

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

Tariff Reform Only Is Subject of Communication.

Protection Principles of Twenty Years Ago Are Entirely Out of Date—Would Place Business On Its Merits and Stop Abnormal Protection of Monopoly.

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I have called the Congress together in extraordinary session because a duty was laid upon the party now in power at the recent elections which it ought to perform promptly, in order that the burden carried by the people under existing law may be lightened as soon as possible and in order, also, that the business interests of the country may not be kept too long in suspense as to what the fiscal changes are to be which they will be required to adjust themselves. It is clear to the whole country that the tariff duties must be altered. They must be changed to meet the radical alteration in the conditions of our economic life which the country has witnessed within the last generation. While the whole face and method of our industrial and commercial life were being changed beyond recognition the tariff schedules as now in effect were being made before the change began, or have moved in the direction they were given when no large circumstance of our industrial development was what it is today. Our task is to square them with the actual facts. The sooner that is done the sooner we shall escape from suffering from the facts and the sooner our men of business will be free to thrive by the law of nature (the nature of free business) instead of by the law of legislation and artificial arrangement.

We have seen tariff legislation wander very far afield in our day—very far indeed from the field in which our prosperity might have had a normal growth and stimulation. No one who looks the facts squarely in the face or knows anything that lies beneath the surface of action can fail to perceive the principles upon which our tariff legislation has been based. We long ago passed beyond the modest notion of "protecting" the industries of the country and moved boldly forward to the idea that they were entitled to the direct patronage of the Government. For a long time—a time so long that the men now active in public policy hardly remember the conditions that preceded it—we have sought in our tariff schedules to give each group of manufacturers or producers what they themselves thought that they needed in order to maintain a practically exclusive market as against the rest of the world, consciously or unconsciously, we have built up a set of privileges and exemptions from competition behind which it was easy by any, even the crudest, forms of combination to organize monopoly; until at last nothing is normal, nothing is obliged to stand the tests of efficiency and economy, in our world of big business, but everything thrives by concerted arrangement. Only new principles of acting will save us from a final hard crystallization of monopoly and a complete loss of the influences that quicken enterprise and keep independent energy alive.

It is plain what those principles must be. We must abolish everything that bears even the semblance of privilege or of any kind of artificial advantage, and put our business men and producers under the stimulation of a constant necessity to be efficient, economical and enterprising, masters of competitive supremacy, better workers and merchants than any in the world. Aside from the duties laid upon articles which we do not, and probably cannot, produce, therefore, and the duties laid upon luxuries and merely for the sake of the revenues they yield, the object of the tariff duties henceforth laid must be effective competition, the whetting of American wits by contest with the wits of the rest of the world. It would be unwise to move toward this end headlong, with reckless haste, or with strokes that cut at the very roots of what has grown up amongst us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not seem wise to upset it and break it and drive it of a chance to change. It destroys it. We must make changes in our fiscal laws, in our fiscal system, whose object is development, a more free and wholesome development, not of freedom in the place of artificial stimulation only so far as it will build, not pull down. In dealing with the tariff the method by which this may be done will be a matter of judgment, exercised item by item. To some not accustomed to the excitement and responsibilities of

greater freedom our methods may in some respects and at some points seem heroic and yet be remedies. It is our business to make sure that they are genuine remedies. Our object is clear. If our motive is above just challenge and only an occasional error of judgment is chargeable against us, we shall be fortunate.

We are called upon to render the country a great service in more matters than one. Our responsibility should be met and our methods should be thorough, as thorough as moderate and well considered, based upon the facts as they are, and not worked out as if we were beginners. We are to deal with the facts of our own day, with the facts of no other, and to make laws which square with those facts. It is best, indeed it is necessary, to begin with the tariff. I will urge nothing upon you now at the opening of your session which can obscure that first object or divert our energies from that clearly defined duty. At a later time I may take the liberty of calling your attention to reforms which should press close upon the heels of the tariff changes, if not accompany them, of which the chief is the reform of our banking and currency laws; but just now I refrain. For the present, I put these matters on one side and think only of one thing—the changes in our fiscal system which may best serve to open once more the free channels of prosperity to a great people whom we would serve to the utmost and throughout both rank and file.

