# PEACE, ECONOMY AND **MORE LAWS NEEDED**

President Wilson Addresses the Congress on State of the Nation.

BUSINESS PROGRAM COMPLETE Excentive Departs from Text of His

Address to Say that No Further Regulation is Now Contemplated.

(Continued from Page One.)

generations is still not used as it might needed and cannot wisely be postponed. sion upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the sixty- cause the laws we have made do not of trade, and open them wide; open them scale of the saving. But my point is that third congress, a congress, I venture to intelligently balance encouragement before it is altogether profitable to open the people of the United States do not say, which will long be remembered for against restraint. We withhold by regu- them, or altogether reasonable to ask prigreat body of thoughtful and con- lation. the

structive work which it has done, in loyal I have come to ask you to remedy and response to the thought and needs of the correct these mistakes and omissions. country. I should like in this address to even at this short session of a congress review the notable record and iry to which would certainly seem to have done make adequate assessment of it: but all the work that could reasonably be no doubt we stand too near the work that expected of it. The time and the cir- when the carriage has become sufficiently careful study and assessment of the tasks has been done and are ourselves too much cumstances are extraordinary, and so profitable to attract and engage private to be performed; and the money stient part of it to play the part of historians must our efforts be also. toward it.

Looking to the Puture.

and without waste.

end or conclusion, the best policy to pur-

which thousands of vigorous men. full,

of initiative, knock clamorously for ad-

mittance. The water power of our navi-

turned upon them, the door shut fast at freely and profitably through them.

gable streams outside the national do- cussed at the last session, but as yet

Policy of Use Necessary.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While safeguards, the resources of the na- adopt this exceedingly important bill. we have worked at our tasks of beace tional domain, the other to encourage The great subject of rural credits still dent what it was spent for and in what the circumstances of the whole age have the use of the navigable waters outside remains to be dealt with, and it is a mat- way it was spent. been altered by war. What we have done that domain for the generation of power, ter of deep regret that the difficulties of It is not expenditure but extravagance for our own land and our own people have already passed the house of repre- the subject have seemed to render it im- that we should fear being criticized for; we did with the best that was in us, sentatives and are ready for immediate possible to complete a hill for passage at not paying for the legitimate enterprises whether of character or of intelligence. consideration and action by the senate. this session. But it cannot be perfected and undertakings of a great government

with sober enthusiasm and a confidence With the deepest earnestness I urge their yet, and therefore there are no other con- whose people command what it should provide it not only, but that we in the principles upon which we were prompt passage. In them both we turn acting which sustained us at every step our backs upon hesitation and makeshift but I would be negligent of a very mani-of the difficult undertaking; but it is and formulate a genuine policy of use fest duty were I not to call the attention done. It has passed from our hands. It and conservation, in the best sense of of the senate to the fact that the prois now an established part of the legisla- those words. We owe the one measure tion of the country. Its usefulness, its not only to the people of that great west- its confirmation, and that the limit fixed effects will disclose themselves in ex- ern country for whose free and systematic in the convention itself for its accept-What chiefly strikes us now, development, as it seems to me, our les- ance is the last day of the present month. perience. as we look about us during these closing islation has done so little, but also to The conference in which this convention days of a year which will be forever the people of the nation as a whole; and originated was called by the memorable in the history of the world, we as clearly owe the other in fulfill- States; the representatives of the United is that we face new tasks, have been ment of our repeated promises that the States played a very influential part infacing them these six months, must face water power of the country should in deed in framing the provisions of the

them in the months to come-face them fact as well as in name be put at the proposed convention, and those provisions without partisan feeling, like men who disposal of great industries which can are in themselves for the most part adhave forgotten everything but a common make economical and profitable use of it, mirable. It would hardly be consistent duty and the fact that we are representa- the rights of the public being adequately with the part we have play in the whole tives of a great people whose thought is guarded the while, and monopoly in the matter to let it drop and go by the board not of us, but of what America owes to use prevented. To have begun such meas as if forgotten and neglected. It was it is said in some quarters that we are herself and to all mankind in such cir- ures and not completed them would in- ratified in May last by the German govcumstances as these upon which we look deed mar the record of this great con- ernment and in August by the Parliaamazed and anxious. gress very seriously. I hope and con-

