

President Wilson Personally Addresses Congress

Chief Executive Says Recent Elections Laid a Duty Upon the Democratic Party, Which Must Lighten the Burden of the People—Says It Would Be Unwise to Move Forward Headlong or With Reckless Haste; That Business Must Be Encouraged, Not Destroyed, but That Everything That Has asemblance of Privilege Must Be Abolished—Promises Special Message Dealing With Needed Banking and Currency Laws.

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



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PRESIDENT WILSON.

are to be to 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 have remained what they were 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.

How Tariff Has Grown. 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 recent 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. Consistently 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 action 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.

Must Abolish Privilege. 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 among us by long process and at our own invitation. It does not alter a thing to upset it and break it and deprive 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 revolution or upset or confusion. We must build up trade, especially foreign trade. We need the outlet and the enlarged field of energy more than we ever did before. We must build up industry as well and must adopt 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, but remedies may be 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.

Thorough, but Moderate. 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 this one thing—of 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.

INTEREST IN THE SESSION.

For the First Time in Many Years Democrats Control. Elements in the extra session of congress are unusual. President Wilson has called the great body together at a time when his party has absolute control of every branch of the government relating to legislation. This has not been the case before in twenty years. During that period of long ago when the Democrats were in power President Cleveland called an extra session, but the conditions were vastly different from now. The extra session under President Wilson is remarkable because the law-makers to a large extent are men of comparatively recent rise to prominence. Because of the fact that the Democratic party is providing a change from Republican rule for the first time in sixteen years great interest is centered upon the doings of congress.

Virtually a new generation of legislators has sprung up. With but a very few exceptions there are no men who figured in congressional doings of twenty years ago who are sharing the responsibilities of the body now.

Of only one thing has the public been absolutely certain, and that is that the tariff would be first and foremost among the subjects for work by the legislators, and that revision downward would be the purpose. The legislators themselves have not known just how the revision is to be managed, and it has been well understood that they would not all be pleased over all the details of the ultimate changes. The subject has been thrashed over so often and earnestly that its intricacies have become feared.

The ways and means committee, which has had the task of drafting the tentative form of the new tariff measure, has been unable to announce completion of its work in advance of the extra session, but the probability is that the measure will be taken up schedule by schedule.

The public has been led to expect that after the tariff is disposed of congress will consider currency, the income tax, Philippine independence and the Panama tolls questions. Much publicity has been given to the proposed national income tax. The tax will probably apply only to incomes of over \$5,000 annually. Certain members of congress hold that this sort of levy would be confined to but a comparatively small proportion of the public and that the revenue would not be sufficient. They argue that an inheritance tax should be added to insure the needed revenue.

Sayings of famous men. Old Black Joe: "Yes, suh; I's comin'." Jean Valjean: "I suppose if I wanted to I could make Frank Gotch look like a piker." David Harum: "Gee! What a boss trade I could have got out of King Richard the Third!" Baron Munchausen: "What's the matter with naming a club after me!" —For high class Job Work come to the WATCHMAN Office.

Limit on Income Tax is \$4,000

Levy Will Range From 1 Per Cent on Salaries Between \$4,000 and \$20,000 to 3 Per Cent on Those Above \$100,000—There Are Penalties for Evading Payment.

The proposed income tax is expected to yield an annual revenue of \$100,000,000. Chairman Underwood makes the following explanation of the provisions of the law:

In formulating this additional impost the attempt has been made to provide not only a source of revenue, but also a means of redressing in some measure the unequal tax burdens which result from the practice of basing the federal income entirely upon customs and internal revenue duties. This is a system of taxation which inevitably throws the burden of supporting the government upon the shoulders of the consumers. It correspondingly exempts the men of large income, whose consumption of the ordinary necessities of life is subject to tariff taxation in a far less aggregate degree than is that of the smaller income earners, who expend the greater proportion of their resources for the ordinary necessities of life.

