Increase in Army and Navy Urged as Vital

President Wilson Addresses Congress on National Defense and Other Timely Matters

Importance of Preparedness is Em- of men and guns. It is a thing of dis- submarines, fifteen coast submarines, ciplined might. If our citizens are ever one gunboat, one ammunition ship and phasized and Need for Additional mons, they must know how modern Revenue is Plainly Pointed Out ---Merchant Marine Also Urged as Necessary to Proper Defense Program.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.-President Wilson addressed the senate and house of representatives in joint session at noon today. He said:

of free men. That doctrine is, "That gov-

suzerainty or selfish control

entlemen of the congress: Since i cerned, upon a footing of genuine equality last had the privilege of addressing you and unquestioned independence. Well Tested in Mexico.

on the state of the union the war of nations on the other side of the son. which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended by the course we have pursued remains its threatening and sinister scope until it to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own has swept within its flame some portion hands. But we have at least proved that of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole fact of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganiza- tractable thing, to which no bounds can tion and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

"We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some ity of the people, nation or community; part of the great family of nations should that 'of all the various modes and forms keep the processes of peace alive, if only of government, that is the best which is to prevent collective economic ruin and capable of producing the greatest degree the breakdown throughout the world of happiness and safety, and is most efindustries by which its populations fectually secured against the danger of are fed and austained. It was mani- maladministration; and that, when any featly the duty of the self-governed na- government shall be found inadequate or tions of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and of the community hath an indubitable, confusion in the other, if they could do inalienable and indefeasible right to re-nothing more. In the day of readjust-form, alter or abolish it, in such manner ment and recupe eration we earnestly hope as shall be judged most conducive to the and believe that they can be of infinite nervice.

'In this neutrality, in which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear perception of international duty, the in the radical but necessary proceas. We states of America have become conscious will aid and befriend Mexico, but we of a new and more vital community of will not coerce her; and our course with terest and moral partnership in affairs, regard to her ought to be sufficient proof more clearly conscious of the many com-mon sympathies and interests and duties which bld them stand together.

Genesis of Monroe Doctrine.

"There was a time in the early days of ir own great nation and of the republica fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of it as

to fight effectively upon a sudden sum- one repair ship.

"The secretary of the navy is asking fighting is done, and what to do when also for the immediate addition to the the summons comes to render themselves personnel of the navy of 7,500 sallors, immediately available and immediately 2,500 apprentice seamen and 1,500 marines. effective. And the government must be This increase would be sufficient to care their servant in this matter, must supply for the ships which are to be completed them with the training they need to take within the fiscal year, 1917 and also for

the number of men which must be put cars of themselves and of it. The mills in training to man the ships which will lary arm of their government, which be completed early in 1918. It is also they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and necessary that the number of midshipmen at the Naval academy at Annapolis make their independence secure-and not should be increased by at least 300, in their own independence merely but the order that the force of officers should rights also of those with whom they be more rapidly added to; and authority have made common cause, should they is asked to appoint, for engineering also he put in jeopardy. They must be duties only, approved graduates of enfitted to play the great role in the world,

and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and taken from civil life, by chastened ambition to play.

"We have been put to the test in the "It is with these ideals in mind that case of Mexico, and we have stood the the plans of the Department of War for ing in 1921, according to the estimates test. Whether we have benefited Mexico more adequate national defense were of survival and standards of classificonceived which will be laid before you, cation followed by the General Board of and which I urge you to sanction and Department, an effective navy consisting we will not take advantage of her in her put into affect as soon as they can be distress and undertake to impose upon properly scrutin'sed and discussed. They line, six battle cruisers, twenty-five bather an order and government of our own seem to me the essential first steps, and tleships of the second line, ten armored choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and inthey seem to me for the present suffi- cruisers, thirteen scout cruisers, five first be set, and to which no bounds of a few

