RECONSTRUCTION URGED BY WILSON

Message to Congress Points Way to Curb Bolshevism

THE TREATY IS MENTIONED

To Discuss Pact In Later Message—Takes Up Railroad Question—Must Solve Labor Issue.

Washington.—The features of President Wilson's annual message to Congress were the general recommendations on legislation to combat the cost of living, labor unrest, radicalism and a readjustment of the nation to peacetime basis.

The peace treaty, the President told Congress, will be discussed in a separate message later, as will the railroad question.

For the second time only since the President established the practice of addressing Congress in person, his message was read by the clerks.

President Wilson's message to the Sixty-sixth Congress follows:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I sincerely regret that I cannot be present at the opening of this session of the Congress. I am thus prevented from presenting in as direct a way as I could wish the many questions that are pressing for solution at this time. Happily, I have had the advantage of the advice of the heads of the several executive departments who have kept in close touch with affairs in their detail and whose thoughtful recommendations I earnestly second.

In the matter of the railroads and the readjustment of their affairs growing out of federal control, I shall take the liberty at a later date of addressing you.

I hope that Congress will bring to a conclusion at this session legislation looking to the establishment of a budget system. That there should be one single authority responsible for the making of all appropriations, and that appropriations should be made not independently of each other, but with reference to one single comprehensive plan of expenditure, properly related to the nation's income, there can be no doubt. I believe the burden of preparing the budget must, in nature of the case, if work is to be properly done and responsibility concentrated, instead of divided, rest upon the executive. The budget so prepared should be submitted to and approved or amended by a single committee of each house of Congress and no single appropriation should be made by the Congress, except such as may have been included in the budget prepared by the executive or added by the particular committee of Congress charged with the budget legislation.

Future Taxation.

Another and not less important aspect of the problem is the ascertainment of the economy and efficiency with which the moneys appropriated were expended. Under existing law the only audit is for the purpose of ascertaining whether expenditures have been lawfully made within the appropriations. No one is authorized or equipped to ascertain whether the money has been spent wisely, economically and effectively. The auditors should be highly trained officials with permanent tenure in the Treasury Department, free of obligations to or motives of consideration for this or any subsequent administration and authorized and empowered to examine into and make report upon the methods employed and the results obtained by the executive departments of the government. Their reports should be made to the Congress and to the Secretary of the Treasury.

I trust that the Congress will give its immediate consideration to the problem of future taxation. Simplification of the income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed indispensable service during the war. They must, however, be simplified, not only to save the taxpayer inconvenience and expense, but in order that his liability may be made certain and definite.

Wants Revenue Law to Stand.

With reference to the details of the revenue law, the Secretary of the Treasury and the Commissioner of Internal Revenue will lay before you consideration certain amendments necessary or desirable with the administration of the law, recommendations which have my approval and support. It is of the utmost importance that in dealing with this matter the present law should not be disturbed so far as regards taxes for the calendar year 1920, payable in the calendar year 1921. The Congress might well consider whether the higher rates of income and profits can in peace times be effectively productive of revenue, and whether they may not, on the contrary, be destructive of business activity and productive of waste and inefficiency. There is a point at which in peace times high rates of income and profits taxes discourage energy, remove the incentive to new enterprise, encourage extravagant expenditures and produce industrial stagnation with consequent unemployment and other attendant evils.

The problem is not an easy one. A fundamental change has taken place with reference to the position of America in the world's affairs. The prejudice and passions engendered by decades of controversy between two schools of political and economic thought — the one believers in protection of American industries, the other believers in tariff for revenue only—must be subordinated to the single consideration of the public interest in the light of utterly changed conditions.

Balance of Trade.

Before the war America was heavily the debtor of the rest of the world and the interest payments she had to make to foreign countries on American securities held abroad, the expenditures of American travelers abroad and the ocean freight charges she had to pay to others, about balanced the value of her pre-war favorable balance of trade. During the war America's exports have been greatly stimulated, and increased prices have increased their value. On the other hand, she has purchased a large proportion of the American securities previously held abroad, has loaned some $9,000,000,000 to foreign governments and has built her own ships. Our favorable balance of trade has thus been greatly increased and Europe has been deprived of the means of meeting it as heretofore.

