WILSON READS HIS MESSAGE

(Continued from page 1)

and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

There is but one cloud upon our horion. That can be no certain prospect of peace in America until Gen. Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the governments will not be countenanced or dealt with by the government of the United States. We are the friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional president, has at last cast aside even the pretense of legal right and declared himself dictator. As a consequence, a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citiens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order, and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rigths of the people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeeded. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

Domestic Matters.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for credit free from arbitrary and artificial restrains. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

I present to you, in addition, the urgent necessity that special provision be made also for facilitating the credits needed by the farmers of the country. The pending currency bill does the farmers a great service. It puts them upon an equal footing with other business men and masters of enterprise, as it should; and upon its passage they will find themselves quit of many of the difficulties which now hamper them in the field of credit. The farmers, of course, ask and should be given no special privilege, such as extending to them the credit of the government itself. What they need and should obtain is legislation which will make their own abundant and substantial credit resources available as a foundation for joint, concerted local action in their own behalf in getting the capital they must use. It is to this we should now address ourselves.

On the Farms.

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the lives of industry, upon the cries of th ecrowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interspaces of the open valleys and the free hillsides that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures, lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker.

The agricultural department of the government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well-considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will he capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the handicap and embarrasament which have been put upon those who produce our food.

Conscious of his backwardness and neglect on our part, the congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the systems of rural credit which has been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committees of the senate and house will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful results, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the department of agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in anyone to dogmatize upon so great and many-sided a question, but I feel confident that that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

Let Antitrust Law Stand.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful obsevers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectually than it has yet been prevented. I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman anti-trust law stand, unaltered, as it is, with its debatable ground about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation; and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect, this to be the central subject so many-sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety. It is as important that they should be relieved of embarrassment and set free to prosper as that private monopoly should be destroyed. The ways of action should be thrown wide open.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wishes or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the senate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and he candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

Territorial Obligations.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as well as our consciences, there stand out our obligations toward our territories over sea. Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are our, indeed, but not ours to do what we please with. Such territories, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs. No doubt we shall successfully enough bind Porto Rico and the Hawaiian Islands to ourselves by ties of justice and interest and affection, but the performance of our duty toward the Philippines is a more difficult and debatable matter. We can satisfy the obligations of generous justice toward the people of Porto Rico by giving them the ample and familiar rights and privileges accorded our own citiens in our own territories and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions for self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view of their ultimate independence, and we must move toward the time of that independence as steadily as the way can be cleared and the foundations thoughtfully and permanently laid.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the president by congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their successes and their failures; that we should more and more put under the control of native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control. At last, I hope and believe, we are beginning to gain the confidence of the Filipino peoples. By their counsel and experience, rather than by our own, we shall learn how best to serve them and how soon it will be possible and wise to withdraw our supervision. Let us once find the path and set out with firm and confidetn tread upon it and we shall not wander from it or linger upon it.

Alaska.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency. It is part of our general problem of conservation. We have a freer hand in working out the problem in Alaska than in the states, of the union; and yet the principle and object are the same, wherever we touch it. We must use the resources of the country, not lock them up. There need be no conflict or jealousy as between state and federal authorities, for there can be no essential difference of purpose between them. The resources in question must be used, but not destroyed or wasted; used, but not monopolized upon any narrow idea of individual rights as against the abiding interests of communities. That a policy can be worked out by conference and concession which will release these resources and yet not jeopard or dissipate them, I for one have no doubt; and it can be done on lines of regulation which need be no less acceptable to the people and government of the nations at large, whose heritage these resources are. end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

We must bend our counsels to this

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our bureau of mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effectual service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an all-important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy lies even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

We owe it, in mere justice to the railway employes of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ. The experience of a large number of states abundantly proves that.

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms. Social justice comes first. Law is the machinery for its realization and is vital only as it expresses and ambodies it.

An international congress for the discussion of all questions that affect safety at sea is now sitting in London at the suggestion of our own government. So soon as the conclusions of that congress can be learned and considered we ought to address ourselves, among other things, to the prompt alleviation of the very unsafe, unjust and burdensome conditions which now surround the employment of sailors and render it extremely difficult to obtain the services of spirited and competent men such as every ship needs if it is to be safely handled and brought to port.

May I not express the very real pleasure I have experienced in cooperating with this congress and sharing with it the labors of common service to which it has devoted itself so unreservedly during the past seven months of uncomplaining concentration upon the business of legislation? Surely it is a proper and pertinent part of my report on "the state of the union" to express my admiration for the diligence, the good temper, and the full comprehension of public duty which has already been manifested by both the houses; and I hope that it may not be deemed an impertinent intrusion of myself into the picture if I say with how much and how constant satisfaction I have availed myself of the privilege of putting my time and energy at their disposal alike in counsel and in action.

This is Guaranteed to Stop Your Cough

Make this Family Supply of Cough Syrup at Home and Save $2.

This plan makes a pint of better cough syrup than you could buy ready made for $2.50. A few doses usually conquer an ordinary cough—relieves even whooping cough quickly. Simple as it is, no better remedy can be had at any price.