Increase in Force Desired men's choosing ought over to be set. "They contemplate an increase of the Every American who has drunk at the standing force of the regular army from true fountains of principle and tradition Its present strength of 5,022 officers and four supply ships, fifteen fuel ships, four must subscribe without reservation to 102,983 enlisted men of all services to a transports, three tenders to torpedo vesthe high doctrine of the Virginia Bill of strength of 7,125 officers and 134,707 en- sels, eight vessels of special types and Rights, which in the great days in which listed men, or 141,543, all told, all services, two ammunition ships. This would be our government was set up was everyrank and file, by the addition of fifty- a navy fitted to our needs and worthy where amongst us accepted as the creed two companies of coast artillery, fifteen of our traditions. companies of engineers, ten regiments of ernment is, or ought to be, instituted for infaniry, four regiments of field artillery, the common benefit, protection and securand four aero squadrons, besides 75) officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force of which I shall presently speak, 792 noncommis-

atoned officers for service in drill recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the great problem of national adequacy. It contrary to these purposes, a majority ordnance department, and other similar auxillary services.. These are the additions necessary to render the army adequate for its present duties which it public weal.' We have unhesitatingly aphas to perform not only upon our own plied that heroic principle to the case of continental coasts and borders and at our Mexico, and now hopefully await the reinterior army posts, but also in the birth of the troubled republic, which had Philippines, in the Hawallan islands, at so much of which to purge itself and so the isthmus, and in Porto Rico. little sympathy from any outside quarter "By way of making the country ready

to assert some part of its real power promptly and on a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of to all America that we seek no political four hundred thousand disciplined citisens, raised in increments of one hundred thirty-three thousand a year

No Longer Hostile Rivals. bas throughout a period of three years. "The moral is, that the states of Amer-This it is proposed to do by a process ica are not hostile rivals but co-operating of enlistment under which the serviceable friends, and that their growing sense of men of the country would be asked to community of interest, alike in matters bind themselves to serve with the colors political and in matters economic, is likely of the republics to the south of it as against any encroachments or efforts at political control from the other side of the water; feit it is duty to play the part even without invitation from them there because thinking to-

portunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, progineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men "If this full program should be carried out we should have built or build-

of twenty-seven battlahips, of the firs.

class cruisers, three second class cruisers, ten third class cruisers, 108 destrovers eighteen fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, six monitors, twenty gunboats.

Merchant Marine is Needed.

"But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our attention whether we will or not. There for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant The great merchant fleet we marine. once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every rea, and who were the pride and often the bulwark of the nation, we have almost driven out of existence by inexcusable neglect and indifference and by a hopelessly blind and provincial policy of so-called economic protection. It is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on the seas.

"For it is a question of independence If other nations go to war or seek to hamper each other's commerce, our merchants. It seems, are at their mercy, to do with as they please. We must us their ships, and use them as they defor purposes of training for short periods termine. We have not ships enough of throughout three years, and to come to our own. We cannot handle our own commerce on the seas. Our independence out an additional "furlough" period of is provincial, and is only on land and

only the government can undetake such gress for the purchase or construction with the question of national asfety and beginnings and assume the initial finan- of ships to be owned and directed by preparation for defense. That is ctal risks. When the risk has passed the government similar to those made polloy towards the Philippines and the and private capital begins to find its to the last congress, but modified in some people of Porto Rico. Our treatment of way in sufficient abundance into these essential particulars. I recommend them and their attitude towards us are new channels, the government may with- these proposals to you for your prompt manifestly of the first consequence in draw. But it cannot omit to begin. It acceptance with the more confidence, be- the development of our duties in should take the first steps, and should cause every month that has elapsed since world and in getting a free hand to pertake them at once. Our goods must not the former proposals were made has made form those duties. We must be free from lie piled up at our ports and stored upon the necessity, for such action more and every unnocessary burden or embarrassside tracks in freight cars, which are more manifestly imperative. That need ment; and there is no better way to be daily needed on the roads; must not be was then foreseen: it is now acutely left without means of transport to any feit and everyhere realized by those for foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign ahip owners and find no conveyance for their goods. I

