

WILSON

PRESIDENT DELIVERS A SHORT ADDRESS TO CONGRESS IN JOINT SESSION.

ASKS MORE RAILWAY LAWS

Calls for Early Action on Remaining Measures of His Program of Settlement and Regulation—Other Legislation That Is Advised.

Washington, Dec. 5.—President Wilson's message, delivered to congress in joint session today, was brief and to the point. The president said:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

In fulfilling at this time the duty laid upon me by the Constitution of communicating to you from time to time information of the state of the Union and recommending to your consideration such legislative measures as may be judged necessary and expedient I shall continue the practice, which I hope has been acceptable to you, of leaving to the reports of the several heads of the executive departments the elaboration of the detailed needs of the public service and confine myself to those matters of more general public policy with which it seems necessary and feasible to deal at the present session of the congress.

I realize the limitations of time under which you will necessarily act at this session and shall make my suggestions as few as possible; but there were some things left undone at the last session which there will now be time to complete and which it seems necessary in the interest of the public to do at once.

In the first place, it seems to me imperatively necessary that the earliest possible consideration and action should be accorded the remaining measures of the program of settlement and regulation which I had occasion to recommend to you at the close of your last session in view of the public dangers disclosed by the unaccommodated difficulties which then existed, and which still unhappily continue to exist, between the railroads of the country and their locomotive engineers, conductors, and trainmen.

Railway Troubles First.

I then recommended: First, immediate provision for the enlargement and administrative reorganization of the interstate commerce commission along the lines embodied in the bill recently passed by the house of representatives and now awaiting action by the senate; in order that the commission may be enabled to deal with the many great and various duties now devolving upon it with a promptness and thoroughness which are, with its present constitution and means of action, practically impossible.

Second, the establishment of an eight-hour day as the legal basis alike of work and of wages in the employment of all railway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transportation.

Third, the authorization of the appointment by the president of a small body of men to observe the actual results in experience of the adoption of the eight-hour day in railway transportation alike for the men and for the railroads.

Fourth, explicit approval by the congress of the consideration by the interstate commerce commission of an increase of freight rates to meet such additional expenditures by the railroads as may have been rendered necessary by the adoption of the eight-hour day and which have not been offset by administrative readjustments and economies, should the facts disclosed justify the increase.

Fifth, an amendment of the existing federal statute which provides for the mediation, conciliation, and arbitration of such controversies as the present by adding to it a provision that, in case the methods of accommodation now provided for should fail, a full public investigation of the merits of every such dispute shall be instituted and completed before a strike or lockout may lawfully be attempted.

And, sixth, the judgment in the hands of the executive of the power, in case of military necessity, to take control of such portions and such rolling stock of the railroads of the country as may be required for military use and to operate them for military purposes, with authority to draft into the military service of the United States such train crews and administrative officials as the circumstances require for their safe and efficient use.

Renews His Recommendations.

The second and third of these recommendations the congress immediately acted on: it established the eight-hour day as the legal basis of work and wages in train service and it authorized the appointment of a commission to observe and report upon the practical results, deeming these the measures most immediately needed; but it postponed action upon the other

The Years After Fifty.

When men pass the half-century mark, they usually regard themselves as going down hill.

A discovery which I made by talking with those who were really living in the latter period was that many of them regarded their experience of life in the advancing years as the best part of the whole. It did not appear on the surface; it was not any marked success before the world, and it was not appeal, perhaps, to those in the earlier life; but many of those people

ons until an opportunity should be offered for a more deliberate consideration of them. The fourth recommendation I do not deem it necessary to renew. The power of the interstate commerce commission to grant an increase of rates on the ground referred to is indisputably clear and a recommendation by the congress with regard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to do justice when there is no reason to doubt either.

The other suggestions—the increase in the interstate commerce commission's membership and in its facilities for performing its manifold duties, the provision for full public investigation and assessment of industrial disputes, and the grant to the executive of the power to control and operate the railroads when necessary in time of war or other like public necessity—I now very earnestly renew.

The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have entrusted us with the responsibility and duty of serving and safeguarding them in such matters would find it hard, I believe, to excuse a failure to act upon these grave matters or any unnecessary postponement of action upon them.

