# TER TO PUBLIC, Independent Labor Should

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Be Given Protection, edist previous to adjournment the executive committee of the Citizens' Industrial Association which recently assembled at Dayton, Ohio, resolved against members placing the union label on articles of their own manufacture. They also took ground in opposition to the eight-hour bill now pending in Congress. They provided for the formation of a labor information bureau for the use of members. A platform was adopted as an open let-ter to the public which says: "The present condition of industries

has become so deplorable by reason of indefensible methods and claims of or-ganized labor that the time has come hen the deploying interests and good citizenship of the country must take immediate and effective measures to reaffirm and enforce those fundamental principles of American government guaranteeing free competitive conditions.

"In its demands organized labor is sceking to overthrow individual liber-ty and property rights, the principal props of our government. Its methods for securing this revolutionary and socialistic change in our institutions are also those of physical warfare. Because of this warfare the industrial interests of the nation during the last year have been injured to an irreparable degree. Many firms have been driven to bankruptcy and the cases are innumerable in which working men have been disabled and even murdered, while numerous families have been rendered destitute by reason of the tyranny and seditious attacks upon soclety by the strike organizations. A condition of anarchy has existed continuously in some States for months past, and in fact, the acts of lawless-ness-committed under the sacred name of labor are of such frequent recur-rence that the public sense of their enormity has become blunted. The of great prosperity brought about by the unrestricted operation of the law of supply and demand is also being destroyed by the acts of violence of organized labor and as a result we are now confronted with the possibility

of a period of depression. "While we most emphatically object to being classed as enemies of organizations of labor that are conducted upon lawful and beneficent lines, yet we are unalterably opposed present programme of violence, boycotting and the tyranny now be-ing carried out by the majority of labor unions.We, therefore, urge the rapid organization of those who believe in the faintenance of law and order and the perpetuation of our free institutions to the end that they may yield their full and proper influence upon the destinles of the nation. It is only through the machinery of organization that we can hope to exercise a potent and salutary influence over public thought and the conduct of public officials to the end that the rights of the American citizenship can be assured to free and independent labor, the rights of property protected and legislation of a socialistic nature prevented from being enacted into law." So. 50.

#### Vaseline.

Vaseline. Everybody knows the great value of this remedy in the household, but everybody does not know that the inita-tions of it, which some second-class drug-gists dishonorably palm off on their eu-tomers, have little or no value. What should be understood by the public is, that it is not a mere question of comparative value between "Vaseline" and the imita-tions, but that the imitations do not effect the wonderful healing results of the world-renowned "Vaseline," and that they are not the same thing not made in the same way. Besides this, many of the imitations are harmful irritant and not safe to use, while Vaseline is perfectly harmless. Perfect safety, therefore, lies in buying only original bottles and other packages put up by the Chesebrough Manufact'g Co. Attention is called to their Capsicum Vase-time storefised in another column.

Mr. Roosevelt Makes His Annual Recommen-

# dations to Congress.

Suggestions Touching Upon Our Public Policy-The Departments-The lethmian Canal and Treaty With Panama-Other flatters.

Introduction. To the Senate and House of Represen-

tatives: The country is to be congratulated on the amount of substantial achievement which has marked the past year both as regards our foreign and as regards our domestic policy.

### Corporations.

With a nation as with a man the most important things are those of the household, and therefore the country is especially to be congratulated on what has been accomplished in the direction of providing for the exercise of supervision over the great corporations and combinations of corporations engaged in interstate commerce. The Congress has created the Department of Commerce and Labor, including the Bureau of Corporations, with for the first time authority to secure proper publicity of such proceedings of these great corporations as the public has the right to know. It has provided for the expediting of suits for the enforcement of the Federal anti-trust law; and by another law it has secured equal treatment to all producers in the transportation of their goods, thus taking a long stride forward in making effective the work of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

Department of Commerce and Labor. The establishment of the Department of Commerce and Labor, with the Bureau of Corporations thereunder,

marks a real advance in the direction of doing all that is possible for the solution of the guestions vitally affecting capitalisis and wage-workers. The act creating the Department was approved on February 14, 1903, and two days later the head of the Department was nominated and confirmed by the Seaate. Since then the work of organiza-tion has been pushed as rapidly as the initial appropriations permitted, and with due regard to thoroughness and the broad purposes which the Department is designed to serve. After the transfer of the various bureaus and branches to the Department at the beginning of the current fiscal year, as provided for in the act, the personnel comprised 1,280 employees in Washington and 8,836 in the country at large, The scope of the Department's duty and authority embraces the commercial and industrial interests of the Nation. It is not designed to restrict or control the fullest liberty of legitimate business action, but to secure exact and authentic information which will aid the Executive in enforcing existing laws, and which will enable the Congress to chact additional legislation, if any

should be found necessary, in order to prevent the few from obtaining privi-leges at the expense of diminished opportunities for the many.

