ASKS ADEQUATE DEFENSE FOR U.S.

President Wilson Pleads for Preparedness Against Foes Abroad and Within.

MESSAGE READ TO CONGRESS

Larger Army and Navy Urged-Trained Citizenry the Nation's Greatest Defense - Disloyal Acts of Foreign-Born Citizens Scored-No Fear of War.

Washington, Dec. 7.-At a joint session of the house and senate the president todelivered his annual message. He said in part as follows:

Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

We have stood spart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. In the day of readjustment and recupera-tion we earnestly hope and believe that we can be of infinite service

In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe but also by a clear per-ception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which

bid them stand together. We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own

choosing.

We will ald and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no po Utical suzerainty or selfish control.

Not Hostile Rivals. The moral is, that the states of America are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separat ed, they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the emodiment, the effectual embodiment, of liberty and mutual service.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now be-cause unless you take it within your view and permit the 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 thought as I ad-dress you today. I mean national de-

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to per-ceive that their passion is for peace, their genius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracles are not belligerent. They do not seek or de-sire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undis-turbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of na-tional development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do not confine our enthusiasm for indi-vidual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all cutside domination as that we cur-selves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Might to Maintain Right.

Out of such thoughts grow all our poli-We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as flercely jeal-ous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no longer than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of mselves we have commanded that "the the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.

But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately to be permitted to use even the ships of available and immediately effective. And other nations in rivalry of their own

government, which they will not allow to direct them, they may properly use to serve them and make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are quali fled by principle and by chastened ambi-tion to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed. They seem to me the essential first steps, and they seem to me for the present sufficient.

They contemplate an increase of the standing forces they be a standing forces they are the standing forces.

standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,985 enlisted men of all services to a strength of 7.136 officers and 134,707 enlisted men, or 141,843, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of 52 companies of coast artillery, 15 panies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery and four aero squadrons, besides 750 oni-cers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all-'mportant duty of training the citizen force of which shall presently speak, 792 non-commis sioned officers for service in drill, recruit-ing and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the quartermaster corps, the hospital corps, the ordnance department and other similar auxiliary services. These are the additions neces sary to render the army adequate for its present duties, duties which it has perform not only upon our own contl. nental coasts and borders and at our interior army posts, but also in the Philippines, in the Hawalian islands, at the isthmus, and in Porto Rico. Force of Trained Citizens.

By way of making the country ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an addi tional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for train stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feel-ing 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 the country whether they made it possible for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable condi-tions 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.

The program which will be laid before ilarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it es make definite and explicit a 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 nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congre to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen it to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall com-plete what we have begun, and how soon.

Program for the Navy. The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rapidly added to: and authority is asked to appoint for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps certain number of men taken from civil

If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battle-ships of the first line, six battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, ten ar-mored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, 108 detroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 const submarines, six monitors, 20 gunboats, four ships, 15 fuel ships, four trans ports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our traditions.

Trade and Shipping.

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 is, for example, a very pressing question of trade and shipping involved in this great problem of national adequacy. It great problem of national adequacy. It is necessary for many weighty reasons of national efficiency and development that we should have a great merchant marine. The great merchant fleet we once used to make us rich, that great body of sturdy sailors who used to carry our flag into every sea, 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 ley of so-called economic protection. is high time we repaired our mistake and resumed our commercial independence on

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 use their ships, and use them as they determine. We have not ships enough of our mine. We cannot handle our own comown. We cannot handle our own com-merce on the seas. Our independence is provincial, and is only on land and with-in our own borders. We are not likely

our commerce even where the docrs are wide open and our goods desired. Such a situation is not to be endured. It is of capital importance not only that the United States should be its own carrier on the seas and enjoy the economic in dependence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that hemisphere as a whole the American should enjoy a like independence and selfsufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs. Without such independence the whole question of our political unity and self-determination is very seriously clouded and complicated

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 render-ing indispensable services to all interests on this side of the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we clothe our policy of America for Americans.

Ships Are Needed. 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 us in the past, with admirable enterprise, intelligence and vigor; and it seems to me a manifest dictate of wisdom that we should promptly remove every legal ob stacle that may stand in the way of this much to be desired revival of our old independence and should facilitate in every possible way the building, purchase and American registration of ships. But capital cannot accomplish this great task of a sudden. It must embark upon it by degrees, as the opportunities of trade develop. Something must be done at once; done to open routes and develop oppor tunities where they are as yet undevel-oped; done to open the arteries of trade where the currents have not yet learned o run-especially between the two American continents, where they are, singularly enough, yet to be created and quickened and it is evident that only the government can undertake such beginnings and assume the initial financial risks. When the risk has passed and private capital begins to find its way in sufficient abundance into these new channels, the government may withdraw. But it cannot omit to begin. It should take the first steps and should take them at once. goods must not lie piled up at our ports and stored upon sidetracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads; must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. must not await the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to

send them where we will. With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity 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, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential par-I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former proposals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more mani-

Question of Finance.

