

CONGRESS HEARS MESSAGE FROM CHIEF EXECUTIVE

Recommendations of Much Importance Made in Document Read to Legislators.

NEED FOR MEASURES
TO CHECK ANARCHISM

Prevalent Unrest of Labor Pointed Out as Constituting Grave Danger—Recommendations Adoption of Woman Suffrage—Would Have Ban on Liquor Business Delayed Until Nation-Wide Prohibition Comes into Force.

Washington, May 20.—Patrick J. Hattigan, regular reading clerk of the house, read the president's message to congress today, practically as follows:

"Gentlemen of the Congress: I deeply regret my inability to be present at the opening of the extraordinary session of the congress. It still seems to me my duty to take part in the councils of the peace conference and contribute what I can to the solution of the innumerable questions to whose settlement it has had to address itself; for they are questions which affect the peace of the whole world and from them, therefore, the United States cannot stand apart. I deemed it my duty to call the congress together at this time because it was not wise to postpone longer the provisions which must be made for the support of the government. Many of the appropriations which are absolutely necessary for the maintenance of the government and the fulfillment of its varied obligations for the fiscal year 1919-1920 have not yet been made; the end of the present fiscal year is at hand; and action upon these appropriations can no longer be prudently delayed. It is necessary, therefore, that I should immediately call your attention to this critical need. It is hardly necessary for me to urge that it may receive your prompt attention.

"I shall take the liberty of addressing you on my return on the subjects which have most engrossed our attention and the attention of the world during these last anxious months.

Domestic Legislation.

"I hesitate to venture any opinion or press any recommendation with regard to domestic legislation while absent from the United States and out of daily touch with intimate sources of information and counsel. I am conscious that I need, after so long an absence from Washington, to seek the advice of those who have remained in constant contact with domestic problems and who have known them close at hand from day to day; and I trust that it will very soon be possible for me to do so. But there are several questions pressing for consideration to which I feel that I may, and indeed must, even now direct your attention, if only in general terms. In speaking of them I shall, I dare say, be doing little more than speak your own thoughts. I hope that I shall speak your own judgment also.

"The question which stands at the front of all others in every country amidst the present great awakening is the question of labor; and perhaps I can speak of it with as great advantage while engrossed in the consideration of interests which affect all countries alike as I could at home and amidst the interests which naturally most affect my thought, because they are the interests of our people.

Rights of the Worker.

"By the question of labor I do not mean the question of efficient industrial production, the question of how labor is to be obtained and made effective in the great process of sustaining populations and winning success amidst commercial and industrial rivalries. I mean that much greater and more vital question, how are the men and women who do the daily labor of the world to obtain progressive improvement in the conditions of their labor, to be made happier, and to be served better by the communities and the industries which their labor sustains and advances? How are they to be given their right advantage as citizens and human beings?

Justice to Capital and Labor.

"We cannot go any further in our present direction. We have already gone too far. We cannot live our right life as a nation or achieve our proper success as an industrial community if capital and labor are to be antagonistic instead of being partners. If they are to continue to distrust one another and contrive how they can get the better of one another, or what perhaps amounts to the same thing, calculate by what form and degree of coercion they can manage to extort on the one hand work enough to make enterprise profitable, on the other justice and fair treatment enough to

make life tolerable. That bad road has turned out a blind alley. It is no thoroughfare to real prosperity. We must find another, leading in another direction and to a very different destination. It must lead not merely to accommodation but also to a genuine co-operation and partnership based upon a real community of interest and participation in control.

"Labor legislation lies, of course, chiefly with the states; but the new spirit and method of organization which must be effected are not to be brought by legislation so much as by the common counsel and voluntary co-operation of capitalist, manager, and workman. Legislation can go only a very little way in recommending what shall be done. The organization of industry is a matter of corporate and individual initiative and of practical business arrangement. Those who really desire a new relationship between capital and labor can readily find a way to bring it about; and perhaps federal legislation can help more than state legislation could.

Industrial Democratization.