THE COUNTRY IS PROSPEROUS. | diate attention of the Congress. Forgeries and perjuries of shameless and flagrant character have been per-petrated, not only in the dense centers of population, but throughout the country; and it is established beyond doubt that very many so-called citizens of the United States have no title

whatever to that right, and are asserting and enjoying the benefits of the same through the grossest frauds. is never to be forgotten that citizenship is, to quote the words recently used by the Supreme Court of the United States, an "inestimable heritage", whether it proceeds from birth within the country or is obtained by naturalization; and we poison the sources of our national character and strength at the fountain, if the privilege is claimed and exercised without right, and by means of fraud and corruption.

Need For Treatles Making Bribery Ex

traditable. Steps have been taken by the State Department looking to the making of bribery an extraditable offense with foreign powers. The need of more effective treatles covering this crime is manifest. The exposures and prosecu-tions of official corruption in St. Louis, Mo., and other cities and States have resulted in a number of givers and takers of bribes becoming fugitives in foreign lands. Bribery has not been included in extradition treaties heretofore, as the necessity for it has not arisen. While there may have been as much official corruption in former years, there has been more developed and brought to light in the immediate past than in the preceding century of our country's history. It should be the policy of the United States to leave no place on earth where a corrupt man fleeing from this country can rest in beace. There is no reason why bribery should not be included in all treaties as extraditable.

#### Alaskan Boundary.

The Alaskan boundry dispute has been one of long standing. The President congratulates the country on its amicable settlement, and incidentally remarks upon the great development of this valuable area of our possessions. The President calls attention at length to the settlement of claims against Venezuela held by Great Britain, Germany and Italy, and remarks upon the important part played by our government in the just settlement of the same. He remarks upon the growing sentiment of the nations favoring peaceable settlements in such

#### International Arbitration.

Last year the Interparliamentary Union for International Arbitration met at Vienna, six hundred members of the different legislatures of civilized countries attending. It was provided that the next meeting should be in 1904 at St. Louis, subject to our Congress extending an invitation. Like the Hague Tribunal, this Interparliamentary Union is one of the forces tending towards peace among the nations of the earth, and it is entitled to our support. I trust the invitation can be extended.

#### Relations With Turkey.

Early in July, having received intelligence, which happily turned out to be erroneous, of the assassination of our vice-consul at Beirut, I dispatched

atep in the expansion which made us a our naval power, the n continental nation. The expedition of Lewis and Clark across the continent and the promptitude wi followed thereon, and marked the be-ginning of the process of exploration lay due consideration to and colonization which thrust our national boundaries to the Pacific. The acquisition of the Oregon country, in-cluding the present States of Oregon and Washington, was a fact of im-mense importance in our history; first

giving us our place on the Pacific sea-board, and making ready the way for our ascendency in the commerce of the greatest of the oceans. The centennial of our establishment upon the western coast by the expedition of Lewis and Clark is to be celebrated at Portland, right side. Oregon, by an exposition in the sum-mer of 1905, and this event should re-

ceive recognition and support from the National Government. Cotton Weevil.

The cotton-growing States have re-cently been invaded by a weevil that has done much damage and threatens the entire cotton industry. I suggest to the Congress the prompt enactment of such remedial legislation as its judgment may approve.

Patents to Foreigners. In granting patents to foreigners the proper course for this country to folow is to give the same advantages to foreigners here that the countries in which these foreigners dwell extend in return to our citizens; that is, to exend the benefits of our patent laws on inventions and the like where in re-turn the articles would be patentable in the foreign countries concerned— where an American could get a corre-sponding patent in such countries.

Indian Affairs.

The Indian agents should not be dependent for their appointment or tenare of office upon considerations of partisan politics; the practice of ap-pointing, when possible, ex-army offi-cers or bonded superintendents to the acancies that occur is working well. Attention is invited to the widespread illiteracy due to lack of public schools in the Indian Territory. Prompt heed should be paid to the need of education for the children in this Territory.

#### Safety-Appliance Law.

In the matter of the safety-appliance aw much good has already been accomplished. The law should be vigor-ously enforced.

Pensions. No other class of our citizens de-serves so well of the Nation as those o whom the Nation owes its very being, the veterans of the civil war. Special attention is asked to the excellent work of the Pension Bureau in expending and disposing of pension claims. During the fiscal year ending puly 1, 1903, the Bureau settled 251,982 claims, an average of 825 claims for each workng day of the year. The number of settlement since July 1, 1903, has been in excess of last year's average, approaching 1,000 claims for each working day, and it is believed that the work of the Bureau will be current at the close of the present fiscal year.

