

VATICAN ALARMED BY THE POPE'S ILLNESS; SISTERS SEEN CRYING

Pontiff Said to Be Suffering From Bright's Disease, and Reports Vary As to Gravity of Malady—Cardinal Merry Del Val Conducting Church Business Affairs.

ALL AUDIENCES ARE FORBIDDEN; PHYSICIANS WITH HIM ALL NIGHT

ROME, April 8.—The Pope spent a very bad night, and is today suffering from muscular pains and fever. His condition is said to be much worse than for some time. Dr. Marchelva, one of the Pope's physicians, remained at the Vatican until midnight, which is most unusual for him. He returned early this morning and immediately gave orders that all papal audiences should be postponed indefinitely. No one is allowed to enter the apartment of the Pope save his doctors and nurses.

A sensational report was circulated today that the Pope was suffering with Bright's disease, but it could not be verified. It is, however, known that he is suffering with kidney disease. Heretofore it has been reported that he suffered with gout and muscular rheumatism.

It is reported from a reliable source that the Pope is confined to his bed. Cardinal Merry del Val, papal secretary of state is transacting most of the business of the church.

The Pope's two sisters spent two hours at the pontiff's bedside late this afternoon and when they left the Vatican they were crying.

Sisters With Him.

Misses Maria and Anna Sarto, the sisters, for the past twenty years, have lived near their brother to minister to his wants and when the Pope became ill a few months ago, they moved to a house one square from the Vatican and have been almost daily visitors there.

When Miss Rosa Sarto, eldest sister of the Pope, died several weeks ago her body lay in the little house near the Vatican, and Pope Pius at one time declared his intention of violating Vatican tradition and going to the death chamber, but was dissuaded. Angelo Sarto, the Pope's brother is a rural mail carrier and three other sisters, Teresa, Antonia and Lucia, are married.

Seaman Wins Praise Of Secretary Daniels

Ernest Nagy, ordinary seaman of the battleship North Dakota, is officially a hero. Secretary of the Navy Daniels today commended him for his bravery in rescuing Joseph Hammond from death.

Hammond had fallen overboard from a stage over the side on which he was working. The water was lashed into a strong current by a high wind, so that Hammond was unable to reach the life buoy or the lines that were thrown to him.

Nagy, noting the critical plight of his friend, jumped overboard without stopping to take off his shoes or clothing. Battling against the current he reached Hammond just in time. He managed to drag the perishing man to the life buoy from where both were taken in boats to the North Dakota.

Nagy has been in the service for about three years. His home is Brooklyn, N. Y.

Senate Democrats Hold Caucus Today

Senate Democrats deferred the holding of their expected caucus yesterday until today. They intended to meet this afternoon, following the session in the marble room of the Senate. They will take up the question of adoption of the rules recently proposed by the steering committee, intended to take authority out of the hands of the chairman of committees.

Tax to Be on Incomes Over and Above \$4,000

Anyone with an salary of even 1 cent over \$4,000 is liable to the new income tax as fixed in the Wilson-Underwood tariff bill, explained Congressman Hill of Tennessee, its author, today.

The paragraph fixing the tax reads "over and above \$4,000." Notices of salaries were a flat \$4,000, but included all whose incomes were in any degree greater.

ONE KILLED, 16 HURT IN TROLLEY ACCIDENT

Car Leaves Tracks on Baltimore Bridge, and Plunges Into Patapsco River.

BALTIMORE, April 8.—One man was killed and sixteen persons were injured early today when a Light street car tore through the railing of the Light street long bridge and fell into seven feet of water in the Patapsco river. August Hohman, seventeen years old, is dead. Among the injured are:

- Loretta Malone, who may die.
- Edna Chenoweth, seriously cut and bruised.
- Elice Lambert.
- Louise Marks.
- Sadie Webster.
- Annie Flynn.
- Norman Clark.

All the injured live in Brooklyn, Anne Arundel county. They were taken to Mercy Hospital.

The bridge is wrecked where the car went over. The tracks are torn up for a distance of thirty feet, and the railing is gone.

The accident occurred during the early morning rush of workers to the city. The car was loaded almost to its capacity with trucks close together, and the motor man threw on all power and sped up his car. The car is of the light type, with trucks close together, and bounded up and down with the swaying of the bridge. When within 300 yards of the end of the bridge the car made a final bound and left the tracks. It tore across the structure, tearing up the tracks on its way, and finally went through the railing.

When the car struck the water it was nearly on an even keel, and with a great splash, it went under, until only the tops of the windows were left out. Immediately the passengers became a

Bill to Re-establish Canteen in the Army

Re-establishment of the army canteen was proposed today in a bill introduced in the House by Congressman Bartholdt of Missouri.

Bartholdt said a "big fight" to repeal the law abolishing the soldiers' clubs would begin next winter in the regular session of Congress.

Progressives Submit Choices for Committees

The Progressives today named Congressman Murdock to be their member of the Ways and Means Committee, Congressman Chandler of New York on the Rules Committee, and Congressman Woodruff of Michigan on the Accounts Committee.

First Message Delivered by the President in Person Since November 22, 1800

I am very glad indeed to have this opportunity to address the two houses directly and to verify for myself the impression that the President of the United States is a person, not a mere department of the Government hailing Congress from some isolated island of jealous power, sending messages, not speaking naturally and with his own voice—that he is a human being trying to co-operate with other human beings in a common service. After this pleasant experience, I shall feel quite normal in all our dealings with one another.