# Production Also Interrupted.

fidently believe that they will be com-War has interrupted the means of trade pleted. not only, but also the processes of pro- And there is another great piece of legduction. In Europe it is destroying men Islation which awaits and should receive and resources wholesale, and upon a the sanction of the senate. I mean the scale unprecedented and appalling. There bill which gives a larger measure of selfis reason to fear that the time is near, government to the people of the Philip- make special mention, if I am to disif it be not already at hand, when sev- pines. How better, in this time of anx- charge my conscience, lest it should es- against attack? We have always found service which should make us ashamed eral of the countries of Europe will find lous questioning and perplexed policy, cape your attention. It may seem a very means to do that and shall find them of any thought of hostility or fearful it difficult to do for their people what could we show our confidence in the small thing. It affects only a single item whenever it is necessary without calling preparation for trouble. This is assuredly they have hitherto been always easily principles of liberty, as the source as of appropriation. But many human lives our people away from their necessary the opportunity not only to speak but acable to do-many essential and funda-mental things. At any rate, they will be could we demonstrate our own self-It is the matter of making adequate pro-ice in times of peace. mental things. At any rate, they will ter could we demonstrate our own self-need our help and our manifold services possession and steadfastness in the course as they have never needed them before: of justice and disinterestedness than by as they have never needed them before; of justice and disinterestedness than by exigent in connection with the immense to ayow my convictions with deep earnas they have never needed them before; of Justice and diministry forward to fulfill our and we should be ready, more fit and ready than we have ever been. extreme to a dependent people, who will be ready than we have ever been. extreme to a dependent people, who will than that of the United States themselves. America is, what her people think, what defense that we have thought, never of It is of equal consequence that the na- now look more anxiously than ever to see though it is also very important indeed they are, what they most cherish and defense that we have thought, never of tions whom Europe has usually supplied whether we have indeed the liberality, with regard to the older coasts of the hold dear. I hope that some of their aggression or of conquest. But who shall

with innumerable articles of manufacture the unselfishness, the courage, the faith continent. We cannot use our great Alas- finer passions are in my own heart-some tell up now what sort of navy to build? and commerce of which they are in con- we have boasted and professed. I can- kan domain, ships will not ply thither, if of the great conceptions and desires which We shall take leave to be strong upon and commerce of which they are in con-stant need and without which their eco-nomic development halts and stands still momic development halts and stands still await the action of another congress. Its can now get only a small part of what can now get only a small part of what awar the world nobly crown the record of most every point. Ships and lives have peoples of the world, and that, speaking our natural bulwarks. When will the been lost in threading what were sup- my own thoughts, I shall, at least in experts tell us just what kind we should

ately and at their best, without delay subsidies led to many scandals of which which they approve, and that it is being tion and a healing settlement of many a as he sees fit in regard to his appointees. We are sahamed; but we know that the management,

Urges Buying Ships.

Hence the pending shipping bill, dis-

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred railroads had to be built, and if we had n the way in which we have stunted it to do over again we should of course merchant marine. And now, when we forp I propose another way of providing very few governments are organized. I self-possession, our influence by preservneed ships, we have not got them. We the means of transportation, which must venture to say, as wise and experienced ing our ancient principles of action. have year after year debated, without precede, not tardily follow, the developbusiness men would organize them if they From the first we have had a clear and

ment of our trade with our neighbor had a clean sheet of paper to write upon sue with regard to the use of the ores states of America. It may seem a rever- Certainly the government of the United sue with regard to the use of the ores and forests and water powers of our national domain in the rich states of the west, when we should have acted: and is true, that the routes of trade must be actually opened-by many ships and reg-reorganization and reassombling of its and ideals we rever shall have, a large west, when we should have acted; and they are still locked up. The key is still fore streams of merchandise will flow and effect considerable savings in ex-to defend yourself? we reply. Most aspense. But the amount of money saved

suredly to the utmost; and yet we shall, in that way would, I believe, though no not turn America into a military camp. doubt considerable in itself, running. It We will not ask our young men to spend may be, into the millions, be relatively the best years of their lives making amall-small, I mear, in proportion to the soldlers of themselves. There is another main also, even in the eastern states, passed by noither house. In my judg- total necessary outlays of the governsort of energy in us. It will know how where we have worked and planned for ment such legislation is imperatively ment. It would be thoroughly worth efto declare itself and make itself effective fecting as every saving would, great or should occasion arise. And especially be, because we will and we won't; be. The government must open these gates small. Our duty is not altered by the when half the world is on fire we shall be careful to make our moral insurance against the spread of the conflagration wish to curtail the activities of this govvery definite and certain and adequate. vate capital to open them at a venture, ernment; they wish, rather, to enlarge indeed. It is not a question of the government them; and with every enlargement, with

