

# PRESIDENT SENDS SHORT MESSAGE FROM EUROPE

Address to Congress Is Read by Regular Reading Clerk.

## EXPLAINS HIS STAY ABROAD

Imperative Duty Makes Absence of Chief Executive Necessary—Subject of Labor Unrest Dealt With Exhaustively—Suggestions for Domestic Legislation.

Washington, May 20.—For the first time in history a message from the president of the United States, cabled from Europe, was read to the congress today. It was 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 be my duty to take part in the counsel 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 those anxious months, since the armistice of last November was signed, the international settlements which must form the subject matter of the present treaties of peace and of our national action in the immediate future. It would be premature to discuss them or to express a judgment about them before they are brought to their complete formulation by the agreements which are now being sought at the table of the conference. I shall hope to lay them before you in their many aspects so soon as arrangements have been reached.

### Rights of the Worker.

"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 own people.

"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?

"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 continue 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.

"There is now in fact a real community of interest between capital and labor, but it has never been made evident in action. It can be made operative and manifest only on a new organization of industry. The genius of our business men and the sound, practical sense of our workers can certainly work such a partnership out when once they realize exactly what it is that they seek, and sincerely adopt a common purpose with regard to it.

"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 commanding 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 or 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. It can now help in the difficult task of giving a new form and spirit to industrial organization by co-ordinating the several agencies of conciliation and adjustment which have been brought into existence by the difficulties and mistaken policies of the present management of industry, and by setting up and developing new federal agencies of advice and information which may serve as a clearing house for the best experience and best thought on this great matter, upon which every thinking man must be aware that the future development of society directly depends. Agencies of international counsel and suggestion are presently to be created in connection with the league of nations in this very field; but it is national action and the enlightened policy of individuals, corporations and societies within each nation that must bring about the actual reforms. The members of the committee on labor in the two houses will 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 cut-over or neglected areas which lie within the limits of the older states; and I can only more take the liberty of recommending very urgently that his plans shall receive the immediate and substantial support of the congress.

"Peculiar and very stimulating conditions await our commerce and industrial enterprise in the immediate future. Unusual opportunities will present themselves to our merchants and producers in foreign markets, and large fields for profitable investment will be opened to our free capital. But it is not only of that that I am thinking; it is not chiefly of that that I am thinking. Many great industries prostrated by the war wait to be rehabilitated, in many parts of the world where what will be lacking is not brains or willing hands or organizing capacity or experienced skill but machinery and raw materials and capital. I believe that our business men, our merchants, our manufacturers, and our capitalists will have the vision to see that prosperity in one part of the world ministers to prosperity everywhere; that there is in a very true sense a solidarity of interest throughout the world of enterprise, and that our dealings with the countries that have need of our products and our money will teach them to deem us more than ever friends whose necessities we seek in the right way to serve.

### 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 wel-

comed as friends rather than as dreaded antagonists. America has a great and honorable service to perform in bringing the commercial and industrial undertakings of the world back to their old scope and swing again, and putting a solid structure of credit under them. Our legislation should be friendly to such plans and purposes.

"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 these 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 tax-payers.

### Equitable Taxation.

"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. We have found the main sources from which it must be drawn. I take it for granted that its mainstays will henceforth be the income tax, the excess profits tax and the estate tax. All these can be so adjusted to yield constant and adequate returns and yet not constitute a too grievous burden on the taxpayer. A revision of the income tax has already been provided for by the act of 1918, but I think you will find that further changes can be made to advantage both in the rates of the tax and in the method of its collection. The excess profits tax need not long be maintained at the rates which were necessary while the enormous expense of the war had to be borne; but it should be made the basis of a permanent system which will reach undue profits without discouraging the enterprise and activity of our business men. The tax on inheritances ought, no doubt, to be reconsidered in its relation to the fiscal systems of the several states, but it certainly ought to remain a permanent part of the fiscal system of the federal government also.

"Many of the minor taxes provided for in the revenue 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 expected 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 it will be legitimate, and not burdensome, to draw upon. But you have at hand in the treasury department many experts who can advise you upon the matters much better than I can. I can only suggest the lines of a permanent and workable system, and the placing of the taxes where they will least hamper the life of the people.

"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.