Europe can have only three ways of meeting the favorable balance of trade in peace times—by imports into this country of gold or of goods, or by establishing new credits. Europe is in no position at the present time to ship gold to us nor could we contemplate large further imports of gold into this country without concern. The time has nearly passed for international governmental loans and it will take time to develop in this country a market for foreign securities. Anything, therefore, which would tend to prevent foreign countries from settling for our exports by imports of goods into this country could only have the effect of preventing them from paying for our exports and therefore of prevehting the exports from being made. The productivity of the country, greatly stimulated by the war, must find an outlet by exports to foreign countries and any measures taken to prevent imports will inevitably curtail exports, force curtailment of production, load the banking machinery of the country with credits to carry unsold products and produce industrial stagnation and unemployment. If we want to sell, we must be prepared to buy.

Whatever, therefore, may have been our views during the period of growth of American business concerning tariff legislation, we must now adjust our own economic life to a changed condition growing out of the fact that American business is full grown and that America is the greatest capitalist in the world.

No policy of isolation will satisfy the growing needs and opportunities of America. The provincial standards and policies of the past, which held American business as if in a straitjacket, must yield and give way to the needs and exigencies of the new day in which we live, a day full of hope and promise for American business, if we will but take advantage of the opportunities that are ours for the asking.

The recent war has ended our isolation and thrown upon us a great duty and responsibility. The United States must share the expanding world market. The United States desires only the equal opportunity with the other nations of the world, and that through the process of friendly co-operation and fair competition the legitimate interests of the nations concerned may be successfully and equitably adjusted.

There are other matters of importance upon which I urged action at the last session of Congress which are still pressing for solution. I am sure it is not necesary for me again to remind you that there is one immediate and very practicable question resulting from the war which we should meet in the most liberal spirit.

Give Relief to Soldiers.

It is a matter of recognition and relief to our soldiers. I can do no better than to quote from my last message urging this very action:

"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 the 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 plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the Congress."

In the matter of tariff legislation, I beg to call your attention to the statements contained in my last message urging legislation with reference to the establishment of the chemical and dyestuffs industry in America:

Among the industries to which special consideration should be given is that of the manufacture of dyestuffs and related chemicals. Our complete dependence upon German supplies before the war made the interpretation of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacture of dyestuffs, on the one hand, and of explosives and poisonous gases on the other, moreover, has given the industry an exceptional significance and value. Although the United States will gladly and unhesitatingly join in the program of international disarmament, it will, nevtheless, be a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the maintenance of many strong and well-equipped chemical plants. The German chemical industry, with which we will be brought into competition, was and may well be again a thoroughly knit monopoly capable of exercising a competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

Encourage And Aid Farmers.

During the war the farmer performed a vital and willing service to the nation. By materially increasing the production of his land he supplied America and the Allies with the increased amounts of food necessary to keep their immense armies in the field. He indispensably helped to win the war. But there is now scarcely less need of increasing the production in food and the necessaries of life. I ask the Congress to consider means of encouraging effort among these lines. The principle of doing everything possible to promote production along economical lines, to improve marketing, and to make rural life more attractive and healthful is obvious. I would urge approval of the plans already proposed to the Congress by the Secretary of Agriculture, to secure the essential facts required for the proper study of this question, through the proposed enlarged programs for farm management and crop estimates.

I would urge, also, the continuance of federal participation in the building of good roads, under the terms of existing law and under the direction of present agencies; the need of further action on the part of the states and the federal government to preserve and develop our forest resources, especially through the practice of better forestry methods on private holdings and the extension of the publicly owned forests; better support of county schools and the more definite direction of their courses of study along lines related to rural problems; and fuller provision for sanitation in rural districts and the building up of needed hospital and medical facilities in these localities. Perhaps the way might be cleared for many of these desirable reforms by a fresh, comprehensive survey made of rural conditions by a conference composed of representatives of the farmers and of the agricultural agencies responsible for leadership.

Restlessness and Causes.

I would call your attention to the widespread condition of political restlessness in our body politic. The causes of this unrest, while various and complicated, are superficial rather than deep-seated. Broadly, they arise from or are connected with the failure on the part of our government to arrive speedily at a just and permanent peace permitting return to normal conditions, from the transfusion of radical theories from seething European centers pending such delay, from heartless profiteering resulting in the increase of the cost of living, and lastly from the machinations of passionate and malevolent agitators. With the return to normal conditions, this unrest will rapidly disappear. In the meantime it does much evil.

