

TAFT'S FIRST MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

REFERS TO PRESIDENT ZELAYA OF NICARAGUA.

URGES DEPT. OF HEALTH.

Deals With Civil Pensions, Ship Subsidy, Postal Savings Banks and Other Matters of General Importance.

Washington, D. C., Special.—President Taft's first annual message to the Congress, is in part, as follows: To the Senate and the House of Representatives:

The relations of the United States with all foreign governments have continued upon the normal basis of amity and good understanding and are very generally satisfactory.

Pursuant to the provisions of the general treaty of arbitration concluded between the United States and Great Britain, April 4, 1908, a special agreement was entered into between the two countries on Jan. 27, 1909, for the submission of questions relating to the fisheries on the north Atlantic coast to a tribunal to be formed from members of the permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.

The treaty between the United States and Great Britain concerning the Canadian international boundary, concluded April 11, 1908, authorizes the appointment of two commissioners to define and mark accurately the international boundary line between the United States and the Dominion of Canada in the waters of the Passamaquoddy bay and provides for the exchange of briefs within the period of six months. Conditions have not been effected and it has now become necessary to resort to arbitration.

The regulation with regard to the international fisheries commission will be presented to Congress with a view to being made effectual.

Great Britain has not yet ratified the provisions of the convention to adjust differences with regard to the boundary line between the United States and Canada.

Negotiations for an international conference to consider and reach an arrangement providing for the preservation and protection of the fur seals in the north Pacific are in progress with the governments of Great Britain, Japan and Russia.

London Conference of 1908 and 1909.
A conference was held at London from Dec. 2, 1908, to Feb. 2, 1909, in which the following powers participated: The United States, Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, the Netherlands, Russia and Spain. The conference resulted in the declaration of London, unanimously agreed to and signed by the participating powers, concerning, among other matters, the highly important subjects of blockade, contraband, the destruction of neutral prizes and continuous voyages.

Two new projects of conventions which have not heretofore been considered in a diplomatic conference—namely, one concerning the limitation of the responsibility of shipowners and the other concerning marine mortgages and privileges—have been submitted by the conference to the different governments.

I recommend that the United States accept the invitation of Belgium to participate in the world's fair at Brussels in 1910.

Questions arising out of the Belgian annexation of the State of Congo has assumed a more hopeful stage.

A treaty with Germany has been completed by which American patentees shall enjoy the same privileges as the Germans.

The commissioners to Liberia were well received and their report is being considered.

Questions have arisen over conditions in the island of Spitzbergen and a conference will be held early in 1910. The United States has been invited by Norway to participate.

Trade Should Be Looked After.
Turkey and Persia have adopted constitutional governments largely by the influence of the United States as an example. We should seek trade relations with them.

Conditions which threatened war between Peru and Bolivia have been amicably adjusted.

You are asked to make a liberal appropriation for our participation in the Pan-American conference at Buenos Aires next July.

The Argentine Republic will hold an international agricultural exhibition at Buenos Aires in 1910 to which we have been invited to attend.

Today more than ever before American capital is seeking investment in foreign countries, and American products are more and more generally seeking foreign markets. The pan-American policy of this government has long been fixed in its principles and remains unchanged. With the

circumstances of the United States and of the republics to the south of us, most of which have great natural resources, stable government and progressive ideals, the apprehension which gave rise to the Monroe doctrine may be said to have nearly disappeared, and neither the doctrine as it exists nor any other doctrine of American policy should be permitted to operate for the perpetuation of irresponsible government, the escape of just obligations or the insidious allegation of dominating ambitions on the part of the United States.

My meeting with President Diaz, and I hope it will bind together the cordial relations between the two republics.

All but one of the vexing questions with Venezuela have been adjusted and that is to be referred to the Hague tribunal.

The government of Panama has agreed to indemnify relatives of American officers and sailors brutally treated by the Panama police and a recurrence will be assiduously guarded against.

Our Relations With Cuba.
The sanitary improvements and public works undertaken in Cuba prior to the present administration of that government, in the success of which the United States is interested under the treaty, are reported to be making good progress, and diplomatic relations promise to be promoted thereby.

The receivership for the Dominican Republic has demonstrated its ability, even under unfavorable economic and political conditions, to do the work for which it was intended.

This government was obliged to intervene diplomatically to bring about arbitration or settlement of the claim of the Emery company against Nicaragua, which it had long before been agreed should be arbitrated. A settlement of this troublesome case was reached by the signature of a protocol on Sept. 18, 1909.

Many years ago diplomatic intervention became necessary to the protection of the interests in the American claim of Alsop & Co. against the government of Chile. The matter will be arbitrated by King Edward.

