WILSON "MILLING" OUT HIS MESSAGE

President Has Decided on Chief Features and Writing Document on Typewriter.

WILL SPEND ALL WEEK ON IT

WASHINGTON, Nov. 22.—President Wilson will put aside practically all other public business this week to devote his entire time to completing his third annual message to congress, which he plans to read personally at a joint meeting of the senate and house on December 7.

The president has decided on the chief features of the message after careful consultation with close advisers and is now writing it out on his typewriter. No attempt is being made to deal in the document with all the public questions pressing for solution, for the president plans to read special messages to congress as occasions arise.

Hold Long Conference.

Representative Fitzgerald, chairman of the house appropriations committee, held a long conference with the president tonight and urged him to include in the message an outline of methods considered best for the raising of revenues to meet the appropriations deemed certain to greatly be increased on account of the national defense plans.

Mr. Fitzgerald directed attention to an amendment to the sundry civil bill of 1908, which provides that in case the estimated appropriations exceed the estimates in any year the president may advise the congress how, in his judgment, the estimated appropriations could with least injury to the public service be reduced so as to bring the appropriations to the required estimates, or if such reduction be not in his judgment, practicable, without undue injury to the public service, that he may recommend to congress such loans or new taxes as may be necessary to cover the deficiency.

Two Views of Matter.

The view was taken by Mr. Fitzgerald that the president should at least indicate generally how he thought the needed money might be raised, and it was considered probable tonight that this will be done. Other advisers of the president, however, have told him that since revenue measures must originate in the house, he ought not to appear to try to usurp that power.

Mr. Fitzgerald, Senator Underwood and a number of other leaders of congress on the democratic side are known to be opposed toa bond issue to pay for the army and navy increases for the expenditures for the purpose will have to be continued from year to year.

The President's Program.

Although the president may not refer to all of the subjects in his message at the opening of congress, the program which the administration hopes to see disposed during the comming session includes:

Strengthening the army and navy in accordance with the plans outlined by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels.

A merchant marine bill.

Rural credits legislation.

Ratification of the Haitien, Colombian and Nicaraguan treaties.

The bill to give a greater measure of self-government to the philippines and promising ultimate independence.

Conservation measures which failed of final passage at the last session.

Amendment of the anti-trust laws so as to allow the use of common selling agencies abroad by American exporters.

Legislation to protect the American market against "dumping" of cheap foreign products following the European war.

Amendment of the Sherman anti-trust law so as to give the federal government more power to prosecute plots to interfere with American commerce by blowing up factories and ships.

The administration also is interested in the efforts to establish a budget system of co-ordinating expenses and revenues of the government and in a cloture rule for the senate.

The president, however, is not expected to take a direct part in the cloture fight.

High Waters Sweep Over Dikes, Threaten River Mouth Town

ASTORIA, Ore., Nov. 22.—Comunication, interrupted since early morning, was re-established tonight with Hammond, the little town at the mouth of the Columbia river, which was reported last night as gravely imperiled by high seas which had broken through the dikes protecting the town. The seas had subsided tonight and immediate danger was believed to be passed.

No buildings were destroyed by the waters, although one street was undermined to a point within a few feet of the buildings. The waves took away the shore to a depth of fully thirty feet and the dike for a distance of 500 feet was badly damaged.

Unusually high tides, accompanied by a gale, caused the damage.

Hammond is a town of some 300 population located near the mouth of the Columbia river on a narrow peninsula between that stream and the ocean. It is built on low ground and is protected by dikes from the tidewaters. Its business district is built along one street. Fort Stevens is near by.

According to last advices from the storm-whipped river, water had broken through the dikes in several places and was undermining several buildings, while others were menaced.

CONSTABLE ASLEEP AT SWITCH; FALL BREAKS ARM

Al Ogle is a constable. He constables for a justice of the peace. Saturday night Ogle got instructions from the court to camp in an office in The Bee building to be sure that the furniture didn't escape until the finish of certain litigation.

Mr. Ogle went to sleep on a table. He woke up on the floor. His left shoulder was hurt. It was broken. He was taken to his room at the Continental hotel by police surgeons who repaired him.

Made Over Again.

Mrs. Jennie Miner, Davidson, Ind., writes: "I can truthfully say Foley Cathartic Tablets are the best I ever used. They are so mild in action. I feel like I have been made over again." Good health has no greater enemy than constipation. Foley Cathartic Tablets keep the stomach sweet, liver active, bowels regular and banish biliousness, sick headaches, sour stomach. Stout persons welcome the light, free feeling they give. Sold everywhere.—Advertisement.