Mix one pint of granulated sugar with ½ pint of warm water, and stir for 2 minutes. Put 2½ ounces of Pinex (fifty cents' worth) in a pint bottle; then add the Sugar Syrup. It has a pleasant taste and lasts a family a long time. Take a teaspoonful every one, two or three hours.

You can feel this take hold of a cough in a way that means business. Has a good tonic effect, braces up the appetite, and is slightly laxative, too, which is helpful. A handy remedy for hoarseness, spasmodic croup, bronchitis, bronchial asthma and whooping cough.

The effect of pine on the membranes is well known. Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of Norwegian white pine extract, and is rich in guaiacol and other natural healing pine elements. Other preparations will not work in this combination.

This Pinex and Sugar Syrup remedy has often been imitated, though never successfully. It is now used in more homes than any other cough remedy.

A guaranty of absolute satisfaction, or money promptly refunded, goes with this preparation. Your druggist has Pinex, or will get it for you. If not, send to The Pinex Co., Ft. Wayne, Ind.

NOVEMBER RECORD OF FIRE DEPARTMENT

The record for the local fire department for the month of November shows that 10 alarms have been turned in—one of these false and one a silent alarm. It is estimated that during the past month the ten fines in Asheville did not cause damage to the amount of $100. This is a good record.

For the first time in several months a fireman was injured. J. K. Colvin sustained a sprained ankle, riding on the trailer behind the police patrol, while going down Clingman avenue. The rear wheel of the patrol collapsed which turned the trailer over, throwing Mr. Colvin to the street.

Saturday afternoon at 5:25 o'clock the department answered an alarm at 208 Patton avenue, where it was found that Virginia cottage, occupied by Mrs. Hunt, had a slight blaze on the roof, caused by a spark falling in some leaves. The damage was very small.

Pencils Cause Diphtheria.

Snuffield, Conn., Dec. 2.—Lead pencils, distributed and collected each day in the lower grades of the Bridge street grammar school, are held to be responsible for an epidemic of diphtheria among the pupils by Dr. W. E. Caldwell of the health board. He has ordered the pencils burned and forbade continuance of the custom.

Pure Blood

Is healthy blood—blood that is normal in red and white corpuscles and all other important constituents. To have it, and the strength it gives, be sure to take HOOD'S SARSAPARILLA.

Your blood is not pure if you have scrofula, pimples, boils, or other eruptions, eczema or salt rheum, psoriasis, rheumatism, anemia, nervousness, that tired feeling, loss of appetite or general debility.

You should take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and begin taking it at once.

There is no real substitute for Hood's Sarsaparilla. If urged to buy any preparation said to be "just as good," you may be sure it is inferior, costs less to make, and yields the dealer a larger profit.

MINSTREL PERFORMANCE AT MAJESTIC THEATER

Vaudeville Act Also on Bill—Good Roads Pictures at Galax Wednesday.

A real minstrel show will be seen at the Majestic theater for the first three days of this week, to be presented by the McGeorge Musical Comedy company. This company boasts 15 people, and all are said to be exceptionally good in their particular roles. The minstrel is complete in every detail, according to the accepted order of such shows by the large companies, and there are four end-men whose comedy is said to be of an exceptionally high order.

In addition to this principal attraction, the management of the theater has also booked a vaudeville act that will serve to round out a very fine program. Pictures will be shown as usual and there will be good music by the theater orchestra.

George F. Weller, formerly with the Primrose & Dockstader minstrels and advertised as the "Peerless baritone," has been secured for vocal solos at the Princess theater all this week, and a very fine program of moving pictures has been arranged for the daily bill.

The feature of the week at the Galax theater will be the Pathe picture taken here recently of Governor Locke Craig helping in the good roads work of November 5 and 6. This picture will be shown at the Galax Wednesday. Other good pictures are on the program for today and the following days of the week.

SALLIE PHILLIPS MAKES ATTEMPT AT SUICIDE

Young Woman Drank Poison Yesterday—Said to be Third Attempt.

Sallie Phillips, who is said to have swallowed poison at her rooms, 242 Patton avenue, Sunday afternoon, ported to be resting well and has an even chance of recovering.

The woman is about 28 years of age and it is understood that she came here about three years ago from Yancey county. It is stated that she has tried to commit suicide three times during the last few weeks, once by trying to jump from the third story of the building where she lives and twice by taking poison.

As soon as it was found that she had taken poison yesterday, medical aid was summoned and she was given relief. She refused to make any statement as to the rash act, as she is said to have done on the previous occasions when she attempted suicide.

JUDGE NEIL DECLARES THREATS AGAINST HIS LIFE HAVE BEEN MADE

Nashville, Tenn., Dec. 2.—Declaring that threats had been made against his life and his home since he had ordered the suspension of business by all saloons in Nashville sometime ago, Judge A. B. Neil directed the sheriff to post a deputy at the door of every drinking place if necessary to keep them closed. Judge Neil remarked that conditions were worse than they were when he ordered the saloon keepers to surrender their federal licenses and quit business.

MINING COMPANIES HAVE TO PAY TAXES

Washington, Dec. 2.—Mining corporations must pay the corporation tax imposed by the Payne-Aldrich tariff act, according to the decision of the United States Supreme court.