Since the Washington conventions of 1907 were communicated to the government of the United States as a consulting and advising party this government has been almost continuously called upon by one or another and in turn by all of the five Central American republics to exert itself for the maintenance of the conventions. Nearly every complaint has been against the Zelaya government of Nicaragua, which has kept Central America in constant tension or turmoil. Two American citizens, officers in the insurgent army, were barbarously treated and executed by order of Zelaya. According to the modern enlightened practice of civilized nations, they were entitled to be dealt with as prisoners of war. This government has severed diplomatic relations with the Zelayan government.

International Board of American Republics Good Work.

The international bureau of American republics has carried on an important and increasing work during the last year. In the exercise of its peculiar functions as an international agency, maintained by all the American republics for the development of pan-American commerce and friendship, it has accomplished a great practical good which could be done in the same way by no individual department or bureau of one government and is therefore deserving of your liberal support.

It is gratifying that Americans will by treaty take their share in Chinese extension of the great highways of trade and to believe that such activities will give a real impetus to our commerce and will prove a practical corollary to our historic policy in the far east. A considerable number of Chinese students are attending our schools and the influences will doubtless be beneficial to both nations. The Chinese government is making considerable progress in the restriction upon opium and I recommend that its sale and use as far as possible be restricted in this government.

China and Japan disavow the idea that an equal chance in mining in Manchuria is withheld from Americans by any kind of monopoly.

The treaty formed with Siam made in 1856 is largely out of date and the department of State is considering its revision.

I earnestly recommend to Congress the plan to have divisions of Latin American and far eastern affairs and to institute a certain specialization in business with Europe and the near east. It should be remembered that such facilities exist in the foreign offices of all the leading commercial nations and that to deny them to the secretary of state would be to place this government at a great disadvantage in the rivalry of commercial competition.

The consular service has been greatly improved under the law of April 5, 1906, and the executive order of June 27, 1906, and I commend to your consideration the question of embodying in a statute the principles of the present executive order upon which the efficiency of our consular service is wholly dependent.

About the Tariff.
I have appointed three officials to assist the officers of the government in collecting information necessary to a wise administration of the tariff act of August 5, 1909. It is hoped thus to co-ordinate and bring to bear upon this most important subject all the agencies of the government which can contribute anything to its efficient handling. As a consequence of section 2 of the tariff act of Aug. 5, 1909, it becomes the duty of the secretary of state to conduct as diplomatic business all the negotiations necessary to place him in a position to advise me as to whether or not a

particular country unduly discriminates against the United States in the sense of the statute referred to.

Estimated Deficit \$73,075,600.
The report of the secretary shows that the fiscal year ending June 30, 1910, will exceed the estimated receipts by \$34,075,620. If to this deficit are added the sum to be disbursed for the Panama canal, amounting to \$38,000,000, and \$1,000,000 to be paid on the public debt, the deficit of ordinary receipts and expenditures will be increased to a total deficit of \$73,075,620. This deficit the secretary proposes to meet by the proceeds of bonds issued to pay the cost of constructing the Panama canal. I approve this proposal.

The Panama canal is now half done. The increased cost of engineering, and labor and enlarging of Culebra cut widening the canal an enlarging of locks, etc., will make the total cost much larger than the first estimates making the total according to estimates \$375,201,000.

Estimates for the next year, made by the Secretary of the Treasury is \$55,663,000 and for the following year he estimates that expenditures will be less than receipts.

The classification of government employes by bureaus would make it possible to economize.

An investigation ordered by my predecessor resulted in the recommendation that the civil service be reclassified according to the kind of work, so that the work requiring most application and knowledge and ability shall receive most compensation. I believe such a change would be fairer to the whole force and would permanently improve the personnel of the service.

Civil Service Pensions.
I am aware that there is a strong feeling in both houses of congress and possibly in the country against the establishment of civil pensions and that this has naturally grown out of the heavy burden of military pensions which it has always been the policy of our government to assume, but I am strongly convinced that no other practical solution of the difficulties presented by the superannuation of civil servants can be found than that of a system of civil pensions.

The business and expenditures of the government have expended enormously since the Spanish war, but the revenues have increased in nearly the same proportion as the expenditures. We cannot, in view of the advancing prices of living, hope to save money by a reduction in the standard of salaries paid. Indeed, if any change is made in that regard an increase rather than a decrease will be necessary, and the only means of economy will be in reducing the number of employees and in obtaining a greater average of efficiency from those retained in the service. I note with much satisfaction the organization in the senate of a committee on public expenditures, charged with the duty of conducting such an investigation, and I tender to that committee all the assistance which the executive branch of the government can possibly render.

