State laws dealing neighbor he or she is, thereby helps the whole colored race as it can be such case democracy is itself on relped in no other way; for next to trial, popular self-government under the negro himself, the man who can republican forms is itself on trial. do most to help the negro is his white neighbor who lives near him: and our steady effort should be to better the relations between the two Great tho the benefit of these schools has been to their colored pupils and to the colored people, it may well be questioned whether the benefit has not been at least as great to the white people among whom these

colored pupils live after they grad-Be it remembered, therefore, that the individuals who, whether from folly, from evil temper, from greed for office, or in a spirit of mere base demagogy, indulge in the inflammatory and incendiary speeches and writings which tend to arouse mobs and to bring about lynching, not only thus excite the mcb, but also tend by what criminologists call "sugges tion," greatly to increase the likelihood of a repetition of the very crime against which they are inveighing. When the mob is composed of the people of one race and the man ynched is of another race, the men who in their speeches and writings either excite or justify the action tend, of course, to excite a bitter race feeling and to cause the people of the opposite race to lose sight of the abominable act of the criminal himself; and in addition, by the prominence they give to the hideous deed they undoubtedly tend to excite in other brutal and depraved natures thoughts of committing it. Swift, relentless, and orderly punishment under the law is the only way by to all. which criminality of this type can rermanently be supprest.

Capital and Labor. In dealing with both labor and capital, with the questions affecting ooth corporations and trades unions, there is one matter more important to remember than aught else, and that is the infinite harm done by preachers of mere discontent. These are the men who seek to excite a violent class hatred against all men i wealth. They seek to turn wise and proper movements for the better control of corporations and for doing way with the abuse connected with just as there are communities not excitement and falsehood in which movement to be for their good, or, the aim is to inflame to madness the sinister demagogs and foolish visioneries who are always eager to underwith murder; assault with intent to take such a campaign of destruction conditions are in every way so differ- of the public as a whole.

commit rape should be made a capit sometimes seek to associate thement from what they are had an al crime, at least in the discretion of selves with those working for a eight-hour day would be absurd; just made by which the punishment may social methods, and sometimes masis concerned, where white labor can be supervision and conwish anything hysterical or dangertype of American citizenship, and he
curring proper supervision and conwish anything hysterical or dangerin the punishment may social methods, and sometimes masis concerned, where white labor can be concerned. follow immediately upon the heels querade as such reformers. In rebe so conducted that the victim need not be wantonly shamed while giving testimony, and that the least slander in newspaper or magazine like United States are given by the composition of the farmer, as it is of the business and the enormous majority the reactionaries and the wageworker of corporations of any size are enormous majority the reactionaries and the wageworker of corporations of any size are enormous majority the reactionaries and the wageworker of corporations of any size are enormous majority the reactionaries and the wageworker of corporations of any size are enormous majority the reactionaries and the wageworker that the man and the wageworker thad the man and the wageworker that the man and the wageworker tha giving testimony, and that the least slander in newspaper or magazine the United States are of so high a gaged in interstate business. The the violent extremists show symptons of the united states are of so high a gaged in interstate business. possible publicity shall be given to are the worst enemies of all men who grade that alike from the nemely inare engaged in an honest effort to dustrial standpoint and from the only to a less degree the passage of Both assert, for instance, that if logi-The members of the white race tetter what is bad in our social and civic standpoint it should be our the pure food bill, and the provision hatred of the rich man as such, to carry on a campaign of slander and observance of an eight-hour day. Labor of Women and Children. invective against him, to seek to The Congress at its last session mislead and inflame to madness hon-

est men whose lives are hard and who have not the kind of mental for the District of Columbia; a mark- along this line; and it may be best training which will permit them to ed step in advance on the path of to wait until the laws have been in Eppreciate the danger in the dectrines properly caring for the children. Let operation for a number of months bepreached—all this is to commit a me again urge that the Congress procrime against the body politic and vide for a thoro investigation of the scope, because only operation will to be false to every worthy princirie and tradition of American national life. Moreover, while such preaching to recognize the fact that the ing and such agitation may give a livelihood and a certain notoriety to questions which are not merely of my judgment it will in the end be some of those who take part in it, industrial but of social importance advisable in connection with the cutweigh all others; and these two may result in the temporary political success of others, in the long run every such movement will either fail or else will provoke a in the most far-reaching way the tion to the packers. All these laws reaction, which will itself result not merely in undoing the mischief wrought by the demagog and the agitator, but also in undoing the good It is true that each State must ultithat the honest reformer, the true upholder of popular rights, has painway; but a thoro official investigatully and laboriously achieved. Cortion of the matter, with the results luption is never so rife as in communities where the demagog and the published broadcast, would greatly agitator bears full sway, because in such communities all moral bands action in the matter. There is, howevbecome losened, and hysteria and er, one law on the subject which sentamentalism replace the spirit of should be enacted immediately, besound judgment and fair dealing as cause there is no need for an invesbetween man and man. In sheer retigation in reference thereto, and the volt against the squalid anarchy thus failure to enact it is discreditable to produced men are sure in the end to turn toward any leader who can restore order, and then their relief and thorogoing child-labor law should at being free from the intolerable

