

NO PEACE UNTIL HUERTA LETS GO USURPED POWER

President Says in Message Prestige of Dictator is Crumbling and End is Near.

WANTS MONEY BILL PASSED

Urges Enactment of Legislation to Make Farming a More Efficient Business.

LET SHERMAN LAW STAND

Primary Elections for Selection of Candidates for Presidency Urged—Ultimate Independence of Philippines an Obligation—Doubt Duty Toward Alaska—Employers' Liability.

Washington, Dec. 1.—The following is President Wilson's complete message delivered to congress today:

In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the congress information of the state of the Union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare of the nation.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you in formal review the many matters which have engaged the attention and called for the action of the several departments of the government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I should have to subject it. I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the government, makes comment and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

Country is at Peace.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among the nations, foreshadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaties to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession. So far the United States has stood at the front of such negotiations. She will, I earnestly hope and confidently believe, give fresh proof of her sincere adherence to the cause of international friendship by ratifying the several treaties of arbitration awaiting renewal by the senate. In addition to these, it has been the privilege of the department of state to gain the assent, in principle, of no less than 21 nations, representing four-fifths of the population of the world, to the negotiation of treaties by which it shall be agreed that whenever differences of interest or of policy arise which cannot be resolved by the ordinary processes of diplomacy they shall be publicly analyzed, discussed, and reported upon by a tribunal chosen by the parties before either nation determines its course of action.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor 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.

Huerta Must Let Go.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General 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 government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its 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 of 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 added over 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 over the most elementary and fundamental rights of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory one 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 rights of its people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hated 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 succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the setback 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.

Currency Reform.

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 impatient expectation, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. 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 privileges, 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.

Allowed to Lag.

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 hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interstices 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 crops, and will not be hurried in his processes. He may give 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.

Efficiency in Farming.

The agricultural department of the government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide co-operative effort, 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 the 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 embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food.

Test of Responsibility.

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 the 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 shows their success and their failure; that we

have 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 commission 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 inadvisable and presumptuous in anyone to dogmatize upon so great and many-sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

Let Sherman 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 observers 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 of our deliberations during the present session; but it is a 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 committee, and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platforms may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

Independence for Philippines.

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 ours, 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 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 citizens in our own territory and our obligations toward the people of Hawaii by perfecting the provisions of self-government already granted them, but in the Philippines we must go further. We must hold steadily in view 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.

Safety at Sea.

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 applied myself to the privilege of putting my time and energy at the disposal of the congress and in action.

Double Duty Toward 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 monopolized 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 governments of the states concerned than to the people and government of the nation at large, whose heritage these resources are. We must bend our counsels to this end. A common purpose ought to make agreement easy.

See Money in Rubber.

Plantation rubber experiments in the island of Mindanao show encouraging results, which tapplings of four and five-year-old trees on Basilan Island, adjoining Mindanao, compare favorably with results in North Borneo and Straits Settlements. Plantations are increasing their acreage, and many other planters are attracted by this promising industry.

It Can't Be Done.

"What we want," said the patriotic citizen, "is a government that will give every man an absolute equal show." "It can't be arranged," replied Three-Finger Sam; "anyway, not here in Crimmon Gulch. There's no sense in expecting everybody to have four aces when a jack pot is opened."—Washington Star.

Even So.

"I maintain," pursued the opinionated man, "that a woman ought to stay at home attending to the dinner." "You're wrong," persisted his equally opinionated friend. "If Eve had been out lecturing instead of passing around the fruit we'd have been spared a mighty sight of trouble!"

To Banish Red Ants.

Get five cents' worth of tartar emetic from the druggist. Mix a little of this with one-fourth as much sugar and add a few drops of water. Stir with a match or toothpick until well mixed. Do not use too much water. A very thick paste is best. Find where the ants enter, put the paste at their entrance and the ant problem will be solved.

Retort Professional.

Author—"I would have you know, sir, that I have written for better magazines than yours." Editor—"And did you get them?"—Judge.