Not only does the interstate commerce commission now find it practically impossible, with its present membership and organization, to perform its great functions promptly and thoroughly, but it is not unlikely that it may presently be found advisable to add to its duties still others equally heavy and exacting. It must first be perfected as an administrative instrument.

The country cannot and should not consent to remain any longer exposed to profound industrial disturbances for lack of additional means of arbitration and conciliation which the congress can easily and promptly supply. And all will agree that there must be no doubt as to the power of the executive to make immediate and uninterrupted use of the railroads for the concentration of the military forces of the nation wherever they are needed and whenever they are required.

This is a program of regulation, prevention and administrative efficiency which argues its own case in the mere statement of it. With regard to one of its items, the increase in the efficiency of the interstate commerce commission, the house of representatives has already acted; its action needs only the concurrence of the senate.

For Control and Operation.

I would hesitate to recommend, and I dare say the congress would hesitate to act upon the suggestion should I make it, that any man in any occupation should be obliged by law to continue in an employment which he desired to leave. To pass a law which forbade or prevented the individual workman to leave his work before receiving the approval of society in doing so would be to adopt a new principle into our jurisprudence which I take it for granted we are not prepared to introduce. But the proposal that the operation of the railroads of the country shall not be stopped or interrupted by the concerted action of organized bodies of men until a public investigation shall have been instituted which shall make the whole question at issue plain for the judgment of the opinion of the nation is not to propose any such principle. It is based upon the very different principle that the concerted action of powerful bodies of men shall not be permitted to stop the industrial processes of the nation, at any rate before the nation shall have had an opportunity to acquaint itself with the merits of the case as between employee and employer, time to form its opinion upon an impartial statement of the merits, and opportunity to consider all practicable means of conciliation or arbitration.

I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by society of the necessary processes of its very life. There is nothing arbitrary or unjust in it unless it be arbitrarily and unjustly done. It can and should be done with a full and scrupulous regard for the interests and liberties of all concerned as well as for the permanent interests of society itself.

Other Legislation Urged.

Three matters of capital importance await the action of the senate which have already been acted upon by the house of representatives: the bill which seeks to extend greater freedom of combination to those engaged in promoting the foreign commerce of the country than is now thought by some to be legal under the terms of the laws against monopoly; the bill amending the present organic law of Porto Rico; and the bill proposing a more thorough and systematic regulation of the expenditure of money in elections, commonly called the Corrupt Practices Act. I need not labor my advice that these measures be enacted into law. Their urgency lies in the manifest circumstances which render their adoption at this time not only opportune but necessary. Even delay would seriously jeopard the interests of the country and of the government.

Immediate passage of the bill to regulate the expenditure of money in elec-

tion may seem to be less necessary than the immediate enactment of the other measures to which I refer; because at least two years will elapse before another election in which federal officers are to be filled; but it would greatly relieve the public mind if this important matter were dealt with while the circumstances and the dangers to the public morals of the present method of obtaining and spending campaign funds stand clear under recent observation and the methods of expenditure can be frankly studied in the light of present experience; and a delay would have the further very serious disadvantage of postponing action until another election was at hand and some special object connected with it might be thought to be in the mind of those who urged it. Action can be taken now with facts for guidance and without suspicion of partisan purpose.

I shall not argue at length the desirability of giving a freer hand in the matter of combined and concerted effort to those who shall undertake the essential enterprise of building up our export trade. That enterprise will presently, will immediately assume, has indeed already assumed, a magnitude unprecedented in our experience. We have not the necessary instrumentalities for its prosecution; it is deemed to be doubtful whether they could be created upon an adequate scale under our present laws. We should clear away all legal obstacles and create a basis of undoubted law for it which will give freedom without permitting unregulated license. The thing must be done now, because the opportunity is here and may escape us if we hesitate or delay.

Porto Rico's Needs. The argument for the proposed amendments of the organic law of Porto Rico is brief and conclusive. The present laws governing the island and regulating the rights and privileges of its people are not just. We have created expectations of extended privilege which we have not satisfied. There is uneasiness among the people of the island and even a suspicious doubt with regard to our intentions concerning them which the adoption of the pending measure would happily remove. We do not doubt what we wish to do in any essential particular. We ought to do it at once.

There are other matters already advanced to the stage of conference between the two houses of which it is not necessary that I should speak. Some practicable basis of agreement concerning them will no doubt be found and action taken upon them.