It seems to me that in dealing with this situation Congress should not be impatient or drastic, but should rather seek to remove the causes. It should endeavor to bring our country back speedily to a peace basis, with ameliorated living conditions under the minimum of restrictions upon personal liberty that is consistent with our reconstruction problems. And it should arm the federal government with power to deal in its criminal courts with those persons who by violent methods would abrogate our time-tested institutions. With the free expression of opinion and with the advocacy of orderly political change, however fundamental, there must be no interference, but toward passion and malevolence tending to incite crime and insurrection under guise of political evolution, there should be no leniency. Legislation to this end has been recommended by the Attorney-General and should be enacted. In this direct connection, I would call your attention to my recommendations on August 8, pointing out legislative measures which would be effective in controlling and bringing down the present cost of living, which contributes so largely to this unrest. If the government's campaign is to be effective, it is necessary that the other steps suggested should be acted on at once.

Extension of Food Act.

I renew and strongly urge the necessity for the extension of the present food control act as to the period of time in which it shall remain in operation. The Attorney-General has submitted a bill providing for an extension of this act for a period of six months. As it now stands, it is limited in operation to the period of the war and becomes inoperative upon the formal proclamation of peace.

It is imperative that it should be extended at once. The Department of Justice has built up extensive machinery for the purpose of enforcing its provisions, all of which must be abandoned upon the conclusion of peace unless the provisions of this act are extended.

During this period the Congress will have an opportunity to make similar permanent provisions and regulations with regard to all goods destined for interstate commerce and to exclude them from interstate shipment, if the requirements of the law are not complied with. Some such regulation is imperatively necessary. The abuses that have grown up in the manipulation of prices by the withholding of foodstuffs and other necessaries of life cannot otherwise be effectively prevented. There can be no doubt of either the necessity or the legitimacy of such measures.

Cold-Storage Law Needed.

As I pointed out in my last message, publicity can accomplish a great deal in this campaign. The aims of the government must be clearly brought to the attention of the consuming public, civic organizations and state officials, who are in a position to lend their assistance to our efforts. You have made available funds with which to carry on this campaign, but there is no provision in the law authorizing their expenditure for the purpose of making the public fully informed about the efforts of the government. Specific recommendation has been made by the Attorney-General in this regard. I would strongly urge upon you its immediate adoption, as it constitutes one of the preliminary steps to this campaign.

I also renew my recommendation that the Congress pass a law regulating cold storage as it is regulated, for example, by the laws of the State of New Jersey, which limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribe the method of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and require that goods released from storage shall in all cases bear the date of their receipt. It would materially be serviceable for the purpose we now have in view, if it were also prescribed that all goods released from storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they went into storage. By this means the purchaser would always be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer.

LOUISVILLE LOSES ITS DRINKS.

U. S. Circuit Judge Overrules Lower Court's Injunction.

Cincinnati.—By granting an order for supersedeas, the United States Circuit Court of Appeals here ordered a stop put to liquor sales being made in Louisville under the injunction ...nted there by District Judge Evans. ...urt ruled that sales made after ...nting of the District Judge's ... and up to the time of the ... were not illegal.

LIVING COST STILL MOUNTS.

Average Increase In November Put At 1½ Per Cent.

New York.—Despite the campaign to bring down the high cost of living, the cost of foodstuffs and clothing have continued to climb during the last month, according to the report on business conditions of the Second Federal Reserve District Board for November. The average advance in the price of the principal necessities of life was given at 1½ per cent.

ROUMANIA NEAR REVOLT.

Sentiment For Republic Said To Be Spreading.

Paris.—A movement looking to the establishment of a republic in Roumania, which is under the direction of Gen. Fofoza Averesco, former Minister of War, and Take Jonescu, former Minister without portfolio, has spread to Bessarabia, Transylvania and Bukowina, according to a Bucharest dispatch to the Oeuvre. The situation is said to be alarming for the dynasty.

CAMP MEADE DEAL COMPLETED

5,992 Acres Purchased At Total Cost Of $448,250.