TWO WELL KNOWN OMAHA MEN WHO DIED SUNDAY

J. F. Wilhelmy

George P. Cronk

J. L. KENNEDY MAKES HIS FORMAL ENTRY

(Continued from Page One.)

ination for United States senator, any statement made by me, at this time, should relate to national affairs.

The Tariff.

"The tariff will be the paramount issue in the coming presidential campaign. On that issue the two great parties decisively disagree. The republican party will adhere to and advocate the policy of protection to American industries; and the democratic party, without a definite plan, will try to raise revenue by imposing unusual, burdensome taxes on American enterprise. We are at peace with all the world; but, nevertheless, we are subject to war taxes, imposed upon us by a democratic administration. Taxes are levied, not only upon property and assets, but upon liabilities as well. The industrious citizen who borrows money for his business is taxed for that privilege. The present method of raising the necessary revenue for the government is not a system; it is a patchwork process. It starts nowhere, leads nowhere, and gets nowhere. When the republican party went out of power, the treasury was full; now it is nearly empty. If our factories were not furnishing munitions of war, and our farmers were not supplying Europe with farm products for war purposes, our industrial and commercial conditions would be similar to that existing, under the democratic administration prior to election of McKinely in 1896. In the last presidential election, the people of the United States did not repudiate the republican party, or the policy of protection; and in the coming campaign, with a reunited party, the republicans will go back into power and recreate sound economic conditions, giving continuous employment to labor, and inspiring with confidence the constructive, commercial and industrial forces of the country. The present administration particularly promised to reduce the high cost of living; yet the cost of living is higher today than ever before in the history of the United States. Inequalities there have been under the protective tariff system; some rates have been too high, others too low; but the principle of protection is absolutely sound, and under it we have greatly prospered. As an evidence of present public opinion on this subject, please note the recent election of a republican governor in Massachusetts, on a strong protective tariff platform.

Permanent Tariff Commission

"It is generally conceded that the European war will materially change conditions affecting our trade and commerce. This will make it necessary to collect and compile additional information upon which to base new tariff laws. That should be done by a permanent tariff commission, so constituted that it will command the confidence of the country. It should be a continuing body, consisting of five or seven members; one retiring each year. Its principal function should be the gathering and classifying of facts and figures relating to trade conditions; and upon request it should furnish to congress the result of its investigations, so that tariffs may be laid upon foundations carefully and intelligently ascertained.

Merchant Marine.

"The return of the republican party to power will mean the extension of our trade relations with other countries, and especialy with South America. We are a producing country, and the surplus products of the farm and the factory should find a ready and profitable foreign market. To bring that about we must restore American ships to the high seas. This need not mean the granting of subsidies to private lines; but it does mean the creation of conditions favorable to the development of our shipping interests. A farmer could not successfully manage his farm were he dependent upon his neighbor's wagons to haul his grain to town; and this nation can not give to its citizens their proper share of commercial and industrial growth, without providing American vessels to carry abroad the products of their energy and enterprise. There are many ways in which ships may be provided, but they must be built, manned and maintained, if we are to live up to our responsibilities and our opportunities.

The Navy.

"When we take our proper place as a great commercial and industrial nation, we must have a navy powerful enough to protect our commerce and our coasts. The dreadnaught seems to have had its day. The submarine and the aeroplane have come to stay. We should be careful not to sink too many millions in old line battleships, but we should build a navy, efficient for defense along modern lines.

The Army.

"We have no need of a large standing army. We do need to provide the material and the machinery for the creation of an army. When the European war is over, the nations engaged in it will be exhausted physically and financially, and we will be safe from attack for a generation, or for a decade at least. It is not the immediate future, but the more remote future, for which we must prepare. Why not provide military training for the boys and young men in the high schools, normal schools, colleges and universities of the country? The government could furnish the instructors and the equipment; otherwise there would be no expense. The training should be voluntary, so that it would be optional with the student and his parents, to take it or leave it. Nearly all of the students would take it. Such a course would strengthen the boys physically, mentally and morally. It would straighten them up, teach them obedience and make them more manly; and it need not take them one day out of agricultural, commercial, industrial or professional pursuits. At the end of the school or college course, they would go back to their homes and their business, no more subject to military duty than any other citizen. A large standing army is always a burden upon the backs of the people. It is of necessity an idle army. It is alien in spirit, and not in contact or sympathy with everyday business interests. The young man who would receive military training in the schools, colleges and universities would be and remain a part of their own communities. They would represent the spirit of the home. They would not be a burden, but a benefit, and they would have instilled into them, through the training received, a spirit of loyalty and patriotism difficult for them to obtain in any other way. Under such a system, in due time—in ample time—we would have millions of young men trained for defensive, but not aggressive, warfare. In the meantime business men are organizing to take military training on their own account, which will be an excellent experience for them and an additional protection to the country.