Inasmuch as this is, gentlemen, probably the last occasion I shall have to address the Sixty-fourth congress, I hope that you will permit me to say with what genuine pleasure and satisfaction I have co-operated with you in the many measures of constructive policy with which you have enriched the legislative annals of the country. It has been a privilege to labor in such company. I take the liberty of congratulating you upon the completion of a record of rare serviceableness and distinction.

That's Right.

Father was attempting to read the evening newspaper and Bobby seemed to be rather fuller of questions than usual, the flow being uninterrupted in spite of the elder man's persistent admonitions for the youngster to cease talking.

"Say, papa, just tell me something else and then I'll quit bothering you," promised Bobby. "I will, for sure, papa."

"Well, what is it?" "I've got to write a composition in school tomorrow and don't know what to write about. What shall I write about?"

"I'm surprised at such a question," replied the fond and doting parent, "and I want you to remember for future reference that whenever you don't know what to write about, you can always right about face."

Eating Higher Up.

Bert Swor, famous delineator of dark types, hails from Fort Worth, Tex., where he had exceptional opportunities for studying the characters which he now impersonates in a professional way.

Swor loves to tell about a certain dusky swain who, when he found the door closed against him, tried to cozen his sweetheart with soft promises.

After long and unsuccessful coaxing Henry tried a masterstroke. "Better let me in, honey," he said, "kase I's got sumfin' you all like."

"What is it?" inquired Clarissa, suspiciously. "Pigs' feet."

With a sniff of contempt Clarissa retorted: "Go on away wif youah pigs' feet; I done got me a new beau an' now I am eatin' higher up a de hawg."

Times Change.

"I see that Fifi Flubdub, the actress, is so temperamental that she swoons at the odor of tuberoses. So her management has to watch her constantly." "Um. Time brings great changes. I knew her once. She was raised in a block next to a gas house."

Knew Scales Were All Right.

"I'm sure that grocer of ours gives us short weight," said he. "No, he doesn't," said ma. "His scales are correct. I weighed myself on them this morning and they showed that I am twenty pounds lighter than I thought I was."—Detroit Free Press.

Historic Crimes and Mysteries

BY

Walt Mason

COPYRIGHT © BY THE ARCADE NEWSPAPER DIVISION

THE RED HANDS OF THE DUKE.

ON THE morning of August 18, 1847, there was committed in Paris a crime which shocked the world, and contributed largely to the revolution of 1848 and the downfall of Louis Philippe.

On the previous evening the Duke and Duchess de Choiseul-Praslin returned to their Paris home, the Hotel Sebastiani, from their country residence, the chateau of Vaux, near Melun. This historic chateau was built by Fouquet, Louis XIV's famous minister of finance, whose complete ruin and death in prison followed a spectacular career. The duke was the representative of an ancient and honorable family, and held his head high. Although powerful and influential because of his station and wealth, he was not popular, for he was insolent and overbearing, and had the idea that this planet was created for his particular use, and that its inhabitants were designed to be his servants. The duchess also was of a proud and famous family, her father being Count Sebastiani, one of the great Napoleonic famous generals. Although proud enough, the duchess was amiable and agreeable, and was much beloved.

For years she had been a martyr. The noble duke seemed to make it his

After the French fashion, the duke was examined again and again, and the magistrate, at least, was no sycophant. He was merciless in his questions and comments, and the nobleman found it a torture. He persisted in denying the crime, and told lie after lie, only to have his falsehoods made ridiculous by the keen-witted magistrate. And all the time he was growing weaker, and on August 24 he was so low that priests were summoned to give him the benefit of religion. His sufferings were terrible, and at the last he made a full confession of his crime and then went to the reward ordained for such a he.

This account may well close with the remarks of the magistrate, when he had read the letters of the unfortunate duchess: "They are precious relics of one of the most beautiful spirits ever created by the Almighty for the honor of our age—an eternal memorial of the perversity of one of the guiltiest of men. At the same time they suggest the consoling reflection that Providence has sometimes seen fit to place beside the vilest natures their most angelic opposites, so that eyes, weary and offended with gazing on such guilt, may find thus close at hand a reassuring solace."