In pursuance of these ideas it has been determined to levy upon incomes of more than \$4,000 annually a tax of 1 per cent to be imposed upon the excess of such incomes above the \$4,000 minimum. But in addition a surtax upon the higher classes of income has also been included. This surtax will amount to 1 per cent extra upon the excess of incomes over \$20,000 and not over \$50,000, and 2 per cent extra upon the excess of incomes over \$50,000 and not over \$100,000, and 3 per cent upon the excess of incomes over \$100,000 annually. This application of the progressive principle in income taxation is believed to be fully warranted by the best theory on the subject and will add materially to the yield obtainable from a flat rate of taxation. The progressive principle has already been sustained by the supreme court of the United States in the inheritance tax cases, and there can be no doubt that the same principle applies to the income tax included in H. R. 10 and will be fully upheld should it ever be called into question. Owing to defects in personal property taxation the larger incomes in the United States have for many years been able to escape with less than their share of the general burden of taxation, and this inequality will be, it is believed, in part overcome by the plan now proposed.

Definition of Income.

The effort has been made to arrive at an inclusive definition of income, which is described as: gains, profits and income derived from salaries, wages or compensation for personal service of any kind and in whatever form paid, professions, vocations, businesses, sales or dealings in property, whether real or personal, growing out of the use of or interest in real or personal property, trade, commerce, interest, rent, dividends, premiums, securities or the transactions of any lawful business carried on for gain or profit.

In the attempt to establish a reasonable definition of net income there has been a careful enumeration of all legitimate deductions properly to be made from the total amount received by any individual and including taxes, losses, interest, on state and municipal bonds and other items. While re-enacting the present corporation tax, some improvements of detail have been introduced, among them a change in the fiscal year, for which report is to be made. Improvements that have long been demanded in the interest of good business practice and easy collection of the tax levied upon corporations. The definite application of the income tax principle has been made possible by the adoption by the requisite number of states of the sixteenth amendment to the constitution of the United States, granting to congress the power to levy taxes upon incomes practically at its discretion.

FEATURES OF THE NEW TARIFF BILL.

- A graduated income tax on salaries of more than \$4,000. Free raw wool.
- Sugar rates cut 25 per cent; sugar to be free in three years.
- Meat, bread, flour, potatoes, milk, salt and fish on the free list.
- Reduced rates on butter, eggs and other necessities.
- Lumber, iron ore, wood pulp, print paper, bituminous coal and leather to be free.
- Radical cuts in manufactured woolsens, including blankets, flannels, ready made clothing and women's and children's dresses.
- Heavy cuts in steel products and pig iron.
- Some chemicals and dyes shifted from free to dutiable list.
- Taxes on luxuries stand except for some instances where they are raised beyond the Payne-Aldrich law figures.

When Three Were No Crowd. According to an English actor, this happened in a small theater in a small town in provincial England, where a troupe of barnstormers was playing to meager audiences. The villain dragged the shrinking heroine down stage to the footlights and in her ear he hissed: "Are we alone?" "No, gov'nor," interrupted the lone occupant of the gallery—"not tonight you ain't; but you will be tomorrow night."—Philadelphia Saturday Evening Post.

With the Churches of the County.

Notes of Interest to Church People of all Denominations in all Parts of the County.

CHRISTIAN SCIENCE SOCIETY. Service Sunday 10:45 a. m. Wednesday 8 p. m., 94 E. High street.

Rev. Schmidt, of the Reformed church, Bellefonte, is now in Philadelphia, attending to some work for the Synod of that church, and which will keep his absence over Sunday, in consequence of which there will be no preaching in his church next Sabbath. Sunday school and Epworth League services will be held as usual.

High Pressure Days.

Men and women alike have to hold in check their own nerves and hand to hold their own nowadays. Never were the demands of business, the wants of the family, the requirements of society, more numerous. The first effect of the praiseworthy effort to keep up with all these things is commonly seen in a weakened or debilitated condition of the nervous system, which results in dyspepsia, defective nutrition of both body and brain, and in extreme cases in complete nervous prostration. It is clearly seen that what is needed is what will sustain the system, give vigor and tone to the nerves, and keep the digestive and assimilative functions healthy and active. From personal knowledge, we can recommend Hood's Sarsaparilla for this purpose. It acts on all the vital organs, builds up the whole system, and fits men and women for these high-pressure days.

