WE MUST OPEN UP GATES OF TRADE

All Important Problem Which Now Confronts Congress. Says President.

SHIPS OUR GREATEST NEED

America Fears No Nation and Is Amply Able to Defend Itself-Great Task Ahead in Helping to Restore Peace-Economy Is Strongly Urged.

Washington, Dec. 8 .- President Wilson today delivered his annual address to congress. Problems brought out by the great conflict in Europe engaged the greater part of his attention. The message follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the Sixty-third congress, a congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done, in loyal response to the thought and needs of the country. I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it; but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of bistorians toward it. Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past.

While we have worked at our tasks of peace the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war. What we have done for our own land and our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking; but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefulness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience. What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face new tasks, have been facing them these six menths, must face them in the months to come-face them without partisan feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

Europe Will Need Our Help.

War has interrupted the means of trade not only but also the processes of production. In Europe it is destroying men and resources wholesale and upon a scale unprecedented and appalling. There is reason to fear that the time is near, if It be not already at hand, when several of the countries of Europe will find it difficult to do for their people what they have hitherto been always easily able to do, many essential and fundamental things. At any rate they will need our help and our manifold services as they have never needed them before; and we should be ready, more fit and

ready than we have ever been. It is of equal consequence that the nations whom Europe has usually supplied with innumerable articles of manufacture and commerce of which they are in constant need and without which their economic development halts and stands still can now get only a small part of what they formerly imported and eagerly look to us to supply their all but empty markets. This is particularly true of our own neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines of trade have hitherto run chiefly athwart the seas, not to our ports, but to the ports of Great Britain and of the older continent of Europe. I do not stop to inquire why, or to make any comment on probable causes. What interests us just now is not the explanation, but the fact, and our duty and opportunity In the presence of it. Here are markets which we must supply, and we must find the means of action. The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve itself and to serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production, and its means of distribu-

We Need Ships.

It is a very practical matter, a matter of ways and means. We have the resources, but are we fully ready to use them? And if we can make ready what we have, have we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are willing, but we are not fully able. We have the wish to serve and to serve greatly, generously; but we are not prepared as we should be. We are not ready to mobillize our resources at once. We are not prepared to use them immediately and at their best, without delay and | through them. williant waste.

To speak plainly we have grossly erred in the way in which we have of our merchant marine. And now, when we need ships, we have not got them. We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to them wide; open them before it is deed, of the country itself, there must

the use of the cres and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the West, when we should have acted; and they are still lpcked up. The key is still turned upon them, the door shut fast at which thousands of vigorous men, full of initiative, knock clamorously for admittance. The water power of our navigable streams outside the national domain, also, even in the eastern states, where we have worked and planned for generations, is still not used as it might be, because we will and we won't; because the laws we have made do not intelligently balance encouragement against restraint. We withhold by regulation.

I have come to ask you to remedy and correct these mistakes and omissions, even at this short session of a congress which would certainly seem to have done all the work that could reasonably be expected of it. The time and the circumstances are extraordinary, and so must our efforts be

Use and Conservation.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the one to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the national domain, the other to encourage the use of the navigable waters outside that domain for the generation of power, have already passed the house of representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage. In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great western country for whose free and systematic development, as it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the nation as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the water power of the country should in fact as well as in name be put at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it. the rights of the public being adequately guarded the while, and monopoly in the use prevented. To have begun such measures and not completed them would indeed mar the record of this great congress very seriously. I hope and confidently believe that they will be completed.

And there is another great piece of legislation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the senate:

I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-government to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious questioning and perplexing policy, could we show our confidence in the principles of liberty, as the source as well as the expression of life, how better could we demonstrate our own self-possession and steadfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have hoast ed and professed. I cannot believe that the senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another congress. Its passage would nobly crown the record of these two years of memorable la-

An Important Duty.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toll of our duty. How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them? To correct the many mistakes by which we have discouraged omy is not debatable. It is manifest and all but destroyed the merchant and imperative. In the appropriations marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our flag from the seas, except where here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it, or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involves many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

The case is not unlike that which confronted us when our own continent was to be opened up to settlement and industry, and we needed long lines of railway, extended means of transportation prepared beforehand, if development was not to lag intolerably and wait interminably. We lavishly subsidized the building of transconfinental railroads. We look back upon that with regret now, because the subsidies led to many scandals of which we are ashamed; but we know that the railroads had to be built, and if we had it to do over again we should of course build them, but in another way. Therefore I propose another way of providing the means of transportation which must precede. not tardly follow, the development of our trade with our neighbor states of America. It may seem a reversal of the natural order of things, but it Is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened-by many ships and regular sailings and moderate charges-before streams of merchandise will flow freely and profitably

Must Open Gates of Trade.