It is to be regretted that extensive frauds have been practiced in the custom house at New York, but much has been recovered and prosecutions are in progress. It would seem to me that an investigation of the frauds by congress at present, pending the probing by the treasury department and the department of justice, as proposed, might by giving immunity and otherwise prove an embarrassing in securing conviction of the guilty parties.

The President is charged with the duty of placing a 25 per cent ad valorem tariff on imports from countries discriminating unduly against the United States. Fear has been expressed that this power conferred and duty imposed on the executive are likely to lead to a tariff war. I beg to express the hope and belief that no such result need be anticipated.

The utmost precautions will be taken to avoid the necessity of a revision of the tariff as nothing halts business so much.

In the interests of economy \$45,000,000 is cut from the expenses of the war department. It is done largely by stopping all projects and neglecting to recruit the army to the limit. This can only be a temporary expedient to decrease the deficiency of revenue.

The secretary of war calls attention to a number of needed changes in the army, in all of which I concur, but the point upon which I place most emphasis is the need for an elimination of those who are in the army who are not doing their duty. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semiarid and swamp lands, upon the preservation of our forests and the reforestation of suitable areas.

Department of Agriculture.
I commend to your careful consideration the report of the secretary of agriculture as showing the immense sphere of usefulness which that department now fills and the wonderful addition to the wealth of the nation made by the farmers of this country in the crops of the current year.

Consolidation of Bureaus.
I request congressional authority to enable the secretary of commerce and labor to unite the bureaus of manufactures and statistics. This was recommended by a competent committee appointed in the previous administration for the purpose of suggesting changes in the interest of economy and efficiency and is requested by the secretary.

The White Slave Trade.
I greatly regret to have to say that the investigations made in the houses

of immigration and other sources of information lead to the view that there is urgent necessity for additional legislation and greater executive activity to suppress the recruiting of the ranks of prostitutes from the streams of immigration into this country—an evil which, for want of a better name, has been called "the white slave trade." I believe it to be constitutional to forbid under penalty the transportation of persons for purposes of prostitution across national and state lines, and by appropriating a fund of \$50,000 to be used by the secretary of commerce and labor for the employment of special inspectors it will be possible to bring those responsible for the trade to indictment and conviction under a federal law.

Department of Justice—Expedition in Legal Procedure.

The deplorable delays in the administration of civil and criminal law have received the attention of committees of the American Bar association and of many state bar associations, as well as the considered thought of judges and jurists. In my judgment, a change in judicial procedure, with a view to reducing its expense to private litigants in civil cases and facilitating the dispatch of business and final decision in both civil and criminal cases, constitutes the greatest need in our American institutions.

Will treat the Sherman antitrust law later in special message.

The D. C. jail and work house are in deplorable condition and should be improved.

Postoffice Department—Second Class Mail Matter.

The deficit every year in the post office department is largely caused by the low rate of postage of 1 cent a pound charged on second class mail matter, which includes not only newspapers, but magazines and miscellaneous periodicals. The actual loss growing out of the transmission of this second class mail matter at 1 cent a pound amounts to about \$63,000,000 a year. The average cost of the transportation of this matter is more than 9 cents a pound.

A great saving might be made, amounting to much more than half of the loss, by imposing upon magazines and periodicals a higher rate of postage. They are much heavier than newspapers and contain a much higher proportion of advertising to reading matter, and the average distance of their transportation is three and a half times as great.

I commend the whole subject to congress, not unmindful of the spread of intelligence which a low charge for carrying newspapers and periodicals assists. I very much doubt, however, the wisdom of a policy which constitutes so large a subsidy and requires additional taxation to meet it.

Postal Savings Banks.

The second subject worthy of mention in the postoffice department is the real necessity and entire practicability of establishing postal savings banks. The successful party at the last election declared in favor of postal savings banks, and, although the proposition finds opponents in many parts of the country, I am convinced that the people desire such banks and am sure that when the banks are furnished they will be productive of the utmost good. The postal savings banks are not constituted for the purpose of creating competition with other banks. The rate of interest upon deposits to which they would be limited would be so small as to prevent their drawing deposits away from other banks.

I believe them to be necessary in order to offer a proper inducement to thrift and saving to a great many people of small means who do not now have the banking facilities and to whom such a system would offer an opportunity for the accumulation of capital.

Ship Subsidy.

I earnestly recommend to congress the consideration and passage of a ship subsidy bill looking to the establishment of lines between our Atlantic seaboard and the eastern coast of South America as well as lines from the west coast of the United States to South America, China, Japan and the Philippines. A bill of this character has once passed the house and more than once passed the senate, and I hope that at this session a bill framed on the same lines and with the same purpose may become a law.