WOODROW WILSON.
The White House, April 8, 1913.

GERMAN AIRSHIP IN FRANCE

Lost Dirigible Captured by Military Authorities.

Luneville, France.—The German military dirigible airship Zeppelin IV made a landing in the military parade grounds here and was seized by the French authorities. The incident has caused tremendous excitement.

The German officers aboard the airship explained that they had been lost in the clouds and did not know they had crossed the French frontier. The inhabitants of the eastern frontier regions of France have been much agitated the last few weeks over reports that German dirigibles had been observed or heard nightly hovering over the forts. The stories, like those of the phantom airship of England, never were properly substantiated.

The chief officers of the engineer corps at Luneville removed the magnets from the engines in order that the airship could not get under way, and the cabin was searched for photographic apparatus, sketches or similar evidence of spying operations, but nothing of that nature was found.

YOUNG EDISON UNDAUNTED

Glass Bottle Bomb Blown Up but He Will Try Again.

West Orange, N. J.—Theodore Edison's "bully invention," a glass bottle bomb, designed to sink the ships of "the enemy," smashed itself to pieces while the 14-year-old son of Thomas A. Edison was experimenting in his father's laboratory.

Bits of glass were imbedded in young Edison's right hand. No injury resulted that will be permanent.

The boy's idea was a floating bomb constructed to explode upon coming in contact with another object.

"Some of your first inventions blew up, didn't they, dad?" young Edison asked after the accident.

"They did," replied his father, "but I went back at them."

To which Theodore replied: "So will I."

Sixteen-Mile Tunnel Planned.

Winnipeg, Man.—The Canadian Pacific railway will soon begin construction of the longest tunnel in America. The tunnel will be built through Kicking Horse pass, in the Rocky Mountains, and will be 16 miles long, costing \$14,000,000. It will take seven years, it is estimated, to build it. The great hole through the mountain will be four miles longer than the famous Simplon tunnel through the Alps. Railroad officials assert that the construction of this tunnel will eliminate many miles of dangerous snowsheds.

Suffragette May Enter.

Boston—Miss Florence Ward, a militant British suffragette, will not be barred from this country because she smashed a few windows in London. Secretary Wilson so ruled and Miss Ward was set free. She had been detained since last Friday, following action by a board of inquiry which had ordered her deported because of her militant activities, for which Miss Ward admitted she had served three months in jail.

Cordage Strike Serious.

Auburn, N. Y.—The cordage strike situation, involving more than 1700 operatives at the International Harvester company and Columbian Rope company shops, has become acute. Eleven persons were hurt in riots.



MRS. EMMALINE PANKHURST.

English Suffragette Sentenced to Three Years in Prison on Charge of Inciting Criminal Acts of Followers.

SIXTEEN DEAD ON OREGON COAST

Bark Mimi Turns Turtle After Being Floated.

Stranded for Two Months Off Nehalem, Ship Is Towed to Deep Water and Lost.

Wheeler, Or.—After hanging to a steel bar waist deep in water for 29 hours, part of which were in pitch darkness, Charles S. Fisher, of Portland, and Captain J. Westphal, of Germany, and two German sailor boys were rescued by lifesavers from the German bark Mimi, which capsized early Sunday, after being pulled off the sands of Nehalem sand spit, where she was stranded early in February.

Sixteen other persons were drowned. So far only two bodies have been recovered, one being that of a German boy and the other that of W. C. Koen, 1181 Kirby street, Portland.

The four were the only ones saved from the crew and the list of workmen on the vessel, all others either having been swept from the deck when the accident first occurred or having been washed into the sea from the boat during the hours the terrific sea dashed over her steel hull, which barely protruded above the water.

One sailor plunged into the sea and was lost almost instantly. Two others were lashed to the deck during low tide and later died from the cold and exposure. Their bodies were cut down by the Garibaldi lifesaving crew. The bodies of the others are thought to be lost forever, the only hope for their recovery being the possibility of their washing ashore.

The Mimi now lies 800 feet out in the ocean, with the waves dashing madly over her. She has been consigned to her watery grave forever, possibly with a number of bodies in her hold.