His Explanation of His Scratched Bloody Hands Was Unsatisfactory.

life work to annoy and humiliate her. She loved him with an unflinching devotion, as was shown by her letters to him, made public after the catastrophe. In those letters, which were numerous, she pleaded for his affection and confidence in a manner that should have melted the hardest heart. But the duke's heart, if he had such an organ, was composed of concrete. No more pathetic documents than the letters of the duchess ever were read by human eyes.

She was the mother of ten children, and was not permitted to have any voice in their education or upbringing. The duke regulated that, as he regulated every detail of household management. He engaged governess after governess, and finally found one who suited him exactly. She was a Madame Deluzy, of whom the duke became enamored. This Deluzy was in complete authority, next to the duke, and even the duchess was expected to take orders from her. At last this condition became intolerable, even to the long-suffering duchess, and she, backed by her father, insisted upon the dismissal of the governess. The king and queen used their influence in the matter, and Deluzy had to go. And this defeat stirred up all the bile in the duke's bilious system.

Such was the state of affairs when the family returned to Paris from Vaux. The duchess and the children retired to their various chambers. The duke went forth to make some visits, and returned home about midnight. He went to his apartment, which was separated from that of his wife by a vestibule, dismissed his valet, and the mansion was sunk in silence and repose. About four o'clock in the morning fearful outcries were heard from the room of the duchess. They were followed by violent ringing of the bell. Various servants ran to the room, but the doors were locked on the inside. They heard groans and subdued screams, and the trampling of feet, as though somebody was being pur-

sued. Then the servants remembered a small side door, and they rushed to it, and so made entrance to the room. There lay the body of the unfortunate duchess, bathed in blood. She was clad in her night dress only. On her head there were thirteen wounds, and a dozen more on the neck and breast. The room looked as though a tornado had passed through it, and there were blood marks everywhere. The servants, shocked and sickened, ran to the garden, and, looking up, they saw dense smoke coming from the chimney of the duke's room. All this time nothing had been seen of the duke, but, when the servants, regaining their courage, returned to the chamber of death, the duke appeared from his own room. When he looked upon his slain wife he seemed greatly affected. "My God!" he cried, "who can have done this?"

He wrung his hands in his distress, and one of the servants noticed that those hands were bloodstained. One hand was lacerated, and the thumb of the other had been bitten, and both were scratched, as though by fingernails. The doctors and the police arrived, and the latter, after examining the shambles for a little while, were forced to the belief that the duke must have a guilty knowledge. His explanation of his scratched and bloody hands was unsatisfactory. He said he got them stained lifting the body of his wife, but that didn't account for the scratches and the bitten thumb.

In his own room there was fatal testimony. His dressing gown was stained with blood. He had made an effort to wash it, and there was a tub of reddened water on the floor. In the grate were the ashes of various papers and garments, and part of a blood-soaked handkerchief.

The duke was placed under arrest, after a prolonged examination by a police official, but, owing to his exalted station, he was not required to go to jail. He remained at his own palace, under the surveillance of police officers. A day or two later he fell sick and a doctor who was called in said he had cholera. Other physicians being summoned, they declared that he had taken poison. It being evident that he was determined to destroy himself, it was decided by the authorities to take him to the Luxembourg, and he was hauled there in a sumptuous carriage, escorted by armed guards, for the people were frantic, and were clamoring for his blood. It was the unusual deference shown this red slayer, because of his pedigree, that madened the populace, and contributed, in no small measure, to the revolution.

After the French fashion, the duke was examined again and again, and the magistrate, at least, was no sycophant. He was merciless in his questions and comments, and the nobleman found it a torture. He persisted in denying the crime, and told lie after lie, only to have his falsehoods made ridiculous by the keen-witted magistrate. And all the time he was growing weaker, and on August 24 he was so low that priests were summoned to give him the benefit of religion. His sufferings were terrible, and at the last he made a full confession of his crime and then went to the reward ordained for such a he.

This account may well close with the remarks of the magistrate, when he had read the letters of the unfortunate duchess: "They are precious relics of one of the most beautiful spirits ever created by the Almighty for the honor of our age—an eternal memorial of the perversity of one of the guiltiest of men. At the same time they suggest the consoling reflection that Providence has sometimes seen fit to place beside the vilest natures their most angelic opposites, so that eyes, weary and offended with gazing on such guilt, may find thus close at hand a reassuring solace."

The Useful Quail.

