

WILSON SUBMITS FIRST MESSAGE

Congress in Extra Session Is Told What President Expects Done

DOCUMENT UNUSUALLY BRIEF

Tariff Schedules, Says Chief Executive, Must Be Altered to Conform With Modern Conditions According to Party's Pledge.

Washington, April 8.—In his first message to congress, a document of unusual brevity, President Wilson today told the senate and house what he and the country expect in the way of revision of the tariff, the task for which mainly the extraordinary session was called. Following is the text of the message:

To the Senate and House of Representatives: I have called the congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly. In order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be to which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation.

While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules have remained what they were before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

Business Not Normal.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which recent tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world. Consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of action will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what these principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical, and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world.

Development, Not Revolution.

It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter

a thing to upset it and break it and destroy it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well and must adopt freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build up the country. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item.

To some not accustomed to the excitement and responsibilities of greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic, but remedies may be heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of this one thing—the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of opportunity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

WOODROW WILSON.
The White House, April 8, 1913.

PULLED THE POETRY STUFF

Actor Doing a Double in an Emergency Follows Instructions of Stage Manager.

William Gillette. In the course of an address made to the graduates of the American Academy of Dramatic Arts at the Empire theater, told a story. "When I was in Booth's company years ago," the actor said, "we had to be up in many parts. Frequently the actors would have to double in a performance when the roles outnumbered the people. I remember one time we were playing 'Hamlet.' When the time came, in the players' scene, for the man to poison the king, it was found that the particular actor selected for the part was on the stage in another role.

"Immediately the stage manager grabbed an actor who was getting ready to continue in another role. The actor was wrapped in a big mantle, handed a bottle and told to hurry on the stage and do the poisoning. Nobody would recognize him, said the stage manager.

"But," protested the actor, "what are my lines?"

"Oh, you know," replied the stage manager.

"That poetry stuff?"

"Sure!"

"All right," said the actor. Then he strode on the stage with his bottle, and, bending over the king, said:

"Nobody here, nobody near!"

"I'll pour the poison in his ear!"

Frowned on innovation. Montrose, Scotland, is to be an aviation station, and the appearance of flying machines there is enough, according to the London Chronicle, to bring some of the good old ladies of that town out of their graves. It was one of them, as Dean Ramsay records, who protested against steam vessels, as counteracting the decrees of providence. "I would have naething to say in this impious vessels," she insisted. Another was equally shocked by the introduction of gas in place of oil, demanding: "What's to become o' the pair whales?"

Much for His Money.

At the suffrage portrait show at the Gleaner galleries in New York, John Sloan told a story about the nude in art.

"An old farmer and his wife," said Mr. Sloan, "once visited an exhibition where the nude predominated. They seemed a good deal impressed, they seemed almost stupefied, by all the white and gleaming pictures. As they left, I heard the old man say with a sigh:

"Well, Hannah, I never expected to see as much as this for a quarter!"

Roses From Italy.

The rose, so long considered the floral emblem of England, was not known in that country until the early part of the fifteenth century. Rose trees were then brought from Italy and planted in the royal gardens. They were sent as presents from the holy father and highly esteemed by royalty. It became the custom to carve them over the doors of the confessional as holy flowers, hence the term sub rosa (under the rose) used to mean "in secrecy."—Ave Maria.

That's the Question.

"Here is a story of a Chicago woman who says that present marriage laws make woman the slave of man," said the square-jawed matron as she looked up from the newspaper. "Why don't they enforce the law, then?" meekly asked Mr. Henpecke.—Buffalo Express.

Great Guessing.

A man who undertakes to tell exactly what he is going to do and how he is going to do it has to be a wonderfully good guesser.—Washington Star.

NEWS OF SOUTH DAKOTA.

In the storm of the 14th of last month seven horses took shelter in an abandoned building near Ash Creek in northwestern Stanley county, and the snow piling about the building shut them in completely, so that there was no way of their getting out of the trap. Ten days afterward a range rider was attracted to the building and found the horses, one of them dead, and the rest without manes or tails, the hair having all been eaten off by the starving animals.