## Civil Service Extension.

During the year ended June 30 last 25,566 persons were appointed through ompetitive examinations under the civil-service rules. This was 12,72 more than during the preceding year, and 40 per cent of those who passed the ex-amination. This abnormal growth was largely occasioned by the extension of elassification to the rural free-delivery service and the appointment last year of over 9,000 rural carriers. A revision of the civil-service rules took effect on April 15 last, which has greatly improved their operation. The completion of the reform of the civil service is rec-ognized by good citizens everywhere as a matter of the highest public import-

ance, and the success of the merit sys-tem largely depends upon the effectiveness of the rules and the machinery provided for their enforcement. A very gratifying spirit of friendly cooperation exists in all the Departments of the Government in the enforcement and uniform observance of both the letter and spirit of the civil-service act. Executive orders of July 3, 1902; March 26, 1903, and July 8, 1903, require that appointments of all unclassified laborers, both in the Departments at Wash-ington and in the field service, shall be made with the assistance of the be made with the assistance of the United States Civil Service Commission, under a system of registration to test the relative fitness of applicants for appointment or employment. This system is competitive, and is open to ill citizens of the United States qualified in respect to age, physical ability, moral character, industry, and adaptability for manual labor; except that In case of veterans of the civil war the element of age is omitted.

and the promptitude with announcement. ist returned from the Northern markets I wish to may bring them into servi

Theartily congratulate that while there I secured many bargains and upon the steady progress, of the largest and best selected stocks of goods I ford a let-up in this great to Camden, consisting of stand still means to go ba

Public Land Laws.

into their administration, and sca are common. It is urged that th thoroughly revised.

Isthmian Canal.

By the act of June 28, 1902, the

building of the canal across Isthmus of Panama; it being provid that in the event of failure to secu such treaty after the lapse of a re sonable time, recourse should be ha this alternative, as I am enabled that before the Senate a treaty provided ing for the Junitian of the canal across oulding, Ceiling, the Isthmus of Panama. This was the outleding, Ceiling, and we can now acquire by treaty the right to construct the canal over this route. The question now, therefore, is not by which route the Isthmuta canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably de the senate of the construct the canal over the senate of the construct the canal over this not by which route the Isthmuta canal shall be built, for that question has been definitely and irrevocably de the senate of the construct the senate of been definitely and irrevocably de-cided. The question is simply whether or not we shall have an Isthmian

canal. When the Congress directed that we should take the Panama route under treaty with Colombia, the essence of the condition, of course, referred not to the Government which controlled that route, but to the route itself; to the territory across which the route lay, not to the name which for the moment the territory bore on the map. The purpose of the law was to authorize the President to make a treaty with the power in actual control of the Isthmus of Panama. This purpose has been fulfilled.

Repudiation of Treaty by Colombia.

Last spring, under the act above referred to, a treaty concluded between the representatives of the Republic of Colombia and of our Government was ratified by the Senate. This treaty was entered into at the urgent solicitation of the people of Colombia and after a body of experts appointed by our Government especially to go into the ma-t ter of the routes across the Isthmus had pronourced unanimously in favor of the Panama route. In drawing up this treaty c'ery concession was made to the people and to the Government of Colombia. We were more than just in dealing with them. Our generosity was such as to make it a serious question whether we had not gone too far in their interest at the expense of our own; for in our scrupulous desire to pay all possible heed, not merely to the real but even to the fancied rights of our weaker neighbor, who already owed so much to our protection and forbearance, we yielded in all possible ways to her desires in drawing up the treaty. Nevertheless the Government of Colombia not merely repudiated the treaty, but repudiated it in such manner as to make it evident by the time the Colombian Congress adjourned that not the scantlest hope remained of ever getting a satisfactory treaty from them. The Government of Colom-bia made the treaty, and yet when the

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ed of anything in the above lines call and see antee that I can please you. A dollar will go

Our public land laws need repre I am sure you will be glad you came. Wannamuker & Brown of Philadelphia, lty of handling made-to-order suits from this se. In all cases a perfect fit and satisfaction

gress authorized the President to ing ONE AND ALL to come to see no 1 ter into treaty with Colombia for ing ONE Very Truly Yours,

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David Wolfe.