"Nevertheless, there are parts of our tariff system which need prompt attention. The experiences of the war have made it plain that in some cases too great reliance on foreign supply is dangerous, and that in determining certain parts of our tariff policy domestic considerations must be borne in mind which are political as well as economic. 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 interruption of trade a cause of exceptional economic disturbance. The close relation between the manufacturer 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 progress of international disarmament, it will, nevertheless, as a policy of obvious prudence to make certain of the successful 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 competition of a peculiarly insidious and dangerous kind.

"The United States should, moreover, have the means of properly protecting itself whenever our trade is discriminated against by foreign nations, in order that we may be assured of that equality of treatment which we hope to accord and to promote the world over. Our tariff laws as they now stand provide no weapon of retaliation in case other governments should enact legislation unequal in its bearing on our products as compared with the products of other countries. Though we are as far as possible from desiring to enter upon any course of retaliation, we must frankly face the fact that hostile legislation by other nations is not beyond the range of possibility, and that it may have to be met by counter-legislation. This subject has, fortunately, been exhaustively investigated by the United States tariff commission. A recent report of that commission makes very clear that we lack and that we ought to have the instruments necessary for the assurance of equal and equitable treatment. The attention of the congress has been called to this matter on past occasions, and the past measures which are now recommended by the tariff commission are substantially the same that have been suggested by previous administrations. I recommend that his phase of the tariff question receive the early attention of the congress.

"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 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; in the United States longer, I believe than anywhere else, the necessity for it, and the immense advantage of it to the national life, has been urged and debated, by women and men who saw the need for it and urged the policy of it when it required steadfast courage to be so much beforehand with the common conviction; and I, for one, covet for our country the distinction of being among the first to act in a great reform.

"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 the railroads, that 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 as complete and certain means of communication with all parts of the country as has so long been afforded by the postal system of the government, and at rates as uniform and intelligible. Expert advice is, of course, available in this very practical matter, and the public interest is manifest. Neither the telegraph nor the telephone service of the country can be said to be in any sense a national system. There are many confusions and inconsistencies of rates. The scientific means by which communication by such instrumentalities could be rendered more thorough and satisfactory has not been made full use of.

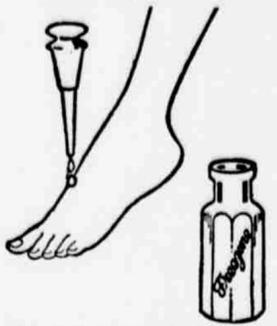
"The demobilization of the military forces of the country has progressed to such a point that it seems to me entirely safe now to remove the ban upon the manufacture and sale of wine and beers, but I am advised that without further legislation I have not the legal authority to remove the present restrictions. I therefore recommend that the act approved November 21, 1918, entitled 'An act to enable the secretary of agriculture to carry out during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1919, the purpose of the act entitled 'An act to provide further for the national security and defense by stimulating agriculture 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."

## LIFT CORNS OFF IT DOESN'T HURT

With fingers! Corns lift out and costs only few cents



Pain? No, not one bit! Just drop a little Freezone on that touchy corn. Instantly it stops aching, then you lift that bothersome corn right off. Yes, magic! Costs only a few cents.

Try Freezone! Your druggist sells a tiny bottle, sufficient to rid your feet of every hard corn, soft corn, or corn between the toes, and calluses, without one particle of pain, soreness or irritation. Freezone is the mysterious ether discovery of a Cincinnati genius.

### What Esau Sold.

Bobby was entertaining the air pilot who was waiting to see his sister. "Fancy," said Bobby, "flying machines are mentioned in the Bible." "Are they really?" asked the interested sub. "Well, in his sermon this morning the vicar said that Esau sold his heirship to his brother Jacob," replied Bobby.—Stray Stories.

### Cuticura for Sore Hands.

Soak hands on retiring in the hot soaps of Cuticura Soap, dry and rub in Cuticura Ointment. Remove surplus ointment with tissue paper. This is only one of the things Cuticura will do if Soap, Ointment and Talcum are used for all toilet purposes.—Adv.

### MERELY PIECE OF FOOLING

Course Taken by Germany Resembles Closely Neat Trick That Is Credited to Sheridan.

"The Germans, by fooling us with German bolshevism, hoped to escape the payment of war indemnities," said a congressman.