lurdens of class hatred, violence, and Cerritories. Employers' Liability. lemagogy is such that they can not for some time be aroused to indignaon against misdeeds by men of wealth; so that they permit a new growth of the very abuses which the recognition of employers' liability rates. were in part responsible for the origion the statute books; but the law pel cutbreak. The one hope for success for our people lies in a resolute and fearless, but sane and cool-headprecautions exercised by employers ed, advance along the path marked out last year by this very Congress. even deaths involved in nearly every There must be a stern refusal to be misled into following either that base mechanic arts. This inevitable saccreature who appeals and panders to minimum, but it can not be complete the lowest instincts and passions in ly eliminated. It is a great social order to arouse one set of Americans against their fellows, or that other creature, equally base but no baser, who in a spirit of greed, or to accumulate or add to an already huge

disabled victim, to bear the entire burden of such an inevitable sacrifortune, seeks to explcit his fellow- fice. In other words, society shirks Americans with callous disregard to its duty by laying the whole cost on their welfare of soul and body. The the victim, whereas the injury comes from what may be called the ligitiman who debauches others in order to obtain a high office stands on mate risks of the trade, Compensation taken as a whole, is such education an evil equality of corruption with for accidents or deaths due in any the man who debauches others for line of industry to the actual condisown the crop which springs up can carried on, should be paid by that some method whether by financial profit; and when hatred is tions under which that industry is portion of the community for the only be evil. benefit of which the industry is car-The plain people who think-the The plain people who think—the benefit of which the industry is carmust exercise, and that at an early
mechanics, formers, merchants, workried on—that is, by those who profit
date, a far more complete control branches. The graduates of these mechanics, iteriaers, inerchantes, work by the industry. In the entire trade schools turn out well in the great ers with head and hand, the men to by the industry. In the entire trade than at present over these great cor- aim is to distribute the burden of suprisk is placed upon the employer he whom American traditions are dear, who love their country and try to act | will promptly and properly add it to little criminality there is never takes decently by their neighbors, owe it to the legitimate cost of production and the form of brutal violence which in- themselves to remember that the essess it proportionately upon the these schools-and for the matter of given popular government is to elect therefore clear to my mind that the an nuworthy and sinister agitator law should place this entire "risk of and of its properties and business, woman-who leads a life so useful on a platform of violence and hypoc- a trade" upon the employer. Neither 13sy. Whenever such an issue is rais- the Federal law, nor, as far as I

gained by flinching from it, for in with the question of employers' lia-

og and the corruptionist often work

hand in hand. There are at this mo-

ment wealthy reactionaries of such

obtuse morality that they regard the

public servant who prosecutes them

when they violate the law, or who

seek to make them bear their proper

share of the public burdens, as being

even more objectionable than the

violent agitator who hounds on the

reactionary and such an agitator;

others; and it is natural that they

movement of which the aim is fear-

lessly to do exact and even justice

Railroad Employees' Hours and Eight-

Hour Law.

I call your attention to the need

of passing the bill limiting the num-

ber of hours of employment of rail-

road employees. The measure is a

very moderate one and I can con-

ceive of no serious objection to it.

Indeed, so far as it is in our power,

reduce the number of hours of labor,

with as a goal the general introduc-

tion of an eight-hour day. There are

industries in which it is possible that

the hours of labor should be reduced;

join in opposition to any

should

and the like. The triumph of the mob is just as cvil a thing as the triumph of the Investigation of Disputes Between Capital and Labor. plutocracy, and to have escaped one danger avails nothing whatever if we The commission appointed by the succumb to the other. In the end the President October 16, 1902, at the request of both the antracite coal henest man, whether rich or poor, who earns his own living and tries operators and miners, to inquire into. to deal justly by his fellows, has as consider, and pass upon the quesmuch to fear from the insincere and tions in controversy in connection unworthy demagog, promising much with the strike in the anthracite reand performing nothing, or else per-

gions of Pennsylvania and the causes out of which the controversy arose, forming nothing but evil, who would in their report, fingings, and awards set the mob to plunder the rich, as from the crafty corruptionist, who, exprest the belief "that the State and for his own ends, would permit the Federal governments chould provide common people to be exploited by the the machinery for what may be very wealthy. If we ever let this called the compulsory investigation Government fall into the hands of ot controversies between employers men of either of these two classes, and employees when they arise." This we shall show ourselves false to expression of belief is deserving of America's past. Moreover, the dema-

Federal law should of course include

the favorable consideration of the Congress and the enactment of its provisions into law. A bill has already been introduced to this end. Withdrawal of Coal Lands.

