CONGRESS HEARS WILSON'S MESSAGE

President's Address to Both Houses Is Quite Short.

RAIL TROUBLES COME FIRST

Further Legislation on That Line In Strongly Recommended-Bill Giving Foreign Commerce Promoters Free Hand Necessary.

Washington, Dec. 5 .- President Wilson today delivered his message to both houses of congress in joint session. The address was as follows:

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 tast 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 ountry 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 1ts 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 rallway employees who are actually engaged in the work of operating trains in interstate transporta-

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 eighthour 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 lodgment 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 recemmendations the congress immediately acted on: it established the eighthour 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 suggestions 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 increase of rates on the ground reerred to is indisputably clear and a ecommendation by the congress with gard to such a matter might seem to draw in question the scope of the commission's authority or its inclination to export trade. That enterprise will derful climate?"

do justice when there is no reason to | presently, will immediately assume, 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 rail-

very enruestly renew. The necessity for such legislation is manifest and pressing. Those who have intrusted 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

ways when necessary in time of war

or other like public necessity-I now

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

ment. 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 needed.

perfected as an administrative instru-

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 railways 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 concilia-

tion or arbitration. I can see nothing in that proposition but the justifiable safeguarding by soclety 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 elections 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 offices 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 desir-

ability of giving a freer hand in the

matter of combined and concerted ef-

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 bey 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.

Bound to Make Good.

The well-dressed stranger stepped into the drug store and, passing by the boy who usually attended to casual customers, approached the proprietor, who was arranging some goods in the show case.

"Mr. C-, I presume?" he remarked, pleasantly, and the druggist turned and bowed gravely. "I have heard my friend, Mr. Quorn, speak of you often," said the brisk man. "He told me if ever I needed anything in this line to come to you. He spoke of you as a man on whom one could rely with perfect confidence, who had only the best of evrything and with whom it was always a pleasure to deal."

"Mr. Quorn is very kind," answered the other, beaming with gratification. "He is one of by best customers. What can I do for you this morning?"

"Well-er-this morning, as it happens," said the stranger, with just a little briskness, "this morning I should like, if you will allow me, to consult

your directory." Certainly," was the calm reply. "We also have a good selection of one and two-cent stamps as well as railway time tables. If you need anything of that kind."

Franklin Objects Seriously.

She isn't very large, that's true, but being a county seat, and boasting of a college, several factories, flour mills, railways, interurbans and her lately acquired Masonic home, Franklin feels that she is not a town to be passed lightly by, in fact, she knows her importance, and thought that everyone in the state realized it until she was taken down a bit lately. During the big conference of the Methodist churches held recently in the town a meeting of the Indianapolis presbytery was in session at the same time at Hopewell, a country church in a prosperous farming community a few miles out. One of the Presbyterian delegates, on leaving the train joined in the throng headed for the Methodist church. When it came to registering, some of his inquiries caused someone to suggest that probably he was in the wrong place, and he asked innocently: "Isn't this Hopewell?" "No, this is Franklin," was the proud reply.—Indianapolis News.

Rather Embarrassing.

Irvin Cobb, the war correspondent, home from Europe long enough recently to get his breath and look over the proof sheets of a new book, attended an authors' banquet in New York.

A deaf man sat next to Cobb. Farther down the table another man told a funny story, and when he finished, the deaf man laughed and applauded louder and longer than any of the

"Good old boy!" shouted the deaf man. "That reminds me of a story," he added to those near by:

"Get up and tell it, Charlie," cried several. The toastmaster sanctioned the suggestion.

Then the deaf man got up and told the same story the other man had told.

He Was on the Job.

The undertaker arose and said to the mourners assembled:

"If anyone present wishes to say a few words of tribute to the deceased, now is the time, when the family will be glad to hear such."

A stillness prevailed, and after a few moments of silence it was broken by a young man, who arose and asked:

"Do I understand that no one wishes to make any remarks?"

"It would appear so," replied the undertaker.