Opinion is divided as to the possibility of there being more bodies on the ship. Captain Westphal says he is practically sure there are others in the hold. He could give no names. He says he heard someone yelling in the cookroom after the accident and believes it was the ship's cook. Others may be within the hold, pinioned under the wreckage of the upper deck. It would be impossible to secure the bodies.

Tabernacle to Be Solid.

Zion City, Ill.—A cement tabernacle, in which the Zion crusaders may pray and inveigh against users of tobacco and profane swearers, alleged to form a majority of the operatives of an outside factory here, will be built at once opposite the offending electrical works, it was announced by Zionist partisans Wednesday. The old wooden tabernacle, in which daily services against the factory were held, was destroyed after a recent scuffle between the Zionists and the factory employes.

Postage Stamps Soaked.

St. Louis—Nine pouches of registered mail containing \$100,000 worth of postage stamps and new currency of the face value of approximately \$100,000, all water-soaked by the floods, reached the postoffice here Saturday. The stamps are a total loss, but the money may be saved by being shipped back to Washington to be "laundered and ironed." The stamps were destined to postoffices in all parts of the Southwest.

TAFT CORDIALLY WELCOMED

3000 Students, With Band, Receive Back Former Fellow.

New Haven, Conn.—Undergraduate Yale welcomed ex-President Taft back to his alma mater in a manner no less hearty and enthusiastic than was the godsend given Wilson by the Princeton students when he left a month ago to take up the duties at Washington that Mr. Taft was about to lay down.

Practically the entire student body, 3000 strong, reinforced by a band, was at the station when Mr. Taft and his party arrived. An equally large crowd of citizens also was present. As the Taft party stepped from the train, Captain Spalding, of last year's football team, stepped forward and presented Mrs. Taft with a great bouquet of violets. A moment later Yale's famous "frog chorus" cheer, with nine "Tafts" on the end, roared from 3000 throats.

Both Mr. and Mrs. Taft were deeply moved by the reception. Mr. Taft's famous smile was lacking for a moment and he wore a serious look. As the demonstration grew, however, he smiled broadly and doffed his hat in acknowledgment.

Headed by the "Y" men of the athletic teams and a bulldog standing at its leash, the procession proceeded to the campus.

Mr. and Mrs. Taft with a delegation of the faculty, followed in an automobile. All along the line the ex-president and Mrs. Taft received a continuous ovation. Arriving on the campus, Mr. Taft was escorted to a balcony in Memorial hall. As he started to speak he received another great ovation.

COLD STORAGE IS DEFENDED

Pennsylvania Granger, However, Defends Immediate Use.

Philadelphia—Cold storage warehouses were defended here in speeches at the annual meeting of the American Academy of Political and Social Science which was called to discuss the cost of living.

At the close of the afternoon session, F. G. Urner and Frank A. Porne, both of New York, although not on the program, were called to the platform and in vigorous talks defended the practice of storing commodities in cold storage warehouses. They declared that the practice was a benefit to the public, insofar that it protected the people from a shortage of food and from excessive prices. As an example, both said that through the storage of butter and eggs the people of the country had been supplied throughout the last winter with these foodstuffs at reasonable prices.

William T. Creasy, master of the Pennsylvania State Grange, aroused enthusiasm when in beginning his address on the cost of living he said: "We on the farms are in favor of killing chickens and eating them within 24 hours."

Mr. Creasy said that one of the high costs that entered into production of foodstuffs was the scarcity of farm help. He said that farm laborers left the country for the cities, where they obtained better pay.

Bullets Hit Across Line.

Naco, Ariz.—General Pedro Ojeda, with his 300 fighting federals, late Saturday attacked the line of 600 state troops surrounding Naco. For a few minutes just before sunset a hot fight progressed three miles East of Naco. Bullets struck store buildings in Naco, Ariz. Ojeda failed to cut through, but held his position. Determining to prevent the federals composing the only remaining garrison in Northern Sonora from escaping into Chihuahua, the insurgent state troops were rushed in from all sides.

WILSON BREAKS PRECEDENTS

Delivers Message in Person and Is Roundly Cheered.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson bridged Tuesday the gap that for over a century has separated the executive and legislative branches of the government.

Not as a cog in a machine, not as an impersonal political entity, nor as a mere department of government, but as the human President, he went to congress to speak about a tariff.