"The object of all reform in this essential matter must be the genuine democratization of industry, based upon a full recognition of the right of those who work, in whatever rank, to participate in some organic way in every decision which directly affects their welfare on the part they are to play in industry. Some positive legislation is practicable. The congress has already shown the way to one reform which should be world-wide, by establishing the eight-hour day as the standard day in every field of labor over which it can exercise control. It has sought to find the way to prevent child labor, and will, I hope and believe, presently find it. It has served the whole country by leading the way in developing the means of preserving and safeguarding life and health in dangerous industries. The members of the committee on labor in the two houses hardly need suggestions from me as to what means they shall seek to make the federal government the agent of the whole nation in pointing out, and if need be, guiding the process of reorganization and reform.

Duty to Returning Soldiers.

"I am sure that it is not necessary for me to remind that there is one immediate and very practical question of labor that we should meet in the most liberal spirit. We must see to it that our returning soldiers are assisted in every practicable way to find the places for which they are fitted in the daily work of this country. This can be done by developing and maintaining upon an adequate scale the admirable organization created by the department of labor for placing men seeking work; and it can also be done, in at least one very great field, by creating new opportunities for individual enterprise. The secretary of the interior has pointed out the way by which returning soldiers may be helped to find and take up land in the hitherto undeveloped regions of the country which the federal government has already prepared or can readily prepare for cultivation, and also on many of the cutover or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I once more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plan shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the congress.

Future Commerce.

"Our new merchant ships, which have in some quarters been feared as destructive rivals, may prove helpful rivals, rather, and common servants very much needed and welcome. Our great shipyards, new and old, will be so opened to the use of the world that they will prove immensely serviceable to every maritime people in restoring, much more rapidly than would otherwise have been possible, the tonnage wantonly destroyed in the war. I have only to suggest that there are many points at which we can facilitate American enterprise in foreign trade by opportune legislation, and make it easy for American merchant ships where they will be welcomed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists.

"And credit and enterprise alike will be quickened by timely and helpful legislation with regard to taxation. I hope that the congress will find it possible to undertake an early reconsideration of federal taxes, in order to make our system of taxation more simple and easy of administration and the taxes themselves as little burdensome as they can be made and yet suffice to support the government and meet all its obligations. The figures to which those obligations have arisen are very great indeed, but they are not so great as to make it difficult for the nation to meet them, and meet them, perhaps, in a single generation, by taxes which will neither crush nor discourage. They are not so great as they seem, not so great as the immense sums we have had to borrow, added to the immense sums we have had to raise by taxation, would seem to indicate; for a very large proportion of these sums were raised in order that they might be loaned to the governments with

which we were associated in the war, and those loans will, of course, constitute assets not liabilities, and will not have to be taken care of by our taxpayers.

"The main thing we shall have to care for is that our taxation shall rest as lightly as possible on the productive resources of the country, that its rates shall be stable, and that it shall be constant in its revenue-yielding power.

"Many of the minor taxes provided for in the federal legislation of 1917 and 1918, though no doubt made necessary by the pressing necessities of the war time, can hardly find sufficient justification under the easier circumstances of peace, and can now happily be got rid of. Among these, I hope you will agree, are the excises upon various manufactures and the taxes upon retail sales. They are unequal in the incidence on different industries and on different individuals. Their collection is difficult and expensive. Those which are levied upon articles sold at retail are largely evaded by the readjustment of retail prices. On the other hand, I should assume that it is expedient to maintain a considerable range of indirect taxes; and the fact that alcoholic liquors will presently no longer afford a source of revenue by taxation makes it the more necessary that the field should be carefully restudied in order that equivalent sources of revenue may be found which will be legitimate and not burdensome to draw upon.

Import Duties Correct.