Eight or ten million dollars have been paid to the government by such corporations, under protest and 500 suits and claims were started to recover the money.

The case came to the court through Stratton's Independence ,limited, of Colorado, which unsuccessfully contended that proceeds from ores mined by a corporation on its own premises was not "income" within the meaning of the corporation tax law but a conversion of capital into money.

TO TRY BUTTER AND EGG BOARD THIS WEEK

Chicago, Dec. 2.—The suit of the federal government charging the Chicago butter and egg board with violation of the anti-trust law will be brought to trial here this week, it is announced by James H. Wilkerson, United States district attorney in this city.

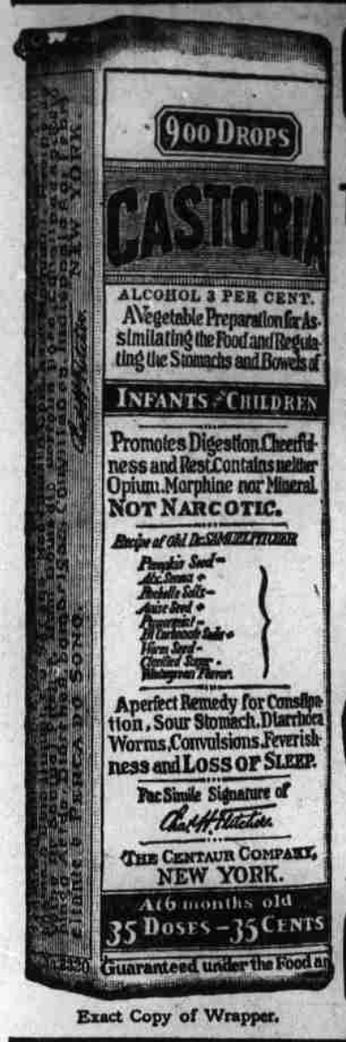
The determination to rush the case to trial came on the heels of a report by Charles B. Morrison, master in chancery, favoring the contention of the government that the quotations committee of the board arbitrarily fixed the price of butter and eggs.

DEFENSE OF JUDGE'S ACTION IS PRESENTED

Washington, Dec. 1.—Attorney General Felder of Georgia has filed with the United States Supreme court a defense of the action of a judge in the Superior court of Laurens county, Georgia, in refusing to accept the verdict of a jury finding Joe Darsey guilty of involuntary manslaughter in a murder case.

The attorney general showed that it was the practice in New York, Texas, Tennessee, Virginia, Missouri, Kentucky and North Carolina for the judges to refuse to accept a verdict which was not responsive to the charge to the jury.

The trial judge had not charged the Darsey jury that it could bring in an involuntary manslaughter verdict.



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Bears the Signature of Chas. H. Fletcher

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THE CENTAUR COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY.

ORANGES SELLING AT ONE THIRD OF CENT

Pittsburgh, Pa., Dec. 2.—The high cost of living was given something of a jolt here early today when commission merchants in the produce yards completed the sale of 25 car loads of Florida oranges at 90 cents a create, about one cent for each of the 1,500,000 oranges in the shipment. The yards were fairly choken with fruit and it was necessary to dispose of the orange to prevent them from spoiling. In the same market and at the same time the first Florida strawberries were selling at 75 cents a quart.

Arrested on Steeple Top.

Detective Cheesman of the police force of Camden, N. J., climbed a church spire 200 feet high in order to place under arrest Charles Kephart, a steeplejack, who was wanted for desertion. He brought his prisoner to the ground.

Prior to this Kephart had escaped arrest by declining to descend from his lofty perch and sitting out the detectives watching for him until dark and then slipping away. Cheesman was a rigger before he joined the police force.

MAMA, DADDY AND CHILDREN ALL LOVE "CALIFORNIA SYRUP OF FIGS"

Harmless "Fruit Laxative" Cleanses Stomach, Liver And Bowels.

A delicious cure for constipation, billiousness, sick headache, sour stomach, indigestion, coated tongue, sallowness—take "California Syrup of Figs." For the cause of all this distress lies in a torpid liver and sluggish bowels.

A tablespoonful tonight means all constipation, poison, waste matter, fermenting food and sour bile gently moved out of your system by morning without griping. Please don't think of "California Syrup of Figs" as a physic. Don't think you are drugging yourself or your children, because this delicious fruit laxative can not take the place of a dose as safely as a robust man. It is the most harmless, effective stomach, liver and bowel regulator and tonic ever devised.

Your only difficulty may be in getting the genuine; so ask your druggist for a 50 cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs." Say to your druggist "I want only that made by the 'California Fig Syrup Company.'" There is only one "California Syrup of Figs" and so watch out.

The Light to Study By

Children should never study under a poor light—it strains the eyes and the ill effects may be permanent.

The best lamp for study is the Rayo—its light is soft, clear and steady—you can use it for hours at a time without hurting your eyes in the least.

The Rayo lamp is strong, attractive and durable. Can be lighted without removing chimney or shade—easy to rewick.

The Rayo costs little, but you can't buy better at any price.

Your dealer keeps the Rayo—ask to see it.

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