"Then," asked the young man, as a light came into his eyes, "may I be fort to those who shall undertake the permitted to make a few remarks essential enterprise of building up our about southern California and its won-

DRIVEN TOWARD MOUNTAINS BY CARRANZA TROOPS

TO LIFT THE QUARANTINE

Cattle Allment is Not Foot and Mouth Disease.-Movement to Eliminate Oratory in

Congress.

Western Newspaper Union News Service. Juarez, Mex.-Carranza forces are again in control of Chihuahua City and Villa has fled to the mountains to the west of the capital city, it was announced by General Francisco Gonzales, commander of the Carranza brigade here.

General Francisco Murguia, the Carranza commander, who has been moving slowly northward from Torreon, was also reported to have entered the city after having defeated the Villa column thirty miles south of Chihuahua City.

General Carlos Ozuna, the cavalry commander, who has been charging the rebel lines at Nomre de Dios and the northern suburbs of Chihuahua City, succeeded in entering the city and re-established telegraphic communication with the border.

To Cut Out Congressional Oratory

Washington,-Speaker Clark has suggested that if congress wanted to clean the legislative slate and go home next March he gladly would join in a movement to eliminate useless cratory by cutting down gallery space and abolishing the congressional record and to introduce voting ma-

"It is not difficult to see that the gallery and the record cause an awful waste of time and money," the speaker decleared as he paused in his efforts to outline a plan whereby a session's work can be done in sixty-three legislative days. "Any time that the galleries are full the orators on the floor are posing and wasting time. And everybody knows there are any nubmer of congressmen who talk for the record a great deal more than is necessary. The record is not necessary. The English house of commons has none. A journal is kept."

QUARANTINE TO BE LIFTED

Cattle Allment Pronounced Not Foot and Mouth Disease

Kansas City.-Diagnosis of the allment affecting cattle here as stomatitis and not the much-feared epidemic. foot and mouth disease, has caused predictions that the quarantine on the local stockyards will be lifted within a few days. Dr. James Fleming, local representative of the federal bureau of animal industry, said it was likely cattle will be removed within a short time, but there was no indication of when the formal notification will be issued. Although the cattle industry was congratulating itself that a dreaded epidemic was not imminent, both stock-raisers and packers were disturbed by the announcement that the appearance of stomatitis was more widespread than any other outbreak of that ailment in the history of this country. Warnings were issued by bureau authorities urging vigilance in reporting symptoms and immediate quarantining of all affected livestock.

Water Suit Called for Hearing.

Lincoln, Neb.-Water users of westsrn Nebraska will be represented in Washington this week by half a dozen attorneys, headed by Attorney General Reed, when the celebrated suit between Wyoming and Colorado, involving the right of the latter state to divert water from the upper channel of the Platte river and other streams, regardless of priorities claimed by Wyoming irrigators, is called for hearing in the United States supreme court.

Population is increasing.

Washington. - Population of continental United States on January 1, 1917, will be 102,826,308 and with its butlying possessions 13,309,285, the tensus bureau estimates, upon the increase as shown by the federal census of 1900 and 1910. Treasury department statisticians, using a different method of calculation, estimated the population of continental United States as 103,002,000 on November 1.

Washington. -- As an emergency measure to relieve the freight car shortage, the interstate commerce commission has authorized railroads to es-Jablish and maintain until May 1, next, a progressive demurrage scale, higher than the present flat rate of \$1 a day. The scale is a compromise between the proposed graduated schedule in the railroad tariffs recently suspended and the rates suggested by shippers' interests. The rates will become effective three days after each railroad files with the commission its formal sched-

Stock Men Optimistic. Kansas City. - Optimism is evilenced by federal and state livestock experts regarding the condition of cattle here, suffering from an infection which it was feared, might develop into foot and mouth disease. No further symptoms were noticed in the infected herd, nor wa sthere any derelopment in the calves, horses and wine inoculated with virus taken from the suspected animals.

"Conditions look extremely hopeful," was the way one expert expressed himself.

INTERNATIONAL

(By E. O. SELLERS, Acting Director of the Sunday School Course in the Moody Bible Institute of Chicago.) (Copyright, 1916, Western Newspaper Union.)

LESSON FOR DECEMBER 10

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

LESSON TEXT—Rev. 2:1-17.
GOLDEN TEXT—Be thou faithful unto death, and I will give thee the crown of life.—Rev. 2:10.