Mexico.

"War is the worst of the remaining brutalities of life. So far as the European war is concerned, we have maintained an impartial attitude of neutrality; and the country generally, regardless of party, has rallied to the support of the president in his efforts to maintain peace. In its attitude towards Mexico the administration has been less fortunate. It is difficult to see wherein Carranza is any great improvement over Huerta; and yet between the denial of recognition to the one and the proposed recognition of the other, revolution has run riot in that unhappy country. The common people of Mexico have been groping their way to better conditions through many trials and tribulations, with very little help or encouragement from this country. The policy of 'watchful waiting' resulted in wanton waste of life and property. We should have taken a more active—a more helpful—interest in Mexican affairs, or we should have kept entirely out of them. Our treatment of Cuba was greatly to our credit. Our treatment of Mexico has discredited us at home and abroad. We have not lived up to our professions or our obligations. The unfortunate Mexicans have not received from us the assistance which from the human standpoint they had a right to expect. Our own citizens in Mexico have not received the protection they had the right to demand. The citizen owes service and allegiance to the government; but it is the duty of the government to protect and defend the citizen.

Irrigation.

"A more liberal policy should be adopted by the government towards the farmers owning and occupying land in irrigation districts. Millions have been spent on rivers and harbors, the Panama canal and other works of internal improvement; with no expectation of a direct, adequate return on the money expended. It is different with irrigation. The cost is charged to the project and the farmers are expected to pay a reasonable rate of interest on the investment. Such discrimination is unreasonable and unjust. The farmers should pay for water privileges, but not on the basis of total cost. Irrigation is in a measure for the benefit of the whole country. It increases production, plants homes in otherwise arid territory and builds up agricultural communities. We all share to some extent in the benefits and we should bear our proper proportion of the burdens.

Rural Credits.

"The government should assist in the establishment of a system of rural credits at reasonable rates to enable the farmers to develop more fully the agricultural resources of the country.

"In becoming a candidate for the republican nomination for United States senator I realize to the fullest extent the importance of that great office. For almost thirty-three years I have been a resident of Nebraska and during all that time I have taken an active interest in the welfare of the state. I have been in many republican campaigns, and in 1911 I served as chairman of the republican state committee, when the entire republican state ticket was elected. In the Fifty-ninth congress I represented the Second district. That congress was particularly noted for much constructive legislation. My experience in the house should make it possible for me to render more efficient service in the senate."

THROWS HIS HAT IN RING FOR SENATORIAL NOMINATION.

Helps Weak Kidneys and Lumbago.

Get a 25c bottle of Sloan's Liniment, apply on back and take six drops four times a day. All druggists.—Advertisement.

Motorboat Upsets; Five Men Drowned

NEW YORK, Nov. 22.—Five men, two of whom were brothers, were drowned off Rockaway Point today after the capsizing of their twenty-four-foot motorboat in a squall.

Two others of the party, with the aid of life preservers, kept afloat until rescued.

The stalling of the engine of the little craft, owned and piloted by Captain Daniel Lorenz, placed it at the mercy of the strong wind and tide. The boat began to fill with water and the two life belts on the boat were given to William Webber and Henry Rossa, who could not swim. A huge wave suddenly overturned the boat and Lorenz, John and Charles Ullinger, Joseph Hoffman and Albert Benovicz were drowned. Webber and Rossa were rescued by another boat.

Turkish Troop Ship is Sunk by a Mine; Five Hundred Drown

LONDON, Nov. 22.—Sinking of a Turkish transport which was carrying 500 soldiers across the Sea of Marmora, is reported in a message from Zurich, forwarded from Amsterdam by the Central News. The message says the transport struck a mine and nearly all on board were drowned.

Child's Tongue Becomes Coated If Constipated

If cross, bilious, sick, feverish, or full of cold, take no chances.

"California Syrup of Figs" can't harm tender stomach, liver, bowels.

Children love this "fruit laxative," and nothing else cleanses the tender stomach, liver and bowels so nicely.

A child simply will not stop playing to empty the bowels, and the result is, they become tightly clogged with waste, liver gets sluggish, stomach sours, then your little one becomes cross, half-sick, feverish, don't eat, sleep or act naturally, breath is bad, system full of cold, has sore throat, stomachache or diarrhoea. Listen, Mother! See if tongue is coated, then give a teaspoonful of "California Syrup of Figs," and in a few hours all the constipated waste, sour bile and undigested food passes out of the system and you have a well, playful child again.

Millions of mothers give "California Syrup of Figs" because it is perfectly harmless; children love it, and it never fails to act on the stomach, liver and bowels.