Washington.—The War Department announced that it has completed to date the purchase of 5,992 acres of the Camp Meade site at a total cost of $448,250. The price per acre is considerably below that paid at other cantonments, the ground purchased thus far at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., costing $573 per acre; at Camp Travis, Texas, $332; Dodge, Iowa, $267; Grant, Ill., $240; Sherman, Ohio, $234; Gordon, Ga., $217; Lee, Va., $136; Dix, N. J., $136; Upton, N. Y., $114; Eustis, Va., $86, and Custer, Mich., $77.

The lowest prices were at Camp Jackson, S. C., where 12,680 acres have been purchased at $25 an acre. A total of 4,997 acres have been bought at Camp Lee for $681,231, and 6,812 acres at Camp Eustis, Va., for $585,325.

CADETS BOW TO MIDDIES.

King, Navy Tackle, Boots Team To Unexpected 6-to-0 Victory.

New York.—The Annapolis goat who wagered his blue blanket against the black, gray and gold trappings of the West Point mule, all on the result of a certain football game at the Polo Grounds is nibbling with satisfaction his rival's coat of many colors. For, before the greatest throng that has ever beheld the service gridiron classic, the Navy trounced the Army, 6 to 0. Two field goals booted by King on a field smeared with mud brough victory to the Middies for the first time since 1912, when Annapolis won by the same score.

ASKS RED CROSS TO GO ON.

Baker Wants It To Keep Up Work With Peace Army.

Washington.—The American Red Cross has been requested by the Secretary of War to continue the relations with the peace-time army which it developed with the service during the recent emergency, the War Department announced.

It was desired in particular that the Red Cross should continue to act as a connecting link between the enlisted men and their families, and that the recreation work for patients under care of the Surgeon-General should be maintained.

SOUTH ON FUEL RATIONS.

Electric Signs Eliminated and Industries Limited.

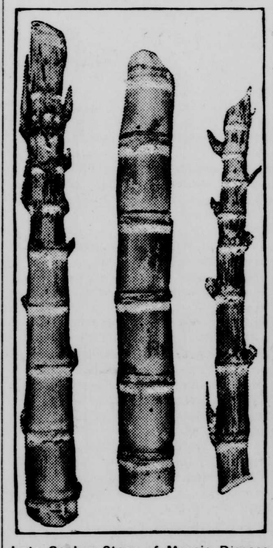
Atlanta, Ga.—Orders eliminating electric signs and display advertising limiting industries, except public utilities and plants engaged in continuous operations, to 48 hours' operation a week, restricting the hours of stores and office buildings to 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and theatres, movies and all other public amusement places, to 1 P. M. to 10.30 P. M., were announced by the Reginal Coal Commission.

MOSAIC DISEASE OF SUGAR CANE

(Prepared by the United States Department of Agriculture.)

Washington.—The United States department of agriculture is issuing a bulletin containing several colored plates illustrating the mosaic disease of sugar cane, which should enable those interested in this disease of cane to identify it. The mosaic disease of sugar cane which has been known for several years in a number of other cane countries has recently been found in the southern United States. While this disease is quite widespread in the states, there are many disease-free areas from which clean seed cane may be obtained.

The mosaic disease, which has done considerable damage to the cane crop in Porto Rico and some other cane countries, is one of the most serious maladies that has confronted cane growers in recent years, and if unchecked may do incalculable damage to the great cane-growing sections of the South.



Late Canker Stage of Mosaic Disease on Canes of New Caledonia Variety. Cane in Center Is Healthy.

To Eradicate Disease.

The measures of control now being taken by the federal authorities in cooperation with various local agencies were preceded by a complete survey of the Southern states undertaken to ascertain the extent of the infected areas.

In badly diseased fields the only remedy is to grind up all the stalks, say the representatives of the department of agriculture. This means, of course, that carefully selected seed cane must be brought in from other regions for replanting. There is still an abundance of healthy stock in Louisiana and the other cane states, so that the industry should not seriously suffer from these attempts at eradication. Where the disease has not obtained a strong foothold, roguing is recommended. This consists of pulling up infected plants, root, stem and branch, and throwing them down between the rows. As soon as the plants wilt they are no longer dangerous as a source of infection. In damp regions, however, care must be taken to gather up these plants and burn them or otherwise destroy them, lest while lying on the ground they sprout and so spread the disease.