"There is, fortunately, no occasion for undertaking in the immediate future, any general revision of our system of import duties. No serious danger of foreign competition now threatens American industries. Our country has emerged from the war less disturbed and less weakened than any of the European countries which are our competitors in manufacture. So far from there being any danger or need of accentuated foreign competition, it is likely that the conditions of the next few years will greatly facilitate the marketing of American manufactures abroad. Least of all should we depart from the policy adopted in the tariff act of 1913, of permitting the free entry into the United States of the raw materials needed to supplement and enrich our own abundant supplies.

Asks Woman Suffrage.

"Will you not permit me, turning from these matters, to speak once more, and very earnestly, of the proposed amendment to the Constitution which would extend the suffrage to women and which passed the house of representatives at the last session of the congress? It seems to me that every consideration of justice and of public advantage calls for the immediate adoption of that amendment and its submission forthwith to the legislatures of the several states. Throughout all the world this long-delayed extension of the suffrage is looked for.

"The telegraph and telephone lines will, of course, be returned to their owners so soon as the retransfer can be effected without administrative confusion; so soon that is, as the change can be made with least possible inconvenience to the public and to the owners themselves. The railroads will be handed over to their owners at the end of the calendar year; if I were in immediate contact with the administrative questions which must govern the retransfer of the telegraph and telephone lines, I could name the exact date for their return also. Until I am in direct contact with the practical questions involved I can only suggest in the case of the telegraphs and telephones, as in the case of their railways, it is clearly desirable in the public interest that some legislation should be considered which may tend to make of these indispensable instrumentalities of our modern life a uniform and co-ordinated system which will afford those who use them a complete and certain means of communication.

"The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wine and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the act approved November 21, 1918, entitled, 'An act to entitle the secretary of agriculture to carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purposes of the act entitled 'an act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating and facilitating the distribution of agricultural products,' and for other purposes,' be amended or repealed in so far as it applies to wines and beers.

"I sincerely trust that I shall very soon be at my post in Washington again to report upon the matters which made my presence at the peace table apparently imperative, and to put myself at the service of the congress in every matter of administration or counsel that may seem to demand executive action or advice.

"WOODROW WILSON."

is inclined to go to sleep at his post. The man who would win success must be wide awake, intelligent, and as quick as a lampbrush. He must keep his eyes open for new ideas that will bridge over difficulties and facilitate business.

So get into the thick of the action. It is not possible to have too many irons in the fire if you are truly intelligent and know how to make the most of your time. Get something to do and then just peg away until you have made a success of it.



To Utilize Embroidered Monograms.

Take the embroidered initial or monogram from old bolster and pillow cases and use them on new slips. Cut letter from old slip, leaving a three-inch square around it (letters for bed-linen are usually two inches), then cut the material to form an oval leaving a small margin to turn under. Sew to the new slip, then outline with embroidery cotton to conceal stitches. Outline another row one-fourth of an inch from the first and work eyelets at intervals between the rows to form a medallion. The result is even prettier than when first embroidered.

Turning a Dress Skirt.

If a skirt has become faded or soiled, it can often be turned to good advantage. First, clean it as thoroughly as possible. Rip one seam, turn and baste carefully before ripping another. If there are plaits refold, following the old creases, making what was formerly the wrong side the right. If the skirt is a good hanging one, any home dressmaker can do the work satisfactorily, for it is not nearly so difficult a task as to make a new one. One seam at a time is a much better way than to rip all the seams apart before beginning to baste.

When Sewing Taffeta.

Use a thin, fine needle for sewing taffeta. The blunt end of a needle long used is liable to pucker the goods, and tae stitches will not be even. A heavier needle may be used in sewing China silk.

To Sharpen Scissors.

Cut them rapidly on the neck of a small glass bottle, or better still, on a ground glass stopper. It trues the edges and makes them cut like new. Take a fine file and sharpen each blade, being careful to keep the same

angle as they had at first; file till rough places are all taken out. Put a little oil on the edges of the blades and snap together. Then wipe off all the oil.

When Stitching Seams.

When stitching heavy white cotton or linen, rub the seam to be stitched, with hard white soap, and the needle will not cut the material.

To Prevent Pricking the Fingers.