Judge Elliott of the federal court upholds the state in the injunction suits brought against the state treasurer by the Wells-Fargo and American Express companies to prevent the collection of 1910 taxes assessed against the companies on the ground that they were unconstitutional. The injunction against the treasurer is dissolved and the state is richer by more than \$16,000.

Justice S. C. Polley of the state supreme court, will lose seven days' pay and expenses for the time as the result of a decision handed down by Justice Smith. Polley was sworn in January 7, and filed a writ for a full month's salary, ending February 7. Justice Smith held the salary was due on the seventh, but was for services performed between the first and the first.

In the state circuit court at Custer, Hugh Sullivan and Charles Baker, who pleaded guilty to killing cattle belonging to others, were fined \$250 each, which they paid. Charles J. Haven, a mere boy, arrested for burglary at Buffalo Gap, pleaded guilty and was sent to the state reform school at Plankinton until he is 21 years of age.

A new vein of lignite coal showing a thickness of twelve feet has been discovered on the farm of James Crone, near Isabel. As this vein of coal is covered by only about sixteen feet of earth it is in good shape for stripping out by taking off the earth, mining by tunneling not being practical on account of lack of stone layer over the coal for a roof.

The finding of the mutilated body of a middle aged man in the strawstack near Andover is being investigated. The head was crushed in, the throat cut from ear to ear and the hands and face badly lacerated. In a pocket was a money order issued from a St. Paul postoffice.

Reports of stock losses in the vicinity of Draper during the recent storm appear to have been greatly exaggerated. As an illustration of the false reports it was stated that the Smith ranch, near Draper, sustained a \$7,000 loss in sheep alone. It develops that only 300 head were lost.

T. J. Morgan, of the Trux Land and Grain Co., of Mitchell, has issued a warning to farmers against planting small seed that has not been thoroughly tested. He states that as the grain was only partly ripe when it was cut last fall it has shuck burned until much of it will not germinate.

The residents of Hulbert township, near Wessington, desiring to have a substitute for the town men's club, have arranged to erect a township building, in which to hold all sorts of public gatherings and for a central gathering and visiting place for the residents of the township.

Howard will have a salaried ball team this summer. The business men have pledged \$200 per month for the support of the team. This amount with the gate receipts would make enough to support the team, it is thought.

Redskins on the Yankton Indian reservation have organized a fair association with the following officials: President, Homer Red Lightning; vice presidents, Iron Bear and Sidney Spider; secretary, David Simmons; treasurer, Tackandaska.

Following a quarrel, Mrs. George Giffin of Leola killed her husband, a barber, with a shotgun, and often had threatened to shoot each other. It is alleged. Two years ago she shot at her husband with a revolver twice.

Reports made at the annual meeting of the stockholders of the farm-ers' cooperative at Castle in the support show that during the past year the business of the institution was double that of the prior year.

The members of the Grace Reformed church society of Corsica have decided to erect a new church this summer. Members of the same denomination in Center township, near there also will erect a new building.

Title to the first homestead in the Mellette county land opening will be procured by Col. H. F. Hasson of White River. He has made his application, and under the soldier's preference law will acquire title June 1.

The Seventh Day Adventists of South Dakota are planning on holding their annual camp meeting this year at Ruskin Park, near Woonsocket.

Attorney Gen. Royal C. Johnson has removed with his family from Highmore to Aberdeen, where he will make his future home.

The home of H. H. Loeffler at Armour was badly wrecked when an explosion took place in the kitchen range. The stove was blown to pieces and windows and doors were shattered.

Steps have been taken to organize a Masonic lodge at Java, which will start out with a good charter membership.

The Pierre school board has voted to add a year of chemistry to the high school course there, and is now installing a complete chemistry laboratory.

MOST CAPTURED CITY

Juarez, Mex., Always the Center of a Revolution.