Appearance of Mosaic Disease.

It is difficult to describe the appearance of sugar-cane mosaic verbally, and this is one of the reasons why the federal authorities are using a bulletin with colored illustrations. By means of this bulletin anyone can readily ascertain the exact appearance of infected plants. This disease is an infectious chlorosis, similar in many respects to the mosaic disease of tobacco, cucumber, bean, tomato and potato. Scientists have come to the conclusion that some virus is responsible for the appearance of all new cases, and that the only source of infection is some other infected plant. Experiments in Porto Rico and elsewhere have repeatedly demonstrated that cuttings from infected stalks will invariably give rise to infected plants. The shoots seem to be mottled as soon as they appear. Therefore, the use of diseased stalks for planting results in a wider distribution of the disease and insures the survival of the virus even in the absence of secondary infections.

MOST ELOQUENT SPEECH OF WAR

Washington.—The most eloquent speech made during the war, according to Bernard M. Baruch, former chairman of the war industries board, never got into print. It was made in the dark days when the cry from France was "Men, more men," and the supply available in the draft was running low.

"General Crowder," says Mr. Baruch, "served notice on the board that he must have something like 300,000 men, and the question was where they were to come from. The draft had taken out everybody available, and the only way was to take men from industry. Hence the appeal to the war industries board.

"We put men to work on it, and in due time a plan for weeding men out was presented. Among other things it put the private chauffeur out of business, as well as salesmen and men in the white goods trade. This would not have been enough, and the placing of women in men's work in the trades had to be considered—a real dilution of labor.

Labor Called In.

"The scheme was all right, but when it came to us for approval we found that everybody except those most important had been consulted. I mean the representatives of labor. So they were called in and the scheme, as well as the necessity back of it, were explained to them.

"As might be expected, there was a lot of opposition to putting women in the men's trades and the putting of the men thus released into uniform. During it all one man sat still, giving not the slightest indication of what he thought of the thing. After about everybody else had had his say he took the floor.

"'Mr. Chairman,' he said, 'this thing is very simple. If I am going home Saturday night with my week's pay in my pocket and a guy steps up and tries to take it away from me, I am a fool if I keep my left hand on the wad and try to beat him off with my right. If I do that the chances are that he will get me and the wad and get away clean.

"'If I take my left hand off the wad and go after him with both hands, I'll save the wad and get him.

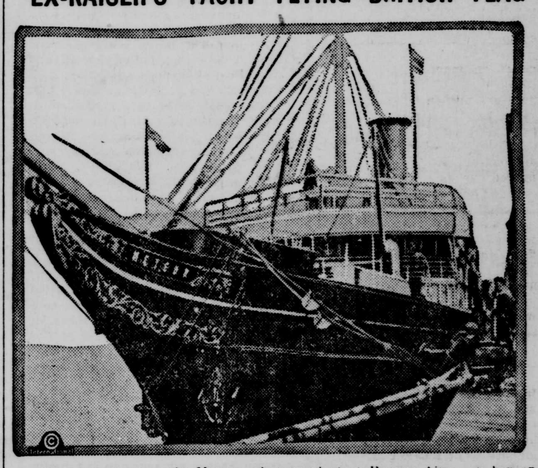
Use Both Hands.

"'Now, Mr. Chairman, that's the case here. This German guy is just around the corner. If we keep one hand on our wads he'll get us and our wads, too. If we use both our hands we'll save the wads and get him. Unless we get him, if he gets us, our wads or anything else won't be worth much. So I say, Mr. Chairman, let us take both our hands out of our pockets and get after him. So far as I'm concerned, you can have every man in the building trades that can pass the doctors, and the boys, I'm sure, will back me up.'

"John H. Donlin, president of the building trades department, was the chap that did the talking. His little speech settled the question, and all the way was left clear to us to weed all the men out of industry that might be needed.

"Fortunately, as it happened, we did not need to 'dilute' labor, but Donlin's little speech took us over what was one of the nastiest situations in the war. It was the most eloquent speech made during the war and one of the most effective."