Hence the pending shipping bill, discussed at the last session, but as stunted and hindered the development | yet passed by neither house. In my | the people of the United States do judgment such legislation is impera- not wish to curtail the activities of tively needed and can not wisely be postponed. The government must to enlarge them; and with every enopen these gates of trade, and open

altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture. It is not a question of the government monopolizing the field. It should take action to make it certain that transportation at reasonable rates will be promptly provided, even where the carriage is not at first profitable; and then, when the carriage has become sufficiently profitable to attract and engage private capital, and engage it in abundance, the government ought to withdraw. I very earnestly hope that the congress will be of this opinion, and that both bouses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

The great subject of rural credits it is a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the subject have seemed to render it impossible to complete a bill for passage at this session. But It can not be perfected yet, and therefore there are no other constructive measures the necessity for which I will at this time call your attention to; but I would be negligent of a very manifest duty were I not to call the attention of the senate to the fact that the proposed convention for safety at sea awaits its confirmation and that the limit fixed in the convention itself for its acceptance is the last day of the present month. The conference in which this convention originated was called by the United States; the representatives of the United States played a very influential part indeed in framing the provisions of the proposed convention; and those provisions are in themselves for the most part admirable. It would hardly be consistent with the part we have played in the whole matter to let it drop and go by the board as if forgotten and neglected. It was ratified in May last by the German government and in August by the parliament of Great Britain. It marks a most hopeful and decided advance in international civilization. We should show our earnest good faith in a great matter by adding our own

acceptance of it. Charting of Our Coasts.

There is another matter of which must make special mention, if I am to discharge my conscience, lest it should escape your attention. It may seem a very small thing. It affects only a single item of appropriation. But many human lives and many great enterprises hang upon it. It is the matter of making adequate

provision for the survey and charting of our coasts.

It is immediately pressing and exigent in connection with the immense coast line of Alaska. A coast line greater than that of the United States themselves, though it is also very important indeed with regard to the older coasts of the continent. We cannot use our great Alaskan domain ships will not ply thither, if those coasts and their many bidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted.

The work is incomplete at almost every point. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels or adequate machinery for the survey and charting. We have used old vessels that were not big enough or strong enough and which were so nearly unseaworthy that our inspectors would not have allowed private owners to send them to sea. This is a matter which, as I have said, seems small, but is in reality very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Economy Is Urged.

Before I close, may I say a few words upon two topics, much discussed out of doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, definite and steadfast. One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of econwe pass we are spending the money of the great people whose servants we are-not our own. We are trustees and responsible stewards in the spending. The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. I assert with the greatest confidence that the people of the United States are not jealous of the amount their government costs if they are sure that they get what they need and desire for the outlay, that the money is being spent for objects of which they approve, and that it is being applied with good business sense and management.

Governments grow, piecemeal, both in their tasks and in the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very few governments are organized, I venture to say, as wise and experienced business men would organize them if they had a clean sheet of paper to write upon. Certainly the government of the United States is not. I think that it is generally agreed that there should be a systematic reorganization and reassembling of its parts so as to secure greater efficiency and effect considerable savings in expense. But the amount of money saved in that way would. I believe, though no doubt considerable in itself, running, it may he, into the millions, be relatively small-small, I mean, in proportion to the total necessary outlays of the government. It would be thoroughly worth effecting, as every saving would.

great or small. Our duty is not altered by the scale of the savings. But my point is that this government; they wish, rather, largement, with the mere growth, in-

The sort of economy we ought to practice may be effected, and ought to be effected, by a careful study and assessment of the tasks to be performed; and the money spent ought to be made to yield the best possible returns in efficiency and achievement. And, like good stewards, we should so account for every dollar of our appropriations as to make it perfectly evident what it was spent for and in what way it was spent.

It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticized for; not paying for the legitimate enterprises and undertakings of still remains to be dealt with, and a great government whose people command what it should do, but adding what will benefit only a few or pouring money out for what need not have been undertaken at all or might have been postponed or better and more economically conceived and carried out. The nation is not niggardly; it is very generous. It will chide us only if we forget for whom we pay money out and whose money it is we

These are large and general standards, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases.