Town Is So Far From Capital It Is Hard to Defend and Always Falls an Easy Prey for Revolts.

Juarez, Mex.—Since the latest change of government in Mexico, Ciudad Juarez, across the river from El Paso, Tex., has once more been "taken" and rehabilitated. How many times already has not that little town been occupied, evacuated and reoccupied, stormed and pacified. Juarez is probably now more celebrated for the number of times it has changed war footing than for anything else.

Not that Juarez, you understand, has not her monuments to Peace, too—as Mexico conceives Peace. There is the fine concrete bull ring, where three bulls are killed each Sunday during the most part of the year. There is the big modern horsing plant, built by Luis Lerrazas (son of old Governor Lerrazas of Chihuahua, right-hand man of President Diaz) and an American syndicate. Look on the sporting page of your newspaper and you will see the results at Juarez posted up every morning during a hundred or so winter days.

Then, up to the time at least of the Madero administration, Juarez was a gambling paradise. The town, practically, you see, is in the United States. One gets in a modern trolley car at the plaza in El Paso. When the car reaches the far side of the crazy old wooden bridge that crosses the Rio Grande, a Mexican customs official walks through and perhaps asks if any body is taking anything into Mexico. Then the car goes on and puts you down at the bullring, the racetrack,



Part of Old Ciudad Juarez.

the keno joints—wherever you like. Madero stopped all public gambling but keno. But before that, Juarez, for all practical purposes, was an American town where you could buck any game for as long a time as you had standing to last. And the game you bucked would probably be run by an American.

Juarez has always been the crux of Mexican insurrection. Being so far from the capital, it is hard to defend. The nearest solid Mexican town (if any town in Mexico may be called solid) is Chihuahua, more than two hundred miles away. And as Juarez is the northern terminal of the National railway, and a good customs point, it is easy to get off. As the National railway is owned by the government, too, and not by private persons, it is always looked upon as legitimate prey. When an uprising occurs the first thing the revolts do is to burn down a few bridges in the desert south of Juarez and the town is effectually and contentedly amputated from the parent stem.

The present Orozco affair does not seem to be inspired by so consistent a name as "insurreccion." In the Madero struggle the Americans in the northern side of the boundary were heart and soul with the revolution. Even the El Paso merchants helped with the movement, though the instability of the wartime footing hurt their business cruelly. But now the American word for the Orozco group in "red-flaggers." There is nothing constructive in this fighting at all. It is simply a system of primitive Indian bushwhacking.

CALLS DRAMA "ART OF TRUTH"

Prof. Baker of Harvard Declares Action Chief Element—Author Must Keep His Personality Out.

Boston.—Prof. George P. Baker of Harvard university contrasted the novel with the play in the first of his Lowell institute lectures on "Dramatic Composition." Citing Stevenson's description of the drama as "a fascination," he opposed to it Pinero's assertion that "drama is not the art of falsification, but the truth."

"Drama," he continued, "is an honest art when you permit it to be honest. It is also an independent art. In both novel and drama there are dramatic elements, but in the drama you must not only tell your story, but you must tell it in such a skillfully defined order as shall, within the limits of dramatic representation, give rise to that peculiar amount of emotional effect which is the function of the drama to produce."

"The author himself must see to it that he does not put his personality into the play, for the more your dramatist comes into his play the surer you may be that he is not a first-class dramatist. Action is the very center and core and being of the drama. The history of the drama shows that it did not begin in characterization nor in dialogue, but in action."

CAMP FIRE STORIES

BATTLE AT SAVAGE STATION

Part of the United States Artillery Took In That Fight—General Sumner Led Brigade Himself.