It is not wise that the Nation should alienate its remaining coal lands. I have temporarily withdrawn from settlement all the lands which the Geological Survey has indicated as containing, or in all probability mob to plunder the rich. There is containing coal. The question, hownothing to chose between such a ever, can be properly settled only by legislation, which in my judgment fundamentally they are alike in their should provide for the withdrawal of selfish disregard of the rights of these lands from sale or from entry, save in certain especial circumstanccs. The ownership would then remain in the United States, which should not, however, attempt to work them, but permit them to be worked by private individuals under a royalty system, the Government keeping such control as to permit it to see that no excessive price was charged consumers. It would, of course, be as Lecessary to supervise the rates charged by the common carriers to transport the product as the rates charged by those who mine it; and it should be our aim steadily to the supervision must extend to the conduct of the common carriers, so that they shall in no way favor one competitor at the expense of another. The withdrawal of these coal lands would constitute a policy analogous to that which has been followed in wealth, into a campaign of hysterical far enough advanced for such a withdrawing the forest lands from ordinary settlement. The coal, like if in the Tropics, so situated that the forests, should be treated as the brutal passion of mankind. The there is no analogy between their property of the public and its disneeds and ours in this matter. On the posal should be under conditions Isthmus of Panama, for instance, the which would insure to the benefit

object to do what we can in the for increasing and rendering more direction of securing the general effective national control over the beef-packing industry, mark an important advance in the proper direction. In the short session it will perwisely provided for a truant court haps be difficult to do much further conditions of child labor and of the show with exactness their merits labor of women in the United States. and their shortcomings and thus give More and more our people are grow- opportunity to define what further remedial legislation is needed. Yet in its being conducted in the interest packing house inspection law to proquestions most emphatically come in vide for putting a date on the lable the category of those which affect and for charging the cost of inspechome life of the Nation. The horrors have already justified cheir enactincident to the employment of young ment. The interstate commerce law, where are a blot on our civilization. sified the predictions, both of those

would accomplish nothing. During the last months the railroads have shown help toward arousing the public con- increased earnings and some of them science and securing unity of State unusual dividends; while during the of the law has produced an unprecedented, a hitherto unheard of, number of voluntary reductions in freights and fares by the railroads. Since the founding of the Commission the National Government. A drastic there has never been a time of equal length in which anything like be enacted for the District and the to many reduced tariffs have been put into effect. On August 27, for instance, two days before the new Among the excellent laws which law went into effect, the Commisthe Congress past at the last session sion received notice of over five was an employers' liability law. It thousand separate tariffs which repwas a marked step in advance to get resented reductions from previous

It must not be supposed, however did not go far enough. In spite of all that with the passage of these laws it will be possible to stop progress there are unavoidable accidents and along the line of increasing the power of the National Government over line of business connected with the the use of capital in interstate commerce. For example, there will ultirifice of life may be reduced to a mately be need of enlarging the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission along several different injustice to compel the employee, or lines, so as to give it a larger and rather the family of the killed or more efficient control over the railroads.