One accustomed to doing needlework of any kind is aware of the discomfort caused by the needle pricking the finger which holds the underside of the cloth. This can be prevented if the worker will moisten a small strip of court plaster and stick it on the end of the finger.

To Freshen Oriental Rugs.

A mixture of borax, ammonia and water is excellent and will not injure the rugs. To one pint of water add two tablespoonfuls of powdered borax and one tablespoonful of ammonia, stirring well. Apply while the water is warm with a small brush, rubbing against the nap. When the entire rug has been gone over wipe in the same direction with the nap with a soft cloth which will not lint. Then brush with the nap, using a dry brush. After this treatment the rugs will be silky, clear and with a better sheen. This was told by a native rug dealer.

Demand for Waistcoats.

The demand for waistcoats has almost completely submerged the separate collar vogue that has been such a feature of the coat suit.

Belgian Blue Is Popular.

The brilliant, sea-fresh Belgian blue is as popular as it ever was. It is a favorite facing for big, black hats.

Neatness in Frocks for Children



The dresses brought out by manufacturers of children's clothes this season ought to be a great help to mothers. Neatness is characteristic of the new designs and neatness is the first thing that mothers must teach their little ones. Little girls acquire good taste in dress unconsciously and the responsibility of cultivating it rests on the mother. She will be safe in selecting the clothes turned out by specialists in children's wear for her little ones—if she doubts her own gifts and intuitions—in the selection of frocks.

A frock for the times when our little miss must "dress up" is shown at the left of the picture above. It is made of swiss organdie, as crisp and fresh as snow. A wide hem and eight pin tucks above it speak for the attention given the skirt, while the bodice rejoices in bretelles of narrow swiss embroidery at each side and a "V" at the front filled in with plain organdie with tiny pearl buttons at each side. The embroidery outlines the neck, and a little, prim bow of ribbon calls attention to it. This same ribbon makes a pretty sash that will complete the happiness of the very young lady who is to wear it and help teach her to be careful of her finery.

At the right of the picture a new model for a very little girl shows a quaint frock with batiste body and gingham skirt. There is not much to say of it, except that it is pretty and cool looking, for the picture tells all its simple story. The square pockets are cut on the bias of the goods and have a border of batiste at the top. Often plain chambray is used instead

of batiste, with plaid ginghams and with striped cotton materials. One new touch in this little frock appears in the pointed front that laps over from left to right and is fastened under a small bit of needle-work by way of ornament. The sleeves are elbow length, with turned-back cuffs, and there is a small turnover collar. Feather stitching is more liked for finishing these little frocks than hem-stitching.

Julia B. B. B.

Bead Work.

All kinds of bead work is so much in vogue that amateurs will hail with delight any suggestions. To have good results proper tools must be on hand. Procure fine straw or long-eye crewel needles. Use fine linen thread and wax it. Baste the canvas to thin goods, such as lawn, on the wrong side of the design if it be a bag of solid work, so it will not pucker. Spread beads out on a soft white cloth on a dark surface, then work only in a good light, not facing it. Do not work until tired and restless. It will not pay.

Always the Sash.

The summer dress, whether of silk or cotton, has a sash, which may be of wide or narrow ribbon, or of soft crushed satin. It may assume the form of chiffon streamers, or may be a bow made of the dress material.

CHILLS, COLDS, FEVERISHNESS

Black-Draught Is Used by Virginia Lady for Colds, Fever and Other Troubles With Fine Results.

Rocky Mount, Va.—Miss Mae Chitwood, of this place, recently stated: "I have used Black-Draught for colds and stomach trouble and certainly have found it very satisfactory.

When I would feel bad and feverish, as though I was taking a fresh cold, I would make a good cup of Black-Draught tea and it would soon set me all right.

I can recommend it as a splendid laxative and gladly do so. You may publish my statement."

When you feel chilly, tired, feverish, headachy and fear that you are taking cold, take a good dose of the old, reliable, liver medicine you have heard so much about—Theodore's Black-Draught. It is made from purely vegetable ingredients, acts in a gentle, natural way, and by helping to drive out poisonous waste matter from your system, it will often, if taken in time, prevent a chill from developing into a cold.