New Mexico and Arizona.

I recommend that legislation appropriate looking to the admission of New Mexico and Arizona as separate states be taken, but care should be exercised in the preparation of the legislation affecting each territory.

With respect to the territory of Alaska, I recommend legislation which shall provide for the appointment by the president of a governor and also of an executive council, the members of which shall during their term of office reside in the territory and which shall have legislative powers sufficient to enable it to give to the territory local laws adapted to its present growth.

Conservation of Natural Resources.

In several departments there is presented the necessity for legislation looking to the further conservation of our national resources, and the subject is one of such importance as to require a more detailed and extended discussion than can be entered upon in this communication. For that reason I shall take an early opportunity to send a special message to congress on the subject of the improvement of our waterways, upon the reclamation and irrigation of arid, semiarid and swamp lands, upon the preservation of our forests and the reforestation of suitable areas.

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Bureau of Health.

For a very considerable period a movement has been gathering strength, especially among the members of the medical profession, in favor of a concentration of the instruments of the national government which have to do with the promotion of public health. In the nature of things the medical department of the army and the medical department of the navy must be kept separate. But there seems to be no reason why all the other bureaus and offices in the general government which have to do with the public health or subjects akin thereto should not be united in a bureau to be called the "bureau of public health." This would necessitate the transfer of the marine hospital service to such a bureau. I am aware that there is a wide field in respect to the public health committed to the states in which the federal government cannot exercise jurisdiction, but we have seen in the agricultural department the expansion into widest usefulness of a department giving attention to agriculture when that subject is plainly one over which the states properly exercise direct jurisdiction. The opportunities offered for useful research and the spread of useful information in regard to the cultivation of the soil and the breeding of stock and the solution of many of the intricate problems in progressive agriculture have demonstrated the wisdom of establishing that department.

Political Contributions.

I urgently recommend to congress that a law be passed requiring that candidates in elections of members of the house of representatives and committees in charge of their candidacy and campaign file in a proper office of the United States government a statement of the contributions received and of the expenditures incurred in the campaign for such elections and that similar legislation be enacted in respect to all other elections which are constitutionally within the control of congress.

Semicentennial of Negro Freedom.

The year 1913 will mark the fiftieth anniversary of the issuance of the emancipation proclamation granting freedom to the negroes. It seems fitting that this event should be properly celebrated. Already a movement has been started by prominent negroes, encouraged by prominent white people and the press. The south especially is manifesting its interest in this movement.

It is suggested that a proper form of celebration would be an exposition to show the progress the negroes have made, not only during their period of freedom, but also from the time of their coming to this country.

I heartily endorse this proposal and request that the executive be authorized to appoint a preliminary commission of not more than seven persons to consider carefully whether or not it is wise to hold such an exposition, and if so to outline a plan for the enterprise. I further recommend that such preliminary commission serve without salary, except as to their actual expenses, and that an appropriation be made to meet such expense.

Conclusion.

I have thus, in a message compressed as much as the subjects will permit, referred to many of the legislative needs of the country. Speaking generally, the country is in a high state of prosperity. There is every reason to believe that we are on the eve of a substantial business expansion, and we have just garnered a harvest unexampled in the market value of our agricultural products. The high prices which such products bring mean great prosperity for the farming community; but, on the other hand they mean a very considerably increased burden upon those classes in the community whose yearly compensation does not expand with the improvement in business and the general prosperity. The increase in population and the more expensive mode of living of the people, which have not been accompanied by a proportionate increase in acreage production, may furnish a further reason. It is well to note that the increase in the cost of living is not confined to this country, but prevails the world over, and that those who would charge increases in prices to the existing protective tariff must meet the fact that the rise in prices has taken place almost wholly in those products of the factory and far min respect to which there has been either no increase in the tariff or in many instances a very considerable reduction.

WILLIAM H. TAFT.

Surely "the world do move." Here's Chicago putting rubber soles on its noisy milk peddlers who clatter up back stairs at 2 a. m., to the rout of Morpheus and the discomfort of tenants. Now, suggests the New York Tribune, if somebody will invent noiseless milk wagons, nonrattling cans and a few more things of the kind, a Green quiet loving and sleep seeding home suburbs of New York will gladly build him a monument.

PROF. MUNYON'S PHILANTHROPY

Giving to the Nation a Prize That Money Cannot Buy.