It can not be too often be repeated

that experience has conclusively shown the impossibility of securing by the actions of nearly a hundred different State legislatures anything but effective chaos in the way of dealing with the great corporations which do not operate exclusively some method, whether by a national license law or in other fashion, we porations-a control that will among porting the Government more other things prevent the evils of ably than at present; that we intend excessive overcapitalization, and that will compel the disclosure by each consumers of his commodity. It is big corporation of its stockholders sidiary or affiliated corporations. This will tend to put a stop to the securing of inordinate profits by tayored individuals at the expense bility are sufficiently thorogoing. The whether of the general public, the stockholders, or the wageworkers, employees in navy-yards, arsenals, Our efforts should be not so much to prevent consolidation as such, but local pride; with as a resultant a high vorce should be relegated to the auso to supervise and control it as to ambition for the whole country. No thority of the National Congress. At see that it results in no harm to the country can develop its full strength people. The reactionary or ultraconservative apologists for the misuse of wealth assail the effort to secure such control as a step toward socialism. As a matter of fact it is these reactionaires and altraconservatives who the themselves most potent in must work together, capitalists and safeguard, as the home life of the avincreasing socialistic feeling. One of the most efficient methods of averting the consequences of a dangerous agitation, which is 80 per cent. wrong, is to remedy the 20 per cent. of evil as to which the agitation is well founded. The best way to avert the mental ownership of railways is to ways undoubtedly limits our national of polygamy to be dealt with by the secure by the Government on behalf effectiveness. It is not possible, for several States. Power to deal with it of the people as a whole such ade-instance, for the National Government should be conferred on the National quate control and regulation of the to take the lead in technical industrial Government. great interstate common carriers as education, to see that the public school when home ties are loosened; when will do away with the evils which system of this country develops on all men and women cease to regard a worgive rise to the agitation against its technical, industrial, scientific, and thy family life, with all its duties fully dangerous and wicked agitation primabily to the several States. Nev- lived up to, as the life best worth livexecutive action the abolution of the grave abuses which actually do obgrave abuses which actually do out age the fullest development of the low the death rate. Surely it should use of wealth under our present system of failure trial training. The commercial train-wilful sterility is, from the standpoint of tem—or rather no system—of failure ing should in one of its branches deal of the nation, from the standpoint of to exercise any adequate control at with foreign trade. The industrial the human race, the one sin for which all. Some persons speak as if the training is even more important. It the penalty is national death, race trol would do away with the freedom a nation, so far as feasible, constantly atonement; a sin which is the more of individual initiative and dwarf in- to work toward putting the mechanic, dreadful exactly in proportion as the dividual effort. This is not a fact. It the wageworker who works with his men and women are guilty thereof are fail to put a premium upon individual and reward, so as to increase his effection bodily and mental powers, those whom iniative, individual capacity and tiveness in the economic world, and the for the sake of the state it would be effort; upon the energy, character, dignity, the remuneration, and the well to see the fathers and mothers of and foresight which it is so importpower of his position in the social many healthy children, well brought But as a matter of fact the deadening and degrading effect of pure socialism, and especially of its exdestruction of individual character which they would bring about, are in part achieved by the wholly unregulated competition which results in a lated competiti treme from communism, and the

> ubordination. ize that farming, at least in certain on this subject laid before the House In enacting and enforcing such leg-branches, must become a technical and at its last session will be past. I am In enacting and enforcing such leg branches, must become a technical and at its last session will be past. I am islation as this Congress already has scientific profession. This means that well aware that in former years obto its credit, we are working on a there must be open to farmers the jectionable measures have been procoherent plan, with the steady en chance for technical and scientific

ownership of railroads and the like; the reactionaries, because on such sults. As a matter of fact, our position is as remote from that of the should not conduct the business of the nation, but that it should exercise such supervision as will insure of the nation. Our aim is, so far as may be, to secure, for all decent, portunity and equality of burden. Inheritance and Income Tax.

The question of taxation is difficult in any country, but it is especially difficult in ours with its Federal system children in factories or at work any- for instance, has rather amusingly fal- of government. Some taxes should on every ground be levied in a small who asserted that it would ruin the district for use in that district. Thus mately settle the question in its own railroads and of those who asserted the taxation of real estate is peculiarly that it did not go far enough and one 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 conferred by that State upon street railroads wholly within the State boundaries, our country life. All students now reasame period the mere taking effect and similar corporations which operate sometimes in one and sometimes in several municipalities or other minor many kinds of taxes which can only be upon the phrase "dignity of labor," 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 corporation or individual affected to some other locality or other State. The National Government has long derived its chief revenue from a tariff on imports and from an internal excise tax. In addition to these there is every reason why, when next our system of taxation is revised, the National Government should impose a graduated inheritance tax, and, if possible, a graduated income tax. The man of great wealth owes a peculiar obligation to the State, because he derives special advantages from the mere existence of government. Not only should he recognize this obligation in the way he leads his daily life and in the way he earns and spends his money, but it 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 that in this kind of taxation, where the men who vote the clear recognition of the danger of inauguarating any such system save in a spirit of entire justice and moderation. Whenever we, as a people, undertake the lines suggested, we must make it clear beyond peradventure that our to treat rich man on a basis of absoment has urged the erection of such an equally fatal to true democracy to do