Thousands of people, during the past 70 years, have found Black-Draught of benefit in such cases.

Try it, the next time you chill or sneeze.—Adv.

NO TASK FOR THE TIMID

Photography Today May Be Classed Among the Occupations That Require Nerve.

The adventures, reported recently, of an expedition that penetrated British East Africa to secure motion pictures of big game in its native jungle reminds one strikingly of the change that has come over the vocation of photography. In the beginning photography was as mild an occupation as any; it called for a pleasing address in the photographer, and for conversational tact to encourage the sitter to forget that the camera was watching him, but it was not adventurous, and the timidist might excel at it. Then the newspapers began to use the camera, and the photographer had often to be a man of courage. But the motion picture industry goes even farther. Bold and brave must be the man who successfully takes pictures of lions, tigers, and other denizens of the jungle in their native haunts.

If You Need a Medicine You Should Have the Best

Have you ever stopped to reason why it is that so many products that are extensively advertised, all at once drop out of sight and are soon forgotten? The reason is plain—the article did not fulfill the promises of the manufacturer. This applies more particularly to a medicine. A medicinal preparation that has real curative value almost sells itself, as like an endless chain system the remedy is recommended by those who have been benefited, to those who are in need of it. A prominent druggist says "Take for example Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root, a preparation I have sold for many years and never hesitate to recommend, for in almost every case it shows excellent results, as many of my customers testify. No other kidney remedy has so large a sale."

According to sworn statements and verified testimony of thousands who have used the preparation, the success of Dr. Kilmer's Swamp-Root is due to the fact, so many people claim, that it fulfills almost every wish in overcoming kidney, liver and bladder ailments; corrects urinary troubles and neutralizes the uric acid which causes rheumatism.

You may receive a sample bottle of Swamp-Root by Parcells Post. Address Dr. Kilmer & Co., Binghamton, N. Y., and enclose ten cents; also mention this paper. Large and medium size bottles for sale at all drug stores.—Adv.

Warming-Up Exercise.

Redd—Who's your friend?
Greene—Oh, he's one of the "hello boys."

"What do you mean by 'hello boys'?"
"He always wants to try and start something."

"Well, bring him around tomorrow and let him warm up on that fliver of mine."—Yonkers Statesman.

What is "Spring Fever"? It is simply low vitality, a lack of energy caused by impurities in the blood. GROVE'S TASTELESS CHILL TONIC restores vitality and energy by purifying and enriching the blood. You can soon feel its strengthening, invigorating effect. Price 60c.

Described.

"Pa, what is meant by the minority vote?" "It's the vote I have in this family."

We may see all things come to somebody else if we wait long enough.

Now is the time to flush the system. In helping the bowels to keep regular, Wright's Indian Vegetable Pills work like a charm.—adv.

The comforter's head never aches.—Italian Proverb.

When Your Eyes Need Care

Try Murine Eye Remedy. No stinging—Just Eye Comfort. 50 cents a bottle or six for \$2.50. Write for free booklet. MURINE EYE REMEDY CO., CHICAGO

Why Children Have Bad Tonsils.

The treatment of "bad tonsils" should begin in childhood. There is no more reason why children should have hypertrophied tonsils than there is for having any other of the diseases of childhood. Those children which are overfed from the day of their birth, and are given meat, potatoes, puddings, pie, cake and other cereal products, soon after weaning, and often before that period, most commonly suffer from "tonsils." Warm water bathing, over-heated houses, lack of ex-

ercise, fresh air and sunshine, and suppression of acute diseases—all tend to a retention of poison and congestion of mucous membranes, and hence "colds" and tonsillitis.

Milk and fruit juices should be the sole diet of a child up to two years, and then fruits, juicy vegetables, nuts and a very few of the cereals should gradually be added.—Exchange.

How to Command Success.

The man with vim and dash is everywhere crowding out the one who