BOOKS, MAGAZINES, ETC.

AN OPPORTUNITY TO SECURE COLLEGE PENNANTS.—The latest fad among young people is the collecting of college flags and pennants. Nothing equals the variety of colors and designs and the variety of colleges and schools for decorating the den, smoking room, clubs, etc. Through a favorable arrangement with one of the largest manufacturers in the country, The Philadelphia North American is enabled to give these to their readers at a fraction of their regular cost. There will be a different pennant each week. Commencing with Pennsylvania and followed up with Princeton, Lafayette, Yale, Harvard, Army and Navy, Cornell and other State schools and Universities. Get started at once and secure the entire set. A coupon from the Sunday North American and 20 cents secures each one. No extra charge for mailing.

To avoid disappointment give your order for the Sunday North American to your local dealer at once.

LOCK HAVEN STATE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The spring term of this important Normal school will begin April 7th, with a larger attendance than usual. On May 12th, a special seven weeks' course will be started for the benefit of teachers preparing for either the provisional, professional, or permanent examinations. A thorough review of the common branches will be given, together with special work in pedagogy. This is an excellent opportunity to prepare for these examinations. Free tuition to teachers. All other expenses including board and room will be \$4.00 per week. High school graduates can save time by attending the spring term, and will receive the same rates. For further information and illustrated catalog, address the Principal. 58-12-3t.

New Advertisements.

FOR RENT.—Store room in the Alken block, Allegheny street, formerly occupied by Finkelstein. 58-14-1f.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN.—The frame dwelling house at rear of Mrs. Jennie Mitchell's property on Logan Street. Owner desires the house to be removed. 58-14-1f.

WANTED A NURSE GIRL.—Wanted a neat and tidy white girl, not under fifteen years, to nurse and help as second girl, to whom good wages will be paid and a pleasant home furnished by Mrs. ROBERT MORRIS, West Linn Street. 58-14-3t.

OFFER OF INTEREST TO CEMETERY LOT OWNERS.—Money for the care of cemetery lots should be sent Mr. G. W. Port, Supt., before May 1st to insure lots being in order for Memorial day. No circulars will be sent out this year, and if Mr. Port does not hear from lot owners, with the money, before the date named, he will assume that they do not wish him to care for their lots. 58-15-3t.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Mrs. Hannah Woodmer, late of Hart township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated, for settlement. ALBERT S. ALLEN, Executor. Spring Mills, P. O. 58-14-6t.

Pasture.

CATTLE PASTURE

The Lehigh Valley Coal Company will open their 5000 acre range on Beech Creek, May 1st, 1913, under the management of Mr. Geo. Lorrab. Season May 1st to October 15th.

TERMS, \$1.50 PER HEAD PER SEASON. Cattle received only on Wednesdays and Saturdays. Address Lehigh Valley Coal Company, Snow Shoe, Pa., for any further information. 58-14-6t.

Steamer.

EUROPE

30 days personally conducted Summer vacation tour. First-class steamer accommodations. Moderate cost, including all expenses.

\$285 Round Trip. A small deposit secures reservations. Sail from New York, July 26th. Write to W. B. HICKS, Orpheum Theatre Building, 58-15-2t* Altoona, Pa.

New Advertisements.

FOR SALE.—One George A. Barcus horse stocks, in good condition, for sale cheap. GEORGE M. MALLORY, Bellefonte, Pa. 58-14-1f.