Legal Notices

NOTICE.
Sealed proposals will be received until 7:30 p. m., December 16, 1913, at the office of the Village Clerk of Downers Grove, Ill., said bids to be opened at 8 o'clock at the Village Hall, for:
Two 100 brake horsepower 4-cycle engines, to be operated on crude and the lower grade fuel oils.
Two 100 k. v. a. generators, 2,500 volt, 60-cycle, three-phase, engine type.
One three-panel switchboard.
Two direct connected motor driven centrifugal pumps, 300-gallon capacity.
Two deep well motor driven power heads.
Board of Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all bids. 10 per cent of amount of bids must be accompanied by cash or certified check.
Specifications can be obtained by application to Bert C. White, Village Clerk, at Downers Grove, Ill., or W. H. Blodgett, Village Collector.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.
Estate of Bertram Roth, deceased.
The undersigned, having been appointed administrator of the estate of Bertram Roth, deceased, hereby gives notice that he will appear before the County Court of Cook County, at the Court House in Wheaton, at the February term, on the first Monday in February next, at which time all persons having claims against said estate are notified and requested to attend for the purpose of having the same adjusted. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment to the undersigned.
Dated this First day of December, A. D. 1913.
Ruth Roth, Administrator.
Bunge, Harbour and Chadwick, Attorneys.

Hulbert Jones Real Estate and Insurance

Have you provided for your family's needs in case of accident, health or death? You don't know when you will be needed, and you can't always get the best in accident, health and life insurance through this agency.

There is one place in Downers Grove for sale that has just recently been on the market at \$2,500. Seven rooms modern; bath; heat; wooded lot in fine neighborhood and an excellent value.

Could you use a lot, 20x120, building corporation and well located? There are a few left at \$120.

\$200 after October 1st. Water, gas & sewer in.

We have a booklet, listing about 500 of the numerous places on sale in Downers Grove. This booklet also contains pictures of most of our streets and of the "squares" and public places of interest. It is free to all who apply for it.

Numerous inquiries are received from Chicago for 6 or 7-room modern homes. If you have one strictly up-to-date and in good location, we will be pleased to place it on the market.

A good 6-room house (not modern) with a lot in the best part of Downers Grove, in fine neighborhood, is being offered for sale. Call on Hulbert Jones at 1220 W. Madison St. or write to him at 205 N. Dearborn St. Chicago.

GUARDIAN'S SALE

State of Illinois, County of Du Page—In the County Court of Du Page County, in the matter of the Application of John Fajewski, Guardian of Daniel Fajewski, a Minor, for leave to sell real estate.

To Daniel Fajewski, a minor, and to all whom it may concern:
Public notice is hereby given that by virtue of a decretal order made and entered of record by said Court in the above entitled cause on the 26 day of November, 1913, the said John Fajewski, as Guardian of the Estate of Daniel Fajewski, a minor, will, at the hour of eleven o'clock in the forenoon, on Monday, the fifteenth day of December, A. D. 1913, at the premises herein noticed, to be sold and hereinafter described, offer for sale and will sell at public auction to the highest and best bidder for cash, all the right, title and interest which the said Daniel Fajewski, a minor, has in and to the following described real estate, situated in said DuPage County, to-wit:

An undivided one-half (1/2) of an undivided one-half (1/2) of Lot 7 (N 1/2) of Block Ten (10) in Block One (1) of Beardley's Addition to Downers Grove, subject to the right of dower of John Fajewski, the father of the said Daniel Fajewski.
No deed or deeds will be delivered to the purchaser or purchasers until said sale has been reported to and approved by said County Court.
Dated, Downers Grove, Illinois, November 14th, 1913.
JOHN FAJEWSKI, Guardian of the Estate of Daniel Fajewski, a Minor.
Wm. K. Stetle and A. H. Knowlton, Attorneys for Guardian.

Provident, Pa.
Mr. Rural Hamlet (to ministerial agent)—"Do have some more of the corn, Dr. Eighlyly; it came out of our own garden." Little Buttin Hamlet—"Yes, 'n' the chicken came out our own garden, too. Pa said he bet the folks next door would keep their hens at home after he caught a few more of 'em."—Judge.

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B. SCILFO, 29 S. Madison

HULBERT JONES

65 Chicago Ave., Downers Grove, Illinois
1220 West Madison Building Chicago

Sycyle Was a Fixture.

Three years ago last summer Bill Shiffless got an industrious streak on and concluded he would cut some weeds in his back yard. He went to a neighbor's house and borrowed a sycyle. When Bill got it back home he was all fagged out and hung the sycyle over the limb of a peach tree and told his wife he would wait until morning to mow the weeds. I passed by Bill's house yesterday and the sycyle was still hanging over the same limb.—Kansas City Star.

To Keep Your Dog Well.
Lined oil once a week is a great help to keeping a dog in good condition. For a grown dog use one teaspoonful; for a puppy, one-half.