The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate prepara-tion for mobilization and defense, involve of course very large additional expenditures of money-expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the conto the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be ise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particu-larly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the con-gress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably dis-

On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916, on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last con-gress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be dis continued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$870,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come, therefore, to a grand total of \$774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal, \$12,000,000 for prob deficiency appropriations and \$50 .-000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$753,891,000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be re-duced to \$20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its pres-ent time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about forty-one millions. The duty of one cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to \$56,000,000 if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$76,644,665.78.

The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation of which I have spok en, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, \$93,800,000. Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? It seems to me a clear dictate of pru-dent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about to undertake we should pay as we go. The people of the country are entitled to know just what burdens of taxation they are to carry, and to know from the outset The new bills should be paid by internal taxation.

To what sources, then, shall we turn? We would be following an almost universal example of modern governments if we were to draw the greater part or even the whole of the revenues we need from the income taxes. By somewhat lowering the present limits of exemption and the figure at which the surtax shall begin to be imposed, and by increasing step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, the income as at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably or oppressively heavy precise reckonings are fully and ac curately set out in the report of the sec-retary of the treasury, which will be im-

mediately laid before you.

And there are many additional sources of revenue which can justly be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon individual expenditure. A one per cent tax per gallon on gasoline

the government must be their servant in trade, and are without means to extend this matter, must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their selves and of it. The military arm of their a situation is not to be endured. It is estimated production, \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per horsepower on automobiles and internal explosion engines, \$15,000,000 a stamp tax on bank checks, probably \$18,000,000; a tax of 25 cents per ton on pig iron, \$10,000,000; a tax of 50 cents per ton on fabricated from and steel, proba-bly \$10,000,000. In a country of great industries like this it ought to be easy to distribute the burdens of taxation with out making them anywhere bear too heavily or too exclusively upon any set of persons or undertakings. What is clear is, that the industry of this generation should pay the bills of this genera-

The Danger Within. I have spoken to you today, gentlemen, upon a single theme, the thorough preparation of the nation to care for its freedom to play the impartial role in this hemisphere and in the world which we all believe to have been providentially assigned to it. I have had in mind no thought of any immediate or particular danger arising out of our relations with other nations. We are at peace with all the nations of the world, and there is reason to hope that no question in con-troversy between this and other governments will lead to any serious breach of amicable relations, grave as some differences of attitude and policy have been and may yet turn out to be. I am sorry to say that the gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been officed within our own borders. There are citizens of the United States, I blush to admit, born under other flegs but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of America, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes to strike at them, and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue. Their number is not great as compared with the whole number of those sturdy hosts by which our nation has been enriched in recent generations out of virile foreign stocks but it is great enough to have brought deep disgrace upon us and to have made it necessary that we should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers. America never witnessed anything like this before. It never dreamed it possible that men sworn into its own citizenship, men drawn out of great free stocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here-that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who had welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once more a hothed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was inwe made no preparation for it. credible We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious of ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible has actually come about and we are with-

ing less than save the honor and self respect of the nation. Must Be Crushed Out. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They

out adequate federal laws to deal with

the earliest possible moment and feel that

in so doing I am urging you to do noth-

I urge you to enact such laws at

are not many, but they are infinitely malignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests allen to our own. It is eal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms in which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepresenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would in stinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the Unit ed States and calling themselves Amer-icans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the other side in the great European conflict above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart: but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humilia-tibn and scorn which every self-possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American musi feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us Many conditions about which we have repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, under our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically in the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and nations of Europe once more take up their tasks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constantly at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are deal-ing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. We must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session.

Transportation Problem.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this There has from time to time of late been reason to fear that our rail-roads would not much longer be able to cope with it successfully as at present equipped and co-ordinated. I suggest that it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain by a thorough canvass of the whole question whether our laws as at present framed and administered are as serviceable as they might be in the solution of the problem. It is obviously a problem that lies at the very foundation of our efficiency as a people. Such an inquiry ought to draw out every circumstance and opinion worth considering and we need to know all sides of the matter if we mean to do anything in the field of federal legisla-

For what we are seeking now, what in my mind is the single thought of this message, is national efficiency and security. We serve a great nation. We should serve it in the spirit of its peculiar genius. It is the genius of common men for self-government, industry, justice lib-erty and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of law, to make it sufficient to play its part with energy, safety, and assured success. In this we are no partisans but heralds and prophets of a new age.



"There is one odd thing you may have noticed about a dramatic season's twilight."

"What is that?" "It is generally full of mourning

Talks That Pass In the Night. "How can I keep my wife's interest

keyed up?" "Talk in your sleep."

she dies.

The average man takes his vaca tion as soon as he gets the money. The average woman takes hers when Where Kindness Killed.

"Henry," she murmured, fondly gazing at her slender lord and master. "you are quite the style, your narrow, sloping shoulders are the correct thing.

Then she added dreamily, "I wonder, Henry, dear, if bowlegs will ever come in?"-Judge.

There are 1,369 Austrians and Hupgarians, 1,027 Germans and 592 Turks in the French army.

In this section of the country Oc tober nearly always "ins the pennant of the weather league.



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