Standing before the senate and house of representatives in joint session as no other president had done for more than 112 years, President Wilson stated simply and tersely what he thought should be done for the welfare of the country and asked his legislative colleagues, man to man, to aid in keeping the pledges of their party.

With a sweep of decision that shattered precedent, the President brushed aside all imaginary boundaries between congress and the executive office, and rescued himself, as he expressed it, "from that isolated island of jealous authority" which the presidency had come to be regarded.

Congress, somewhat startled the other day when it heard that the President had determined to deliver his message on the tariff by word of mouth, had prepared for a ceremony of unusual importance, and such it was; yet when President Wilson arrived in the midst of the great assemblage, riding through throngs of cheering people in the streets and later looking up into galleries crowded with privileged ticket-holders, he seemed, after all, what he said he was—"a human being trying to co-operate with other human beings in a common service."

When the much-heralded incident was over, congress seemed pleased and the President was delighted. He expressed himself to friends as impressed with the dignity of the occasion, and some of his confidants later declared that he left the capitol greatly relieved to think that, after all, his precedent-smashing had not been such a cataclysmic thing as some older heads had predicted.

The President's visit to the capitol was brief, lasting about a quarter of an hour. Leaving a cabinet meeting at the White House, he started on his mission accompanied by no one except a secret service man. He rode in a White House automobile and five minutes later was driven through the crowds assembled about the house wing of the capitol.

At two minutes before 1 o'clock the President entered the chamber. Members of the house and senate rose as Speaker Clark brought down the gavel. From the floor and galleries distinguished guests looked on at the scene.

President Wilson, escorted by Senator Bacon, bowed acknowledgment to the applause and mounted the speaker's stand to the journal clerk's desk, directly in front of the speaker. With a smile, as he began to speak, the President told his hearers why he had come. He said he was glad to verify for himself the impression that the President of the United States was a person.

He was speaking in an ordinary tone of voice, just as though he were talking to a senator in his office. Every eye was fixed upon him as he spoke, and it was instantly apparent that he had aroused the keenest interest. As the President proceeded with his preliminary statement, averring that he had come to speak naturally with his fellow men, the interest was tense.

"After this pleasant experience," the President declared, "I shall feel quite normal in all our dealings with one another."

The house and senate applauded. Then the gallery joined in. Mrs. Wilson and the President's daughters and other relatives joined from the executive gallery. Where a few moments before the event had seemed unusual, almost unreal, it now appeared perfectly adjusted to conditions and not at all dramatic. The applause subsiding the President began to read his brief message on the tariff.

Print Paper and Pulp Free.

Washington, D. C.—John Norris, of the committee on paper of the American News Publishers' association, said: "The practical effect of the proposed tariff bill upon news print paper and pulps will be to admit news print paper and pulps free of duty from all the world, without qualification of any sort. Chemical pulp is also admitted free of duty from all nations with the exception that chemical pulp must pay \$2 per ton from those Canadian provinces which prohibit exportation of pulp wood."

Canadians Watch Tariff.

Ottawa, Ont.—The probable effect in Canada of the tariff changes by the congress of the United States will be worked out by Canadian experts and until their verdict is submitted it is unlikely that any official opinion will be expressed here regarding the measure.

Individually, however, the members of the parliament believed that the Dominion would reap material benefit from the new schedules.

Canada Wins Immigrants.

Ottawa, Ont.—Canada's immigration figures for the fiscal year just ended show a phenomenal increase over those of last year and will be the largest in the country's history. For the largest in 10 months to February 1, 345,000 foreigners arrived. Of these, 130,000 were British subjects and 119,000 citizens of the United States.

NEWS NOTES OF CURRENT WEEK

Resume of World's Important Events Told in Brief.

An electrically driven collier ship has been put in commission for the U. S. navy.

Chicago will build hotels and boarding houses for working girls who have no homes.

A college professor at Berkeley, Cal., lives comfortably on nine cents' worth of food per day.

The Iowa legislature struck out the enacting clause from the woman suffrage bill, thus killing it.

An American suffragette imprisoned for offenses in London sings "John Brown's Body" continually and is believed to be losing her mind.