NOTICE IN DIVORCE.—In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county No. 78 December term 1912, in Divorce, Catherine A. Mongan vs. Dennis Merrill Mongan, the undersigned a commissioner duly appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre county to take testimony in the above stated case will meet the parties in interest at his office in Temple Court, Bellefonte Pa., on Saturday, April 19th, at ten o'clock A. M. for the purpose of performing the duties of his commission. All parties in interest are hereby notified to be present at time and place designated. H. S. TAYLOR, Commissioner. 58-13-3t.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed proposals will be received by the Board of County Commissioners of Centre county, Pennsylvania, at their office in the court house at Bellefonte, Pa., for the construction of a reinforced concrete bridge over Elk creek, on Peters street, in the borough of Millheim, Pa. Bids will be received until 10 o'clock a. m. Saturday, April 12th, 1913, and will be opened in public at 11:30 o'clock a. m. on the same day.

Plans and specifications for said bridge are in the hands of the engineer, J. H. Wetzel, of Bellefonte, Pa., and on file in the Commissioners' office. Proposals will be received on plans and specifications conforming thereto. A certified check in the sum of \$300.00, made payable to the Commissioners of Centre county, must be filed with the Commissioners' clerk at least two hours before the time fixed for closing of bids, for the faithful performance of contract. The Commissioners reserve the right to reject any or all bids.

By order of the County Commissioners, WM. H. NOLL, JR., DANIEL A. GROVE, JACOB WOODRING, Attest.—H. N. MEYER, Clerk, Bellefonte, Pa., March 19, 1913. 58-13-3t 58-8-6m.

Attention Farmers.

Spraying Time

It is almost here! Are you going to spray? It will give you Good Returns. We have SMALL and BARREL SPRAYERS, also Spray Material.

Possibly you have in mind a Manure Spreader. We represent the NEW IDEA SPREADER. You can try one and know it is the best before you settle for it.

WIARD PLOWS. We sell all kinds of them. Both Walking and Reversible Sulky Plows.

Spring and Spike Tooth Harrows, Hoosier and Evans two row Corn Planters with double disc furrow openers and fertilizer attachments complete. Single Disc Harrows, Land Rollers, Grain Drills.

METAL TROUGHS for Cattle, Hogs and Chickens. Poultry Grit, Meal, and Farm Seeds.

BROOKVILLE WAGONS, GASOLINE ENGINES, FERTILIZERS AND SAND PLASTER. In fact everything the agriculturist needs.

WE HAVE BARGAINS FOR YOU IF YOU ARE LOOKING FOR THEM.

JOHN G. DUBBS, BELLEFONTE, PA.

Opera House.

GARMAN OPERA HOUSE

A Guaranteed Attraction.

Monday Evening, April 14th, 1913

The Great American Play
The Sensational Topic of the hour

The Third Degree

is responsible for recent police convictions, investigations and special legislation abolishing Third Degree police methods in almost every large city in the world.

An International Success
Now playing its 10th month at Garrick Theatre, London, Eng.

Prices 25, 50, 75c and \$1
Seats on sale at Parrish's drug store Carriage and Motors at 10.45 p. m. 58-11-1t.

Excursion.

WASHINGTON

SPECIAL 10-DAY EXCURSION
Thursday, April 24th, 1913.

\$8.25 from Bellefonte.

Tickets good going on Train No. 3, "Atlantic Express," Train No. 4, "Philadelphia Express," Train No. 36, "Philadelphia Express," or Train No. 38, "The Washington Express," and their connections.

Tickets will be limited for return passage to leave Washington on regular trains before midnight of May 3, 1913, inclusive, and require validation by Ticket Agent at Washington before being good for return passage.

STOP-OVER AT BALTIMORE

within limit of ticket allowed on going or returning trip. Passengers not desiring to use tickets beyond Baltimore may have them validated for return trip at that point. For full information regarding leaving time of trains, tickets, and Pullman reservations, apply to Ticket Agents, or A. E. BUCHANAN, Division Passenger Agent, Telegraph Building, Altoona, Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

58-14-3t

The First National Bank.

Parcel Post Maps

We have Parcel Post Maps showing rates from Bellefonte and neighborhood, which we will send on request

The First National Bank, Bellefonte, Pa.