The National Defense.

The other topic I shall take leave to mention goes deeper into the principles of our national life and policy.

It is the subject of national defense, It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching ques-

It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a nation of men trained to arms? Of course we are not ready to do that: and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles, and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack' We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace.

Allow me to speak with great plainness and directness upon this great matter and to avow my convictions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what her people think, what they are, what they most cherish, and hold dear, I hope that some of their finer passions are in my own heart, some of the great conceptions and desires which gave birth to this government and which have made the voice of this people a voice of peace and hope and liberty among the peoples of the world, and that, speaking my own thoughts, I shall, at least in part. speak theirs also, however, faintly and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

Fear No Nation. We are at peace with all the world.

No one who speaks counsel hased on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of realities can say that there is reason for fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivalry in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achievement. We mean to live our lives as we will; but we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, a true friend to all the nations of the world, because we threaten none, covet the possessions of none, desire the overthrow of none. Our friendship can be accepted and is accepted without reservation, because it is offered in a spirit and for a purpose which no one need ever question or suspect. Therein lies our greatness. We are the champions of peace and of concord. And we should be very jealous of this distinction which we have sought to earn. Just now we should be particularly jealous of it. because it is our dearest present hope that this character and reputation may presently, in God's providence, bring us an opportunity to counsel and obtain peace in the world and reconciliation and a healing settlement of many a matter that has cooled and interrupted the friendship of nations. This is the time above all others when we should wish and resolve to keep our strength by self possession, our influence by preserving our ancient principles of action.

Ready for Defense.

From the first we have had a clear and settled policy with regard to military establishments. We never have had, and while we retain our present principles and ideals we never shall have, a large standing army If asked, are you ready to defend ourselves? We reply, most assuredly, to the utmost; and yet we shall not turn America into a military camp. We will not ask our young men to spend the best years of their ives making soldlers of themselves. There is another sort of energy in us. It will know how to declare itself and make itself effective should occasion arise. And especially when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration very definite and certain and adequate in-

Let us remind ourselves, therefore of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of national peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every

ments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is a right, too, that the National Guard of the states should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our policy of our government. And this, icy to make these provisions for our national peace and safety.

versal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, been thrown off our balance by a war cal association with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and disinterested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours were raised up, the opportunity not only to speak but actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

More than this carries with it a re-

Ships Our Natural Bulwarks. A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and natural means of defense; and it has always been of defense that we have thought, never of aggression or of conquest. But who shall tell us now what sort of navy to build? We shall take leave to be strong upon the seas, in the future as in the past: and there will be no thought of offense or of provocation in that. Our ships are our natural bulwarks. When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct-and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under over very eyes in these last few months?

But I turn away from the subject. It is not new. There is no new need to discuss it. We shall not alter our attitude toward it because some amongst us are nervous and excited. We shall easily and sensibly agree upon a policy of defense. The question has not changed its aspects because the times are not normal. Our policy will not be for an occasion. It will be conceived as a permanent and settled thing, which we will pursue at all seasons, without haste and after a fashion perfectly consistent with the peace of the world, the abiding friendship of states, and the unhampered freedom of all with whom we deal. Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense. We are not unmindful of the great responsibility resting upon us. We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experfence and every new circumstance; and what is needed will be adequately done.

Great Duties of Peace. I close, as I began, by reminding you of the great tasks and duties of peace which challenge our best powers and invite us to build what will last. the tasks to which we can address ourselves now and at all times the free-hearted zest and with all the finest gifts of constructive wisdom we possess. To develop our life and our resources; to supply our own people, and the people of the world as their need arises, from the abundant plenty of our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states and of the world with the products of our mines, our farms, and our factories, with the creations of our thought and the fruits of our character-this is what will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to come, as we strive to show in our life as a nation what liberty and the inspirations of an emancipated spirit may do for men and for societies, for individuals, for states, and for mankind

Skunks Yield \$3,000,000 a Year.

The skunk brings annually to the trappers of the United States about ment the regular edition of 5,000, three million dollars. It stands second in importance only to the muskrat among our fur-bearing animals. The value of a skunk in the raw

for market averaged from about twenty-five cents to \$3.50 in December, 1913, and usually runs higher, In 1911 2,000,000 skins were exported to London alone. Although this

fur is not very popular in America, Europeans favor it, because it wears well and has a luster which makes it. rival the Russian sable in appearance.