I was a member of Battery A, 4th U. S. Artillery, and was in the seven days' battle. When we just left the breastworks, our supply depot was burning. We continued on to the peach orchard, about one-half mile from there, writes Roddy Landung, Battery A, 4th U. S. Artillery, of Greenwood, Cal., in the National Tribune. We went in battery, and ten minutes after taking our position we saw three rebel brigades advancing. We fired about twenty rounds of canister at them and repulsed them several times. We had no infantry support then, as it had gone on to Savage station. We had to limber up, as they were flanking us. We came on a gallop to Savage station, where we met General Sumner and the Irish brigade.

Sumner said: "Hazard, you have done well. Take a position here, and hold it until you get orders from me."

Sumner led the brigade himself at Savage station, and in less than ten minutes he was coming back, the enemy being too strong for him to hold his position.

We stayed at Savage station all night, as we got no orders from General Sumner to retire. When our captain got up in the morning and saw we were surrounded by the enemy, he said, "They have sacrificed my battery to save themselves," and, calling to the men to stand to gun, commenced to fire. We fired about six rounds, then limbered up and went on a gallop to White Oak swamp. The bridge was burning when we got there. Our captain led the way across the burning bridge, and we all got safely across.

We went into battery with the Irish brigade to support us. We commenced to cook our breakfast, and about the time our meal was being eaten two batteries opened on us. A stampede followed of the pontoon wagons, sutler's wagons, baggage trains—most everything was driven from the field but our battery and the Irish brigade. In the stampede our cohorts and the majority of our men were taken away. We still had the six guns and the limber chest.

The captain, General Meagher and myself manned one piece. The captain was wounded, and gave orders to the battery to retire. The Irish brigade was then retreating. Our battery and the Irish brigade were all that were engaged at Peach Orchard, Savage Station and White Oak swamp.

After our captain was wounded I took him to a white house in the rear of the battlefield, where we had to leave him. There he wrote a note to General Lee, telling me to take it to the road and nail it to a tree. He gave me his pocket handkerchief, telling me to wait there until I saw a rebel and wave the handkerchief at him and point to the tree.

I think Captain Hazard was a graduate of the same class at West Point as General Lee. We heard afterward that General Lee had him sent to Richmond in an ambulance. He was exchanged after he got well. No braver man ever commanded men than Hazard.

He Didn't Get It.

In 1863, after the fall of Vicksburg, a man came to President Lincoln seeking an office. He had known Lincoln in the early '60s, but had drifted south. He claimed to have always been a Union man, although compelled to hide his sentiments until Vicksburg fell. He wanted an office and a good one, and he was very important.

Politics in Wartime.

"Is Alderman Clancy a friend of your family?" asked Mrs. Flynn.

"He is not," answered Mrs. Grogan.

"Before election he promised to give me by Patsy a Government job, and after the election he directed me to a recruiting office."

Why Pat Refused.

"Why don't you carry a knapsack, Pat?"

"An' phwat for should I carry a knapsack?"

"To put your clothes in."

"An' go naked?"

An Irish Recruit's Height.

"What's your height?" asked the recruiting officer of an Irish recruit.

"The man that measured me told me it was five feet ten or eleven feet five," replied Pat; "I am not exactly sure which."

He Was the Bone.

"Ginger, why don't you enlist?" asked a soldier of one of the "bones of contention."

"Massa," said the contraband, "did you all eber see two dawgs fightin' fur a bone?"

"Certainly, Ginger. Why?"

"Did you all eber see de bone fight?"

"No."

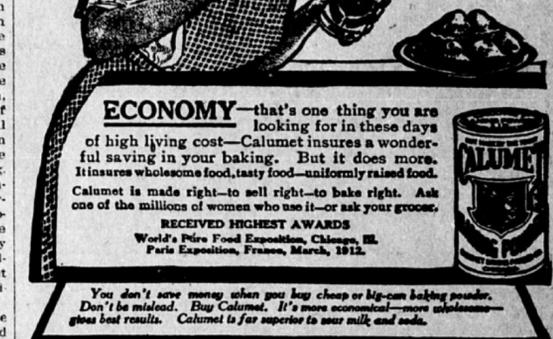
"Wall, massa, I' de bone."

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