"It reminds me of a story about Sheridan, the spendthrift playwright. 'Gunter, the confectioner, left his statement with Sheridan one morning, and a few hours later Hanson, the ironmonger, called.

"Hanson was very pressing on the subject of his account. He harangued and he harangued. Sheridan, broke, as usual, paced the floor in despair. 'But suddenly an idea struck the spendthrift and he said: 'You know Gunter? 'One of the safest men in London,' Hanson replied.

"Then you will be satisfied if I give you his bill for the amount? 'Certainly.' Sheridan thereupon handed the ironmonger Gunter's neatly folded account, snatched up his hat and rushed forth."

### Old-Fashioned.

"They are old-fashioned children." "That so?" "Yes. They even obey their parents."

### Ominous.

"I don't notice anything of a music rack about here." "Just wait until you hear Sallie begin to play."

## Suffered for Years

Miserable From Kidney Trouble. Doan's Made Mr. Barnett Strong and Well.

"I suffered untold agony with my kidneys for years," says John Barnett, 39 Virginia Place, Buffalo, N. Y. "Sometimes I felt that I would burn up with fever, but every now and then would have a severe chill. Often my clothes were wringing wet with perspiration. The kidney excursions were unnatural in color and odor and burned terribly. At night my shoes were so tight on my feet that I could hardly get them off and my hands swelled so I couldn't hold a teacup. My back! Oh, how it ached! I walked with two canes and was all bent over like an aged man. When the terrible pains shot through my kidneys, my knees would give way and many times I had to be lifted to my feet by people on the street. I didn't care whether I lived or died, I was so miserable. I finally used Doan's Kidney Pills and they cured me of all kidney trouble. Doan's made me strong and well."



Get Doan's at Any Store, 60c a box DOAN'S KIDNEY PILLS FOSTER-MILBURN CO., BUFFALO, N. Y.

Value of Canadian Farm Land. In the annual report of the Canadian bureau of statistics, recently issued, it appears that the average value of farm land in the dominion, including improved and unimproved land buildings, was \$46 an acre in 1918. The average was \$44 in 1917, \$41 in 1916, \$40 in 1915, and \$38 in 1914.

Catarrah Cannot Be Cured by LOCAL APPLICATIONS, as they cannot reach the seat of the disease. Catarrah is a local disease, greatly influenced by constitutional conditions. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE will cure catarrah. It is taken internally and acts through the Blood on the Mucous Surfaces of the System. HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is composed of some of the best tonics known, combined with some of the best blood purifiers. The perfect combination of the ingredients in HALL'S CATARRH MEDICINE is what produces such wonderful results in catarrah conditions. Druggists 7c. Testimonials free. F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

### LOOKED LIKE LABOR WASTED

Board's Visit Over, Small Boy Could've Seen Further Necessity for So Much Soap and Water.

He was a new little boy at the orphanage and was much impressed by all the scrubbing and cleaning he saw done there, more so because he had come from a home in which disorder and dirt had held sway. He could not understand it; more than that, it irritated him, and when he got the job of scrubbing the dining-room steps he was almost ready to leave.

But just then came a new excitement to the home. The board was coming to make its annual tour of inspection, and the cleaning was doubled. "Get ready for the board," was the home watchword, it seemed, and he, being very human, decided to stay until that big event was over.

The day of visiting came and passed. The next morning the new youngster sought the matron. "Now that them boards has been here, I don't see no use of scrubbing them steps so often—do you?" he asked.

### Appropriate.

Outside Brussels is a large monument of a German general. When the allies started to advance last year, some wit placed a handbag with the words "To Berlin" printed on it, in the outstretched hand of the monument.

### Very Likely.

"What killed your case in court?" "I guess it was the fact of its being a short circuit court."

## Is Your Table Drink A Real Part of the Meal?

There's no food value in coffee or tea. They are only accompaniments to the meal.

## POSTUM CEREAL

is part of the meal and a right royal part, as one well-knows who enjoys a hot, full-flavored cup of this snappy, invigorating drink.

Why do hundreds of thousands of Americans now drink Postum in preference to coffee?

The better health from a 10 days' trial in your home will tell.

Postum is boiled just like coffee (15 minutes after boiling begins), is a beverage of rich, delicious flavor, and economical.

Two sizes, usually sold at 15c and 25c.