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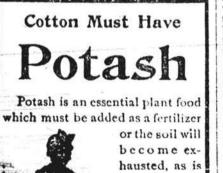
President Dias says that Mexico needs thousand of Chinese to work in her

#### . An Old Field Weed.

Many seeing that old field weed, the mullein stalk, never consider the good it is accomplishing in curing lung troubles. It preasints in Taylor's Cherokee Remedy of Sweet Gum and Mullein the finest known semedy for coughs, croup, colds and con-

At druggists, 25c., 50c. and \$1.00 a bottle. Americans imported \$25,412,776 worth of precious stones last year,

ECOND-HAND 12-h.p. UPRIGHT ENGINE, and an UPRIGHT BOILER 15-Horse Power. FOR SALE AT A Horse Power. FOR SALE AT A RARGAIN. Also 34 febt 6-inch best double Leather Belt-ing, used only two weeks, and two 36-inch Pulleys. All or part of above at a bargain, Address. PIKDMONF, care Box 607, OHARLOTTE, NORTH CAROLINA.







attention to certain needs of the finan-cial situation, and I again ask the con-sideration of the Congress for these quesitons.

true of so

many cotton

ute.

We can not have too much immigra-tion of the right kind, and we should

have none at all of the wrong kind. The need is to devise some system by which undesirable immigration shall be supt out entirely, while desirable

a small squadron to that port for such The consistent policy of the National service as might be found necessary Government, so far as it has the power on arrival. Although the attempt on s to hold in check the unscrupulous the life of our vice-consul had not been man, whether employer or employee; successful, yet the outrage was symp but to refuse to weaken individual initomatic of a state of excitement and tiative or to hamper or cramp the industrial development of the country. We recognize that this is an era of federation and combination, in which great capitalistic corporations and labor unions have become factors of tre mendous importance in all industrial centers. Hearty recognition is given the far-reaching, beneficent work which has been accomplished through both corporations and unions, and the line as between different corporations, as be-

thankful for the steps that have been

so successfully taken to put these prin-

ciples into effect. The progress has

been by cvolution, not by revolution.

Nothing radical has been done; the ac-

tion has been both moderate and reso-

Needs of Financial Situation.

Immigration.

ly distributed

The integrity of our currency is be-

There shall be no backward step.

Therefore the work will stand.

disorder which demand immediate attention. The arrival of the vessels had the happiest result. A feeling of security at once took the place of the for-mer alarm and disquiet; our officers were cordially welcomed by the consular body and the leading merchants, and ordinary business resumed its activity. The Government of the Sultan gave a considerate hearing to the representations of our minister; the offi gial who was regarded as responsible for the disturbed condition of affairs tween unions, is drawn as it is be ween was removed. Our relations with the different individuals; that is, it is drawn on conduct, the effort being to Turkish Government remain friendly; our claims founded on inequitable treat both organized capital and or-ganized labor alike; asking nothing save that the interest or each shall be treatment of some of our schools and missions appear to be in process of amicable adjustment. brought into harmony with the interest of the general public, and that the con-

#### Relations With China.

duct of each shall conform to the fun-The signing of a new commercial damental rules of obedience to law, of treaty with China, which took place at Shanghai on the 8th of October, is a individual freedom, and of justice and fair dealing towards all. Whenever for satisfaction. This act, the cause either corporation, labor union or inresult of long discussion and negotiadividual, disregards the law or acts in a tion, places our commercial relations spirit of arbitrary and tyrannous inter-ference with the rights of others, the great Oriental Empire on a with more satisfactory footing than they whether corporations or individuals, have ever heretofore enjoyed. It prothen where the Federal Government has jurisdiction, it will see to it that vides not only for the ordinary rights and privileges of diplomatic and con-sular officers, but also for an importhe misconduct is stopped, paying not the slightest heed to the position or tant extension of our commerce by inpower of the corporation, the union or creased facility of access to Chinese the individual, but only to one vital ports, and for the relief of trade by the fact-that is, the question whether or removal of some of the obstacles which not the conduct of the individual or have embarrassed it in the past.

aggregate of individuals is in. accord-I call your attention to the reduced ance with the law of the land. Every cost in maintaining the consular serman must bo guaranteed his liberty vice for the fiscal year ending June 30 and his right to do as he likes with his 903, as shown in the annual report of property or his labor, so long as he does not infringe the rights of others. the Auditor for the State and other Departments, as compared with the No man is above the law and no man is below it; nor do we ask any man's ear previous. For the year under consideration the excess of expenditures permission when we require - Him to over receipts on account of the conobey it. Obedience to the law is desular service amounted to \$26,125.12, as against \$96,972.50 for the year end-ing June 30, 1902, and \$147,040.16 manded as a right; not asked as a fav-We have cause as a nation to be

for the year ending June 30, 1901. This is the best showing in this respect for the consular service for the past fourteen years, and the reduction in the cost of the service to the Government has been made in spite of the fact that the expenditures for the year in ques-tion were more than \$20,000 greater than for the previous year.