The Mexican States.

Mexico consists of 32 states and territories and is politically a federated republic, its constitution being patterned after that of the United States of America. The population of the country in 1900 was 13,697,000. On account of the strenuous life of Mexico for several years past it is likely that its present population is not much in citizen who will volunteer for excess of that of 14 years ago

come, of course, the inevitable increase of expense. The sort of economy we ought to ments of drill and maneuver, and the

DODGE COUNTY MAN APPOINTED JUDGE IN SIXTH.

SUCCEEDS JUDGE HOLLENBECK

Governor Also Names Dr. Carr One of the State Board of Health Secretaries.

Lincoln.-Governor Morehead has appointed County Attorney F. W. Button of Dodge county to succeed Suown people or with the established preme Judge-elect Conrad Hollenbeck on the bench of the Sixth judicial disalso, not because the time or occasion | trict. Judge Hollenbeck resigned to specially calls for such measures, but take effect January 1, 1915. The new because it should be our constant pol- judge will accordingly take his office on that date. Simultaneously the governor announced the appointment of Dr. E. A. Carr as a member of the board of secretaries of the state board of health. The latter has been a memproposed at this time, permit me to ber for four years past and was one say, would mean merely that we had of four recommended for reappointlost our self-possession, that we had ment by the state homeopathic medi-

> Initiative and Referendum Results. Governor Morehead has issued his proclamations on the initiative and referendum propositions as voted on at the late election. He proclaims the university extension proposition carried for extension on the downtown campus by a vote of 147,647 for the downtown fots to 65,177 for the state farm location. The employers' liability and workmen's compensation proposition carried by a vote of 92,513 to 85,777 against. The Nebraska City armory appropriation was recalled by a vote of 133,457 for the recall to 40,520 against. Woman suffrage lost by a vote of 99,738 for the proposition to

> > Asks for Less Money.

100,842 against.

Attorney General Martin has filed an estimate of expenses of his department for the next two years He asks for \$14,000 less than was allowed two years ago, \$27,650. This amount includes the salaries of the attorney general and two assistants, each of the three receiving \$2,000 a year, one stenographer at \$1,200 a year, \$250 for extra stenographic work, \$3,000 for office expenses, printing briefs. traveling expenses, furniture and supplies, and \$10,000 for the use of the attorney general in conducting prosecutions and enforcement of law and expenses of procedure incident to the state railway commission.

Students Making Telescope.

Supreme patience—a desirable and necessary quality for collegians to cultivate-has been developed by students of the University of Nebraska in the most unique constructive feature ever attempted at that institution. This was done in the making of a telescope, a telescope which is eighteen feet long and with the eye-piece and the objective pieces will be slightly under nineteen feet in length. The objective is twelve inches in diameter. The work was undertaken under the direction of Prof. Swezey, who teaches astronomy at the university.

Money on Insane Accounts.

Payment on the delinquent insane accounts are being made by most of the counties in small sums. Pierce county has paid \$1,300 with notice that a levy would be made to raise the rest of the amount due of \$2,852.75. Hayes county also sent in the second \$200, according to an agreement that \$200 would be paid each year until the full \$1,007.99 had been paid.

Appropriations for 1913.

Estimates from thirty departments and sources to which money was applied in appropriations of the 1913 session of the legislature show that if the figures are met by the solons greater appropriations will be required than two years ago. The total sum appropriated for the thirty departments then was \$1,748,957. The total of the 1915 estimates as computed at the auditor's office is \$1. 871,790—an Increase of \$122,633.

Clamoring for Agriculture Report. Requests from all parts of the country are now being received for the 1914 report of the secretary of the State Board of Agriculture. This volume will contain the Nebraska crop statistics by counties. Last year the publicity department distributed a special edition of 3,000 to supple-

Tom Ryan Pardoned.

Thomas Ryan, better known as Tom McIntyre, who is said to have sung his way out of the penitentiary, has been granted an unconditional pardon by Governor Morehead.

Angus Cattle Breeders to Meet. President C. S. Reese and Secretary D. N. Syford have announced the meeting of the Aberdeen-Angus association of Nebraska to be held In Lincoln January 18 to 23.

Corporation Tax Due.

Two hundred and ninety-one corporations doing business in this statemost of them state concerns-were certified to the attorney general as delinquent in their corporation tax payments. Ninety-seven corporations have headquarters in Omaha.