Presses Ship Purchase Plan. With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and

whom trade is waiting, but who can foreign governments to gend them where am not so much interested in the par- for rendering fuller political justice to ticulars of the program as I am in taxavailing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled op-

pressing problem

clear of embarrassment than to fulfil our promises and promote the interests of those dependent on us to the utmost. Bills for the alteration and reform of the government of the Philippines and the people of Porto Rico were submitted ing immediate advantage of the great to the Sixty-third congress. They will opportunity which awaits us if we will be submitted also to you. I need not but act in this emergency. In this mat- particularise their details. You are most ter, as in all others, a spirit of common of you already familiar with them. But counsel should prevail, and out of it I do recommend them to your early adopshould come an early solution of this tion with the sincere conviction that there

"There is another matter which seems (Continued on Page Five, Column One.)





part even without invitation from them; gether, quick with common sympathies and I think that we can claim that the and common ideals. Separated they are and their equipment for the field made own trade, and are without means to extask was undertaken with a true and dis-subject to all the cross currents of the ready to be supplied at any time. They tend our commerce even where the doors interested enthusiasm for the freedom of confused politics of a world of hostile would be assembled for training at stated are wide open and our goods desired. the Americas and the unmolested self- rivairies; united in spirit and purpose government of its independent peoples. they cannot be disappointed of their But it was always difficult to maintain peaceful destiny.

-ole without offense to the pride such a "ole without offense to the pride" "This is Fan-Americanism. It has of the peoples whose freedom of action none of the spirit of empire in it. It is we sought to protect, and without pro- the embodiment, the effectual embodivoking serious misconceptions of our mo- ment, of the spirit of law and indotives, and every thoughtful man of af- pendence and liberty and mutual service. "A very notable body of men recently fairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light met in the city of Washington, at the we now stand, when there is no claim invitation and as the guests of this govof guardianship or thought of wards, but, ernment, whose deliberations are likely instead, a full and honorable association to be looked back to as marking a as of partners between oursolves and our memorable turning point in the history neighbors, in the interest of all America. They were representative ors, in the interest of all America, spokesmen of the several independent north and south. Our concern for the indence and prosperity of the states states of this hemisphere and were as sembled to discuss the financial and of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that commercial relations of the republics of the two continents which nature and pohas inspired us throughout the whole life has inspired us information which was so frankly put into words by President Men-ree. We still mean always to make a and of the actions of their proceedings common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known both continents may draw together in not to be a selfish purpose. It is known practical co-operation and of what the is similarly conceived. It involves only to have in it no thought of taking ad- material foundations of this hopeful partvantage of any government in this hemi- nership of interests must consist,-of how sphere or playing its political fortunes we should build them and of how necesfor our own benefit. All the governments sary it is that we should hagten their of America stand, so far as we are con-building.

National Defense Most Important **Topic Now Before American People**

"There is, I venture to point out, an | fine our enthusiasm for individual liberty especial significance just now attaching and free national development to the in- to press that plan to completion within to the whole matter of drawing the cidents and movements of affairs which in here the next five years. We have always every possible way the building, pur chase and American registration of ships inclusionip and mutual advantage be- ever there is a people that tries to walk cause of the sconomic readjustments in these difficult paths of independence which the world must invariably witness and right. From the first we have made of prudence to be strong on the seas. It by degrees, as the opportunities of within the next generation, when peace common cause with all partisans of lib- Tear by year we have been creating a trade develop. Something must be done shall have at last resumed its health- erty on this side the sea, and have navy which now ranks very high indeed at once; done to open routes and develop ful tasks. In the performance of these deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I demination as that we ourselves should am interested to fix your attention on be; have set America aside as a whole this prospect now because unless you for the uses of independent nations and take it within your view and permit the political freemen

policies.

full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole means of asserting the rights of a people thought an I address you today. I mean national defe

No one who really comprehends the which of the great people for whom we appuinted to speak can fail to perthat their passion is for peace, their senius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war... Their thought is of in-dividual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reakoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just bement and the undisturbed government of sur own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we concet, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggreasion we currentee will not practice. We indet spon security in prosecuting We do more than that. We do, at Lexington. and it also for others. We do not conpersonal accoutrements as fast as enlisted ships of other nations in rivalry of their intervals at convenient places in assoarmy.

in the year.