Rural Free Delivery.

The rural free-delivery service has been steadily extended. The attention of the Congress is asked to the question of the compensation of the letter carriers and clerks engaged in the pos-tal service, especially on the new rural free-delivery routes. More routes have been installed since the first of July last than in any like period in the Delast than in any like period in the De-partment. While a due regard to com-omy must be kept in mind in the ca-tablishment of new routes, yet the ex-trasion of the rural free-delivery ar-tem must be continued, for reasons of sound public policy. No governmental morenseated regist years has resulted by greater immediate benefit to the people of the country district. Sumi free delivery, taken in connection with the telephone, the Mayole, and in trak-ey, accompliates much routes.

ng it brighter.

Louisiana P I trust that the

#### Board of Charities.

The report of the Board of Chari-ties for the District of Columbia is submitted for the consideration of Congress. It is a qualifying statement.

Bureau of Corporations. The message urges the establishment of a Bureau of Corporations. This in the opinion of the President will accomplish much good. The Army.

The effect of the laws providing a General Staff for the Army and for the more effective use of the National Guard has been excellent. Great im provement has been made in the efficiency of our Army in recent years. Such schools rs those erected at Fort Leavenworth and Fort Riley and the institution of fall maneuver work accomplish satisfactory results. The effect of these maneuvers upon the National Guard is marked, and ample appropriation should be made to enable the guardsmen of the several States to share in the benefit. The Government should as soon as possible secure suitable permanent camp sites for military maneuvers in the various sections of the country. The service thereby rendered not only to the Regular Army, but to the National Guard of the several States, will be so great as to repay many times over the rela-tively small expense. We should not rest satified with what has been done, however. The only people who are contented with a system of promotion by mere seniority are those who are contented with the triumph of me-

diocrity over excellence. On the other hand a system which encouraged the exercise of social or political favorit-ism in promotions would be even worse. But it would surely be easy to devise a method of promotion from grade to grade in which the opinion of the higher officers of the service upon the canidates should be decisive upon the standing and promotion of the latter. Just such a system now obtains at West Point. The quality of each year's work detarmines the standing of this year's class, the man being drop-ped or graduated into the sort class in his millwarrante

Colombian Congress was, called to ratify it the vote against ratification was unanimous. It does not appear that the Government made any real effort to secure ratification.

A number of paragraphs of the message are devoted to a review of our efforts to secure treaty rights for the building of an lethmian canal, and many matters touching upon the subect are cited.

The control. in the interest of the commerce and trainc of the whole world, of the means of univillzed disturbed transit across the Isthmus of Panama has become of transcendent importance to the United States. We have repeatedly exercised this control by intervening in the course of domestic dissension, and by protecting the territory from foreign in vasion. In 1853 Mr. Everett assured the Peruvian minister that -

should not hesitate to maintain the neutrality of the Isthmus in the case of war between Peru and Colombia. In 1864 Colombie, which has always been vigilant to avail itself of its priv-leges conferred by the treaty, ex-pressed its expectation that in the event of war between Peru and Spain the United States would carry into effect the guardaty of neutrality.

#### Provisions of Treaty.

we

By the provisions of the treaty the United States guarantees and will faintain the independence of the Republic of Panama. There is granted to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of a strip ten miles wide and extending three nautical miles into the sea at either terminal, with all lands lying cutside of the zone necessary for the construction of the canal or for its auxillary works, and with the felands in the Bay of Panama. The cities of Panama and Colon are not ombraced in the canal zone, but the United States assumes their sanitation and, in case need, the maintenance of order within the granted signits all the rights, power, and anthority which it would possess were it the soverign of the territory to the exclusion of the exercise of sovereign rights by the Republic, All railway and canal property rights belonging to Panama and needed for the canal pass to the United States, including any property of the respective companies in the cities of Panama and Colon; the works, property, and personnel of the canal and ratiways are exempted from taxation as well in the cities of Panama and Colon as in the canal zone and its dependencies. Free imzone and its dependencies. Free im-migration of the personnel and impor-tation of supplies for the construction and operation of the canal are grant-ed, Provision is made for the use of military force and the building of se-tifications by the United States for the protection of the transit. In other details, perfousingly as to the acquisi-tion of the interests of the New Pat-ama Canal Company and the Panasas-Paliway by the United States and the condemnation of private property for the uses of the canal, the atipalities followed, while the constitution of the given for the the constitution of the the Constitution of the the second