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.

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 those 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 can not, 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.

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 deprive it of a chance to change. It destroys 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, not pull down. 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 excitements 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—of the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity 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.

CONGRESS BREATHLESS AS PRESIDENT WILSON READS HIS MESSAGE

Chief Executive, in Voice Somewhat Husky, and Visibly Nervous, Delivers His Plea for Beneficial Legislation—Great Throng Tries to Hear Him, Including Officials.

HISTORY-MAKING EVENT AT CAPITOL AS OLD PRECEDENT IS SHATTERED

History was made on Capitol Hill today. The President of the United States, discarding the ancient traditions which have enveloped his office for more than a century, made what was characterized by his hearers the most remarkable speech ever heard in this country to the legislative branch.

And in doing so, he insisted that the time was here when the Chief Executive must be considered from the personal side and not as an institution.

It was a new procedure. Staid Senators and Representatives, strong for the traditions of the dim and musty past, were jarred from an affected nonchalance and parade of tiredness to a realization of immediate duty to a nation.

None there who were not impressed that the new

order is immediate, and the mysteries with which government heretofore been surrounded has surrendered to the latest idea of publicity.

NEW AMENDMENT IS PROPOSED IN SENATE

Shafroth Seeks Constitutional Change Involving President and Congress Members.

With the popular election of Senators certain, change in the terms of President, Vice President, and members of Congress that will eliminate the short term, provide a long term each year, and bring new members to their seats two months after their election will be the next constitutional change to be pressed.

Senator Shafroth, of Colorado, introduced the resolution for this constitutional amendment today. It provides that the terms of President and Vice President shall begin the second Monday in January following their election. The first Monday in January following their election, they shall inaugurate the new President; thereafter, immediately, the new Congress and Administration would inaugurate their terms. The intermediate short term of the dead Congress would cease.

The plan has long been favored by Senator Shafroth, but was impracticable so long as Senators were elected by the Presidential election and inaugurated in January. There would be no supply of new Senators in time to take up Congress business. But with the people directly electing Senators in November, that difficulty is eliminated.

Red Cross Declines Offers of Supplies

Two hundred cases of fine Italian wines, brandies and lemons are available for the suffering residents of the flood districts. The Italian ambassador, acting for the Italian Red Cross, has notified Miss Mabel Boardman, secretary of the American National Red Cross, but the American branch has declined the offer with thanks.

Several cases of infectious and contagious diseases have developed. The Red Cross agents report a crystallization of relief work, with a number of cases of measles and smallpox to combat. The Red Cross workers are now trying to get into Shawneetown, where conditions are reported rather bad, and they are already on hand in Caledonia, Ky., where several cases of infectious and contagious diseases have developed.

I. C. C. Will Hear Final Arguments on Delivery

Notice was given out by the Interstate Commerce Commission today that final arguments on the free freight delivery zone case would be heard by the commission on May 6. Notice was sent the railroads, the Chamber of Commerce, the Board of Trade, Retail Merchants' Association, and other interested parties.

Cardinal Gibbons Calls on President

Cardinal Gibbons called upon President Wilson at 2:30 o'clock this afternoon to pay his respects, and the Executive then adjourned to the East Room to receive a delegation of 200 school teachers from Massachusetts and Rhode Island.

The President and Mrs. Wilson will receive members of the American Cotton Growers' Association at 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, concluding one of the busiest and most eventful days the President has had since taking possession of the White House.

Under Secretary Denies Starving Miss Emerson

LONDON, April 8.—The protest here and in the United States against the imprisonment of Miss Zelle Emerson, the Michigan suffragette, obtained sufficient recognition today for members of the House of Commons to question the home office about the "young woman."

Appearing in the House of Commons for Home Secretary Reginald McKenna, Under Secretary Griffiths said that Miss Emerson had been forcibly fed, but asserted that her condition was "satisfactory." He said she was not in a serious state.

Arctic Cold Fatal To Three Explorers

CHRISTIANIA, Norway, April 8.—After a winter of almost unbearable suffering four members of the Schroeder-Stranz Spitzbergen expedition reached Advent Bay today. They spent the winter icebound in Spitzbergen.

The four men reported that Lieutenant Schroeder-Stranz, leader of the party, was missing, that the aviator and cook are dead, and that two more of the party are resting at Treuerenberg Bay.

Senator Is Named in Woman's Sworn Charges

A sworn statement embodying charges against a Western Senator was filed by a woman with Vice President Marshall today and her husband submitted that is reported to be a request for a Senatorial investigation of the allegations that the Senator offered indignities to the woman.

Vice President Marshall, it was understood, will follow the same course on these papers as he did on a series of written and unsworn allegations filed Saturday—holding that they are not privileged under the Senate rules and cannot be presented officially.

IN CONGRESS TODAY.

SENATE.
Met at noon.
Routine business transacted until 12:45 when Senators went to House to hear President Wilson read his message. Credentials of Senator Lewis presented. Democratic caucus will meet today. Senator Goff of West Virginia continued to committee. Communications from executive departments received. Numerous bills presented and moved.
HOUSE.
The House met at noon.
President Wilson in person read his tariff message before a joint session of the Senate and House.
The House then adjourned to the routine business in order to give the Democrats to begin their tariff caucus at 2 o'clock today.