EX-KAISER'S YACHT FLYING BRITISH FLAG



The ex-kaiser's yacht Meteor, photographed at Buenos Aires, on her arrival from England carrying 170 passengers. The yacht was turned over to the British government after the armistice was signed and delivered to the Royal Mail line, which is using it for regular passenger service between England and Buenos Aires.

BABIES ARE H. C. L. SACRIFICE

Temporarily Disposed Of in Minnesota That Parents May Economize.

St. Paul, Minn.—Official statistics presented to Governor Burnquist indicate that the high cost of living has caused a number of families in Minnesota to temporarily dispose of their children, so that husband and wife may both obtain employment and live in one or two rooms.

High rents, coupled with the high cost of food, has compelled a number of women in distress to turn their children over to charitable institutions, according to S. W. Dickinson, superintendent of the Children's Home society of Minnesota, St. Paul.

A local children's home has been caring for 44 babies, and some of these are being loaned to the State Agriculture school for the economics department, where the young women students studying domestic science are taught to properly care for babies.

CRIME IS INCREASING

Armed Attacks Are Quite Common in France.

Bandits Use Auto to Get $28,000 Pay Roll From Disabled Soldiers.

Paris.—It was a foregone conclusion that the return of a state of peace would mean the end of a comparative freedom from burglaries and armed attacks on persons. Such crimes are now alarmingly on the increase.

The other day an armed attack was made in the holding up of a tramway on the outskirts of the city.

Then there was a robbery at Havre, recalling Bonnot-Garnier's methods. Two culprits are now in the hands of the police, and they have given the names of their two confederates. The affair was briefly as follows:

Two railway employees were walking down the line last Friday morning with $28,000 as pay for the engine-drivers and other categories. They were both disabled soldiers, one having lost a leg and the other an eye in the war. The robbers, who had evidently carefully prepared their coup, sprang upon the two pay messengers just as the latter reached a level crossing. To knock them down and seize the money bag was the work of an instant.

A gray motorcar was waiting by the level, and the robbers were far down the road before the victims could summon help. Information was brought that a gray torpedo-bodied car had stopped before a little public house in town, and that a man in uniform had left it carrying a case such as is used by railway pay officials.

Two new Portland cement factories are being built at Kawasaki and Hokkaido, Japan, at a cost of $2,000,000.

War Drill for German Boys

Pupils at Charlottenburg Trained Every Day in Use of Guns and Grenades.

Berlin.—Charlottenburg scholars in the higher schools are being trained for two hours in the afternoon in the art of using machine guns, hand grenades and rifles, according to a Charlottenburg citizen, who writes to the People's Gazette, the popular edition of the Tageblatt.

The writer declares that during the last few weeks he has had repeated opportunity to witness the training in a military sense of children between twelve and sixteen years of age on a big field in Charlottenburg. The training was carried out in the same way as during the best days of the imperial regime.

Girl Saves Father.

Paris, Ky.—When John Howard, a tenant on the farm of Frederick Wallis, attempted to pick up one of a litter of pigs in the barnyard he was savagely attacked by the mother of the pigs and received a number of serious injuries. His daughter came to his rescue and lassoed the enraged animal and with the assistance of a laborer on the farm carried her father to a place of safety.

GERMANS WRECK RHINE FORT

Swiss Border Stronghold Is Being Dismantled Under Direction of the Allies.

Geneva.—The Germans have started dismantling the fortress at Istein, on the Rhine about eight miles north of Basel. The work is being conducted under the supervision of allied officers. The fortress was equipped with long-range guns commanding both the German and Swiss shores of the Rhine for a long distance.

BRITONS STUDY 24-HOUR TIME

Government Names Committee to Report on Advisability of Adoption.

London.—A committee has been appointed by the government to report on the advisability of adopting the 24-hour method of expressing time, which was put into effect about 12 years ago in western Canada, and which is said to have many advocates in the United States.

Italy has for a long time used the system. Astronomers always use it.

Zero is the starting time of the 24-hour method, representing midnight. The hours are then counted as on the ordinary clock face up to 12. After that 13 takes the place of 1, 14 of 2, and so on up to 23.

Beats Indigestion.

Los Angeles, Cal.—Battling the high cost of living and an aggravated case of stomach trouble, Miss Grace M. Miller fasted 32 days, beat H. C. L. to a standstill and cured herself.

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