In a plea for the bobwhite, W. L. Nelson, assistant secretary of the board of agriculture, states that a count of the seed in one bird's crop revealed that bobwhites are known to eat at least 85 kinds of weed seed. For meat he chooses among 57 kinds of beetles, 27 kinds of bugs, 9 kinds of grasshoppers, 13 kinds of caterpillars and a variety of ants, flies and wasps. One bobwhite has been known to eat as many as five thousand plant lice in two hours, and he is fond of boll weevils, chinchbugs, cabbage worms, cucumber beetles, squash bugs, army worms and Hessian flies.

And yet there are farmers who are willing to have all the bobwhites on their farms killed. Shooting the hired man would be more logical. The hired man demands wages, while the bobwhite works for nothing.—St. Louis Republic.

Bandages Slipped.

A soldier whose head and face were heavily swathed in bandages and who obviously had had a bad time, was being feelingly sympathized with by the solicitous lady.

"And were you wounded in the head, my poor fellow?" "No, ma'am," Tommy replied. "I was wounded in the ankle, but the bandages slipped."

Instructions Followed.

"Don't let anybody impose on you, my dear." "No, indeed, ma. George stole a kiss from me yesterday and I made him give it right back."

A Prize.

Miss Daisy—I heard Mrs. Marigo had secured a great celebrity for her next flower ball. Sweet William—Yes, I understand he is a dandy lion.

PERUNA Household Helper

Peruna eases the burden of the housekeeper by keeping away the danger of illness resulting from colds, coughs, and indigestion due to catarrhal conditions. It speedily relieves and overcomes these.

Its tonic properties build up the strength of the physically weak and run down, and its use in convalescence, especially after grip, is remarkably beneficial.

KEEP IT ON HAND

The wise housekeeper has Peruna on hand for instant use even if catarrhal troubles do not call for its regular administration. A dose or two in time often prevents a long illness.

Liquid or tablet form. Mucilage Tablets are a splendid laxative for home use. Ask the druggist.

THE PERUNA COMPANY
Columbus, Ohio

And More Coming. The stern father had consented to the engagement, and the young fellow was wildly elated.

He loved fair Flossie for her goodness, of course; but she was also the daughter of a very wealthy father. And his gratified excitement showed in his voice and face.

"Oh, well, Brown," said the old man, as he thoughtfully eyed the cigar the suitor offered him, "you needn't be so conceited about it! You're the seventh young chap I've accepted as a prospective son-in-law this year, and I'm expecting two more to come along next week."

"W-w-what!" stammered Brown. "I don't understand what you mean!" "It means," said the elderly cynic, "amusement for my girl and free cigars for me!"

DR. J. H. RINDLAUB (Specialist), Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat Fargo, N. D.

ADULT DEATH RATE TOO HIGH

Australian Commission, After Investigation, Points Out Causes of Mortality in Middle Age.

The statement made in a recent bulletin of the New York board of health by Dr. Charles F. Bolduan that the expectation of life for a man of forty was actually at least a year shorter than it was ten years ago, receives confirmation from Australia in the report of a commission appointed to inquire into the causes of death and invalidity.

The Lancet (London) quotes this commission's report as saying that the principal risk of middle age is in high blood tension. The principal causes of this are found in overstrain and in chronic poisoning of the blood by foods and drinks, and from the bowels and the throat.

The Lancet says the recommendations of the New York and the Australian bodies are somewhat vague, but it welcomes a campaign against avoidable adult mortality which, it says, "need not become an opportunity for the exhibition of rampant faddism, though risk lies in this direction."

Unobservant.

"Can you tell me, for I never could make it out, why a wagon has a tongue?" "Didn't you ever notice the wheel spoke?"

Proof Positive.

"That man's argument," exclaimed Jorkins, "as put forth in this printed page, has not a leg to stand on." "Why, pa," interrupted his better half, "look at the footnotes."

To Be Eggscast.

"Watter, how long will my omelet be?" "I'll ask the cook to measure it, sir."

There are 2,390,000 blind persons in the world.

The cheerful feeling you possess after a drink of something hot and flavory should be only the beginning of your satisfaction.

For this very reason more and more people are turning from coffee to

Instant Postum

A lessened tendency to such annoyances as nervousness and sleeplessness repays them

A ten-day trial of this delightful, flavory hot drink has assisted so many to health and comfort that your friend, the Postum drinker, will tell you its well worth while.

"There's a Reason"