Depends On Patriotic Impulse. "It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon the patriotic spirit of the employers of affairs. Without such independence the the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment-those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist. I would look forward to the success of such an experiwith entire confidence.

"At least so much by way of prepar ation for defense seems to me to be ab-solutely imperative now. We cannot do 1088.

"The program which will be laid be fore you by the secretary of the navy a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out: but it does make definite and explicit s program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed

in the debates of the two houses but be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive looked to the mayy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have

We should now definitely detertions, have begun, and how soon.

Strength of Newer Navy. The program to be laid before

Our View of War.

"Out of such thoughts grow all our contemplates the construction within five We regard war merely as a years of ten battleships, six' battle orulsers, ten scout cruisers, fifty destroyagainst aggression. And we are as ers, fifteen fleet submarines, eight-five coast submarines, four gunboata, one farcely jealous of coarcive or dictatorial hospital ship, two ammunition ships, two power within our own nation as of ag- ruet oil ships, and one repair ship. It greasion from without. We will not is proposed that of this number we maintain a standing army except for shall the first year provide for the conuses which are as necessary in times struction of two battle ships, two bat-of peace as in times of war; and we shall the cruisers, three scout cruisers, fifteen the structure structures them. always see to it that our military peace destroyers, five fleet submarines, twenestablishment is no larger than is actually ty-five coast submarines. two gunboats, and continuously needed for the uses and one hospital ship, the second year, of days in which no enemies move two battisships, one acout cruiser, ten against us. But we do believe in a body, destroyers, four fleet submarines, fifteen of free citizens ready and sufficient to coast submarines, one sunboat, and one take care of themselves and of the gov- rusl oil ship; the third year, two baternments which they have set up to serve the ships, one battle cruiser, two scout them. In our constitutions themselves we cruisers, five destroyers, two fleet subhave commanded that the right of the marines and fifteen coast submarines: people to keep and bear arms shall not the fourth year, two battleships, two he infringed,' and our confidence has battle cruisers, two acout cruisers, ten been that our safety in times of danger destroyers, two floet submarines, fifteen would lie in the rising of the nation to coust submarines, one am numiton ship our self-chosen lines of national devel- take care of itself, as the farmers rose and one fuct oil ship; and the fifth year, two battleahips, one battle cruiser, two

"But war has never been a mere matter scout cruisers, ten destroyers, two flest

Such a situation is not to be endured. ciation with suitable units of the regular It is of capital importance not only that Their period of annual training the United States should be its own would not necessarily exceed two months carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it. but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated indeed. "Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own-not ships of war, but ships

of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more: creating friendships and rendering indispensable services to all interests on this side the water. They must move constantly back and forth between Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence, and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of America for Americans.

Must Main Private Capital. "The task of building up an adequate merchant marine for America private capital must ultimately undertake and achieve, as it has undertaken and achieved every other like task amongst nowhere formulated or formally adopted. us in the past, with admirable enterprise, It seems to me very clear that it will intelligence, and vigor; and it scems to manifest dictate of wisdom that me a we should promptly remove every legal plan for putting the mavy upon a final obstacle that may stand in the way of footing of strength and efficiency and this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in chase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great always seen it to be our manifest course | task of a sudden. It must embark upon among the navies of the maritime na- opportunities where they are as yet undeveloped; done to open the arteries of mine how we shall complete what we trade where the currents have not yet learned to run-especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created

RIGHTER CHILDREN

Children are probably brighter to-day than a generation ago-but are they stronger? That's a grave question. So many pinched faces, dulled eyes and languid feelings make us wonder if they will ever grow into robust, healthy men and women.

If your children catch colds easily, are tired when rising, lack healthy color, or find studies difficult, give them Scott's Emulsion for one month to enrich their blood and restore the body-forces to healthy action.

Scott's Emulsion is used in private schools. It is not a "patent medicine", simply a highly concentrated oil-foody without alcohol or harmful drugs. It cannot harm; it improves blood; it bene-fits lungs and atrengthens the system. Your druggist has it—refuse substitutes. Soult & Bowne, Bioomfield, N. J. 15-21