This passage most wonderfully illustrates that dominating purpose of Paul's life. More than most lessons a map will be necessary to locate distinctly the places mentioned. There nre interesting stories in connection with each of the seven cities and churches. It might be wise to give to seven different people the task of bringing information to the class regarding each one mentioned.

I. Ephesus, whose love is waning (vv. 1-7). The key word to these messages is the word "overcometh." In each of the messages our Lord describes himself in a different way according to the peculiar needs of that particular church. Here he is represented as holding the stars (messengers of the churches, Ch. 1:20) in his right hand, and keeping them secure, controlling them while he walks in the midst of the seven golden lamp stands, literally churches. The symbolism of "lamp stand" is used because the churches were intended to be light bearers as they held forth the light given by the oil of the Spirit (Math. 5:16; Phil. 2:16; Zech. 4:2-6). Ephesus was the capital of a province said to be one of the richest in the Roman empire. In it was the great temple of Diana. Here Paul had labored and had various experiences, and to Ephesus he had written a letter (See lesson 8, third quarter), but there were good things to be found in this Ephesian church (vv. 2,3). Forty years after being founded, John writes this message. He knew their "works," their general moral conduct, especially its active and passive sides through its trials, its dealing with impostors and its practical energy and enterprise; and its patience (literally steadfast assurance) in bearing witness for Christ. Jesus knew of their never wearying endurance. Surely these things would indicate pretty nearly a model church. Jesus says, "No, there is something seriously wrong," so seriously wrong that unless repented of he would re-

move them out of their place. II. Smyrna, the church with a crown of life (vv. 8-11). Smyrna was 40 or 50 miles from Ephesus, and at this time a city of 250,000 inhabitants. To this church the Son of Man (Ch. 1:11) sends another message. It is interesting to note that this church and the one at Philadelphia received from the Master unqualified praise. It had works, activities; it also had tribulations, riches and poverty (for thou art rich) rich in good works, rich toward God, rich in treasures laid up in heaven; however, it was in the midst of persecution. It was here that Polycarp labored, who afterward, as bishop of Smyrna, was martyred (see v. 10). Of Polycarp it is said that rather than save his life by renouncing Christ he cried out, "Eighty and six years have I served him, and he has done me no ill; how then can I blaspheme my king who hath saved me." The crown is eternal life, the crown of victory. The second death is the final condemnation which sinners undergo at the judgment seat of God.

III. Pergamos, the church in a stronghold of faith (vv. 12-17). Our glorified Lord knew that the church in Pergamos was in a peculiarly difficult situation, that it was Satan's headquarters, his "throne" (v. 13); hence they were in especial need of a defender and the Lord is represented as "he that hath a sharp, two-edged sword," the word of God (Heb. 4:12-13; John 5:22). Pergamos was almost fifty miles north of Smyrna, a city of about 17,000 inhabitants, and the capital of the province. To it were brought many of the early Christians who were compelled to suffer martyrdom. Again we have a church whose works are commended, whose steadfastness is mentioned in that they "held fast to my name, and not denied the faith"-martyrs (vv. 13). However, dangers threatened them for there had been a compromise with the world and with other systems of faith, what we would call today liberality in doctrine and breadth in view in teaching: (1) Some of their number had accepted and practiced the doctrine of Baalim (Jude 11; Num. 81-16). (2) These teachings cast a stumbling block before the children of Israel (v. 14). This was done by persuading the Israelites to join in the idolatrous feasts and revelings of the heathen, and also their impurity of

North p.
In the remaining part of the chapter we have some glimpses of the remaining four churches, the good that was to be cherished and the evil that was to be overcome.

Perhaps the most suggestive of all is that of Laodicea, the lukewarm church.

Lukewarmness is one of the most deadly evils to overcome, and hence the highest and most glorious of all the promises suggested ends with "I will give him to sit down with me in my throne as I also overcame and sat down with my father in his throne"

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The Main Object.

"Pa, what's meant by party affiliation?

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Quite Natural Proceeding.

"How that orator did croak!" "No wonder; he had a frog in his throat."

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