"I would rather preserve the health of a nation than to be its ruler."—Munyon.
This motto, written by Prof. Munyon about sixteen years ago, was the real cornerstone of his medicine business. He felt that the people of the nation were neglecting their health owing to lack of money. With the one thought in view of helping humanity, he started in the medicine business, paying large sums of money to eminent specialists for known and tried formulas that were known to have been successful in curing diseases. After carefully compounding these formulas and putting them up in a marketable condition, he offered them to the public for a few pennies, easily within the reach of the poorest family. He hired eminent specialists at large salaries and offered their services absolutely free to the public to diagnose their cases and advise them what remedies to take. After giving the public all these benefits he was still unsatisfied and offered further to those who were not in reach of the offices which he established throughout the country; he advertised, asking them to write to his specialists for free medical examination, and to-day Prof. Munyon is still following out this policy, and whenever he hears of a new drug or a new formula that is more effective than those that he is at the time compounding, he purchases them regardless of cost.

Prof. Munyon puts up a separate cure for almost every ailment, and these remedies can be had at all drug stores, mostly 25 cents a bottle. In taking these remedies you are taking what might be called a sure thing, for he guarantees them to produce satisfactory results or he will refund our money. This is a remarkable man and a remarkable institution, and is fairly fair to all, and a firm well recommended.

Prof. Munyon's address is 53rd and Jefferson Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

Neutrals think to tread on eggs and break none.—German.

AGONIZING ITCHING.

Eczema For a Year—Got No Relief Even at Skin Hospital—In Despair Until Cuticura Cured Him.

"I was troubled by a severe itching and dry, scurfy skin on my ankles, feet, arms and scalp. Scratching made it worse. Thousands of small red pimples formed and those caused intense itching. I was advised to go to the hospital for diseases of the skin. I did so, the chief surgeon saying: 'I never saw such a bad case of eczema.' But I got little or no relief. Then I tried many so-called remedies, but I became so bad that I almost gave up in despair. After suffering agonies for twelve months I was relieved by the almost unbearable itching after two or three applications of Cuticura Ointment. I continued its use, combined with Cuticura Soap and Pills, and I was completely cured. Henry Searle, Cross St., Little Rock, Ark., Oct. 8 and 19, 1907."

Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props. of Cuticura Remedies, Boston, Mass.

One honest word is better than two oaths.—Turkish.

Rheumatism and Neuralgia never could get along with Hamlin's Wizard Oil. Wizard Oil always drives them away from the premises in short order.

Wonderful French Clocks.

The clock of Lyons Cathedral is a wonderful piece of mechanism, and the legend describing it is as follows: The cock crows, the bell sounds the hours, the little bells the Sancte Spiritus, the angel opens the gate to salute the Virgin Mary. The two heads of the lions move the eyes and tongue. The astrolabe shows the hours in its degree and the movement of the moon. Moreover, the perpetual calendar shows all the days of the year, the feast days and the bissextile. The hours at which the chimes are complete are 5 and 6 o'clock in the morning, midday, and 1 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

Complicated indeed is the clock of Beauvais Cathedral. It is said to be composed of 92,000 separate pieces on the fifty-two dial plates, the hour, the day, the week and the month; the rising and setting of the sun, phases of the moon, the tides, the time in the principal capitals of the world, together with a series of terrestrial and astronomical evolutions. The framework is of carved oak, 8 metres by 5 metres, or 26 by 16 1/2 feet.

When the clock strikes all the "edifice" seems in movement. The designer wished to depict the "Last Judgment." This wonderful work recalls the work of Strasburg, and is of modern construction. So-51-09.

HABIT'S CHAIN

Certain Habits Unconsciously Formed and Hard to Break.

An ingenious philosopher estimates that the amount of will power necessary to break a lifelong habit would, if it could be transformed, lift a weight of many tons.

It sometimes requires a higher degree of heroism to break the chains of a pernicious habit than to lead a forlorn hope in a bloody battle. A lady writes from an Indiana town:

"From my earliest childhood I was a lover of coffee. Before I was out of my teens I was a miserable dyspeptic, suffering terribly at times with my stomach.

"I was convinced that it was coffee that was causing the trouble and yet I could not deny myself a cup for breakfast. At the age of 36 I was in very poor health, indeed. My sister told me I was in danger of becoming a coffee drunkard.

"But I never could give up drinking coffee for breakfast, although it kept me constantly ill, until I tried Postum. I learned to make it properly according to directions, and now we can hardly do without Postum for breakfast, and care nothing at all for coffee.

"I am no longer troubled with dyspepsia, do not have spells of suffering with my stomach that used to trouble me so when I drank coffee."

Look in pgs. for the little book, "The Road to Wellville." There's a Reason.

Ever read the above letter? A new one appears from time to time. They are genuine true, and full of