or permit injustice to the other. Technical and Industrial Training. It would be impossible to overstate (the it is of course difficult quantita- of the Congress. tively to measure) the effect upon a nation's growth to greatness of what; may be called organized patriotism, very undesirable move for the govern- to our people in certain ways, in other safe nor proper to leave the question them. So the proper antidote to the commercial sides. This must be left performed, and all its responsibilities against the men of wealth as such is ertacless, the National Government ing; then evil days for the commonhas control of the schools of the Dis- wealth are at hand. There are regions trict of Columbia, and it should see in our land, and classes of our popula that these schools promote and encourtion, where the birth rate has sunk bescholars in both commercial and indus- need no demonstration to show that exercise of such governmental conshould be one of our prime objects as death; a sin for which there is no would be a veritable calamity to hands, on a higher plane of efficiency in other respects, in character, and

whole country as is the welfare of the other cause, and retain his or her selfsingle individual or corporation ris-ing at the expense of all others farming population. During the past the question of developing American ing at the expense of all others rarming population. During the past the question of developing American all competition and reduces former nized with ever-increasing clearness, ing in substance the views, or a major than the past the question of developing American all competition and reduces former nized with ever-increasing clearness, ing in substance the views, or a major than the past the question of developing American all competitions and reduces former nized with ever-increasing clearness. competition of utter inferiority and There is no longer any failure to real-part of the views, exprest in the report

Agriculture.

deavor to secure the needed reform training, not theoretical merely but of The present Congress has taken by the joint action of the moderate the most severely practical type. The men, the plain men who do not farmer represents a peculiarly high alone on material prosperity but upon cal, we should go to government high moral, mental, and physical development. This education of the farmer -self-education by preference, but alan issue they think the people would so education from the outside, as with stand with them, while the extremists all other men-is peculiarly necessary care rather to preach discontent and here in the United States, where the agitation than to achieve solid re-frontier conditions even in the newest States have now nearly vanished, where there must be a substitution of a more Bourbon reactionary as from that of intensive system of cultivation for the the impracticable or sinister vision-old wasteful farm management, and ary. We hold that the Government where there must be a better business organization among the farmers them-

Several factors must co-operate in the improvement of the farmer's condition. He must have the chance to be educated in the widest possible sense-in the sense which keeps ever hard working men, equality of op in view the intimate relationship between 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 hundred good citizens than merely one scholar, and it must be turned now and then from the class book to the study of the great book of nature itself. This is especially true of the farmer, as has been pointed out again and again by all observers most competent to pass practical judgment on the problems of the executive powers of young people and to confer more real significance and to prepare the pupils so that in addition to each developing in the highest degree his individual capacity for work, they may together help create a right public opinion, and show in many ways social and co-operative spirit. Organization has become neces-

sary in the business world; and it has accomplished much for good in the world of labor. It is no less necessary for farmers. 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 kept to its own legitimate business. The benefits to be derived by the association of farmers for mutual advantage are partly economic and partly

sociological. Irrigation and Forest Preservation Much is now being done for the States of the Rocky Mountains and Great plains thru the development of the national policy of irrigation and should also be recognized by the way forest preservation; no Government policy for the betterment of our internal conditions has been more fruitful of good than this. The forests of the White Mountains and Southern Appalachian regions should also be preserved: and they cannot be unless tax pay but little of it, there should be lie, thru their representatives in the the people of the States in which they Congress, secure vigorous action by the National Government.

Memorial Amphitheater at Arlington. to remodel our taxation system along the estimate of the Secretary of War I invite the attention of Congress to for an appropriation to enable him to begin the preliminary work for the construction of a memorial amphithea ter at Arlington. The Grand Army of the Republic in its national encamp lute equality, and that we regard it as amphitheater as necessary for the proor permit injustice to the one as to do as a fitting monument to the soldier per observance of Memorial Day and and sailor dead buried there. In this I heartily concur and commend the matter to the favorable consideration

Marriage and Divorce. I am well aware of how difficult it which necessarily includes the substi- Nevertheless in my judgment the tution of a national feeling for mere whole question of marriage and dipresent the wide differences in the so long as the parts which make up laws of the different States on this the whole each put a feeling of loyalty subject result in scandals and abuses; to the part above the feeling of loyalty and surely there is nothing so vitally to the whole. This is true of classes essential to the welfare of the nation, and it is just as true of classes. The nothing around which the nation industrial and agricultural classes should so bend itself to throw every wageworkers must work together, if erage citizen. The change would be the best work of which the country is good from every standpoint. In parcapable is to be done. It is probable ticular it would be good because it that a thoroly efficient system of edu-would confer on the Congress the powcation comes next to the infifuence of er at once to deal radically and effipatriotism in bringing about national ciently with polygamy; and this should success of this kind. Our federal form be done whether or not marriage and of government, so fruitful of advantage divorce are dealt with. It is neither

When home ties are loosened; when up in homes made happy by their pres-The only other persons whose wel-fare is as vital to the welfare of the love of ease and pleasure, or for any