The Imperial Chancellor of Germany declares that nation is ready to stand by Austria in the event of war with Russia over the Balkan situation.

Sir Edward Grey, British foreign secretary, declares there would have been a great European war had not the powers agreed on the future frontier of Albania.

"Crusaders" of Zion City, Ill., insist on singing and praying to convert operatives in the "outsiders" electrical factory in that city, and many have been arrested.

A constitutional amendment changing inaugural day from March 4 to the last Thursday in April was proposed in a resolution reintroduced in the house by Representative Henry.

A delegation of Blackfeet Indians, headed by Chief John White Wolf, appealed to Secretary Lane for rations for the Blackfeet, who, he was told, are starving on their reservation near Browning, Mont.

German army officers, who were aboard the Zeppelin air cruiser "Z IV" when she was captured by French officers after crossing the French frontier and landing at Luneville, are of the opinion that the Frenchmen did not discover any of the secret workings of the aircraft.

It is reported that Huerta is about to retire as president of Mexico.

Senator Borah says foreign diplomats can live without salaries if they will.

Lower estimates of the winter wheat crop are strengthening Chicago prices.

Republican leaders in Washington claim early election returns show Republican gains.

A local tornado in Missouri killed one man and injured 25 persons, besides destroying a score of farmhouses.

Flood refugees at Shawneestown, Ill., are reported to be without food.

Doctors who have examined Aleiko Schinas, the assassin who killed King George, announce he is suffering from tuberculosis.

A Chicago man aged 65 has been arrested for having four wives and 26 children, all living in the same suburb of that city.

Montenegrians are reported to have abandoned Tarabosch fort, in front of Scutari, after having captured it with severe losses.

PORTLAND MARKETS

Wheat—Track prices: Club, 86¢@87¢ per bushel; bluestem, 98¢; red Russian, 85¢; valley, 87¢.

Oats—No. 1 white, \$27@28 per ton; valley, stamed, \$24@26.

Barley—Feed, \$23 per ton; brewing, nominal; milled, \$25.50@26.50.

Corn—Whole, \$27; cracked, \$28 ton.

Millstuffs—Bran, \$20.50@21 per ton; shorts, \$23@23.50; middlings, \$30.

Hay—Eastern Oregon timothy, choice, \$15@17; mixed, \$10@13.50; oat and vetch, \$12; alfalfa, \$12@13; clover, \$9; straw, \$7@8.

Vegetables—Artichokes, 90¢@1 per dozen; asparagus, 60¢@7c pound; cabbage, 14¢; head lettuce, \$2@2.50 crate; hothouse lettuce, 75¢@1 per box; peppers, 35¢@40c pound; rhubarb, 1.75@2.25 box; spinach, 75c per box; sprouts, 10¢ pound; garlic, 50¢@6c; turnips, 90¢@1 per sack; parsnips, 90¢@1; carrots, 90¢@1.

Potatoes—Burbanks, 45¢@50c per hundred; new, 8½@10c pound; sweet, 4c.

Green Fruit—Apples, 30¢@1.50 per box, according to quality; strawberries, \$3.25 per crate.

Poultry—Hens, 16¢; broilers, 30c; turkeys, live, 18¢@20c; dressed, choice, 24¢@25c; ducks, 17¢@19c; geese, 12¢@12½c.

Eggs—Fresh Oregon ranch, 19¢@20c per dozen.

Butter—Oregon creamery cubes, 37c pound; prints, 38¢@39c.

Pork—Fancy, 12¢@12½c pound.

Veal—Fancy, 13¢@14c pound.

Hops—1912 crop, 11¢@16c pound; 1913 contracts, 15c.

Wool—Eastern Oregon, 10¢@14c per pound; valley, 18¢@20c; mohair, 30¢@32c.

Cattle—Choice steers, \$8@8.25; good, \$7.75@8; medium, \$7.50@7.75; choice cows, \$6.25@7.75; good, \$6.50@6.75; medium, \$6@6.50; choice calves, \$8@9; good heavy calves, \$6.50@7.50; bulls, \$5.50@6.25.

Hogs—Light, \$9@9.60; heavy, \$8@8.75.

Sheep—Yearling wethers, \$6.25@7.25; ewes, \$4.75@6; lambs, \$7@8.