Ask your druggist for a 50-cent bottle of "California Syrup of Figs," which has full directions for babies, children of all ages and for grown-ups plainly printed on the bottle. Beware of counterfeits sold here. Get the genuine, made by "California Fig Syrup Company." Refuse any other kind with contempt.—Advertisement.

RICH, PURE, WHOLESOME "SPEAR HEAD"

The Famous Chew with the Delicious, Fruity Flavor That Lasts

MADE BY MODERN PROCESSES

You want to get all the enjoyment and benefit possible out of tobacco. Then chew *plug* tobacco.

You want your chew to have the wholesome appetizing richness of ripe fruit. Then chew Spear Head.

You want a plug with a deliciously sweet and mellow flavor that lasts as long as the chew lasts. Then chew Spear Head.

One chew of Spear Head will convince any man that there's no other tobacco on earth with such a rich and lasting flavor. That's because all the natural juices of the choicest Burley leaf are retained in Spear Head.

The making of Spear Head is conducted strictly according to pure-food methods in a great modern factory that is spic-and-span throughout.

The most expensive modern processes keep Spear Head fresh, sweet and pure at every stage.

The luscious plug of Spear Head from which you bite the tastiest, wholesomest of chews, represents the highest form of plug tobacco production.

Try Spear Head—the very best chew that money can buy—5c and 10c cuts.

—Advertisement.

THE BEE'S REAL ESTATE COLUMNS

today are worth looking over. You are doing yourself an injustice if you fail to share in the opportunities offered.

Mr. Coffee Bean

Seems to be having a hard time of it these days.

He has been found out. Some coffee concerns have tried to rid him of caffeine, a powerful, habit-forming drug, but without full success and in so doing have partially destroyed his only redeeming feature, pleasant taste.

Coffee is becoming more and more unpopular with thinking people everywhere. They are finding out that its drug, caffeine, is a frequent cause of headache, nervousness, biliousness, and various other ills.

The point is—can you afford to risk health and happiness for a few cups of coffee? The wise thing is to quit coffee and use

POSTUM

—the pure food-drink.

Made only of wheat and a bit of molasses, Postum has a rich flavour much like mild Java coffee, yet contains no harmful element.

Postum comes in two forms: The original **Postum Cereal** requires boiling; **Instant Postum** is soluble—a level teaspoonful in a cup of hot water makes a delicious drink instantly. They are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup.

Ten days' trial of Postum has shown many the sure way out of coffee troubles.

"There's a Reason"

—sold by Grocers everywhere.

Send 2c stamp for 5-cup sample of Postum.

Postum Cereal Company, Ltd., Battle Creek, Mich.

QUALITY MADE IN OMAHA U.S.A. GUARANTEED

"PREPAREDNESS"

In times of peace, nations prepare for war. "Preparedness" is an insurance policy to protect from possible assault.

States and cities "prepare" for possible emergencies, by enacting and enforcing laws for the benefit of their citizens.

Individuals should prepare for the future, profiting by the wisdom of the organized citizenry and patterning after its example.

Are you personally—and is your business—prepared for trying industrial times?

The best preparation that any individual can possess—preparation to protect his personal and his business interests—is to maintain a maximum of money in constant circulation through home channels.

By purchasing Omaha-Made Goods you keep Omaha money at home and at work—you prepare for the emergencies that adverse business conditions may bring at any time.

The free circulation of money from one Omaha business house to another, eliminates to a great extent the sending of our money to other cities—building them up to the detriment of Omaha. Keeping our money at home, brings prosperity to each Omaha business and to each individual—whether he be a manufacturer, a retailer, a professional man or a laborer.

And then, by purchasing Omaha-Made Goods you not only help to bring prosperity to our door, but you secure better quality for the same money—or the same quality for less money. No heavy transportation expenses are included in the cost of Omaha-Made Goods. You secure a maximum of quality at just the cost of the goods plus an honest profit for the man who makes them.

How can any citizen of Omaha—how can YOU—whose interests are common with our own, afford to buy any but Omaha-Made Goods?

DRESS IN STYLE and COMFORT THIS WINTER

By Patronizing These Manufacturers

Omaha women who are particular as to the style and service-giving value of their fur garments, should patronize

The National Fur and Tanning Co.

The highest possible service at reasonable prices, is guaranteed by the modern facilities of this well known company. Either it will make up furs you may own according to your direction, or it will furnish high grade furs to suit your demands.

Either the snappy New York styles or the more conservative shapes can be found in the hats and caps made by

The Omaha Hat Factory

Every desire has been anticipated by this company and they have designed a hat for every wearer, regardless of his tastes. And then, too, the high quality of materials and the care and skill in making, coupled with the reasonable cost, insure utmost satisfaction.

Always Talk, Use and Serve Omaha-Made Goods