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of monopolizing the field. It should take the mere growth, indeed, of the country the only thing we can do or will do. We action to make it certain that transpor- itself, there must come, of course, the must depend in every time of national tation at reasonable rates will be inevitable increase of expense. The sort perfi. In the future as in the past, not promptly provided, even where the car- of economy we ought to practice may be upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a cliizenry trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, capital, and engage it in abundance, the ought to be made to yield the best posbased upon our accustomed principles and government ought to withdraw. I very sible returns in efficiency and achieve-

Fortunately, two great measures, finely earnestly hope that the congress will be ment. And, like good stewards, we should practice, to provide a system by which conceived, the one to unlock, with proper of this opinion, and that both houses will so account for every dollar of our apevery citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the propriations as to make it perfectly eviuse of modern, arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. We should en-

courage such thining and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value. It is right that we structive measures the necessity for which do, but adding what will benefit only a should make it as attractive as possible. I will at this time call your attention to; few or pouring money out for what need and so induce our young men to undergo not have been undertaken at all or might it at such times as they can command a have been postponed, or better and more little freedom and can seek the physical economically conceived and carried out, development they need, for mere health's posed convention for safety at sea awaits The nation is not niggardly; it is very sake, if for nothing more. Every means generous. It will chide us only if we for- i by which such things can be stimulated is get for whom we pay money out and legitimate and such a method smacks whose money it is we pay. These are of true American ideas. It is right, too. large and general standards, but they are that the National Guard of the states not very difficult of application to par- should be developed and strengthened by ticular cases. every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people

Problem of National Defense. The other topic I shall take leave to or with the established policy of our mention goes deeper into the principles government. And this, also, not because of our national life and policy. It is the the time or occasion specially calls for

subject of national defense. It cannot be discussed without first answering some very searching questions. sions for our national peace and safety. not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a na- of our polity. More than this, proposed tion in the field, a nation of men trained at this time, permit me to say, would to arms? Of course we are not ready to mean merely that we had lost our selfdo that; and we shall never be in time possession, that we had been thrown off of peace so long as we retain our present our balance by a war with which we have political principles and institutions. And nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch There is another matter of which I must what is it that it is suggested we should us, whose very existence affords us opbe prepared to do? To defend ourselves portunities of friendship and disinterested

and many great enterprises hang upon it. tasks to render compulsory military serv- tually to embody and exemplify the coun-

matter that has cooled and interrupted. The law gives each committeeman 5 Governments grow, piecemeal, both in the friendship of nations. This is the cents a mile traveling expenses, out of their tasks and in the means by which time above all others when we should state funds, and all secured their mileage and hindered the development of our build them, but in another way. There- those tasks are to be performed, and wish and resolve to keep our strength by accounts as one of the principal features of the trip and adjourned to further orders.

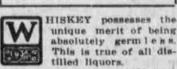
Large Army Not Necessary.

settled policy with regard to military

WITH A SEVERE COLD Judge Page Morris of the United States circuit court is confined to his room with a severe cold. As a result no session of the federal court was held yesterday.

JUDGE MORRIS IS ILL





Any woman who has made gooseberry wine or currant or raspberry wine is aware of the difficulty of preventing secondary fermentation,

The processes of distilling whiskey from grain are exactly like the process of making bread. The grain is first selected-only the best is used

small quantity of whiskey, either for regular use or as an emergency ald. Whiskey is found in the log house on the Yukon as well as in the comfortable abode of the city dweller. To the farmer it is a quick means of relief for many fils. To him who works with his muscle and to him who labors with his brains. it is a stimulant and refreshment. To the sick it is a toute, The medicinal properties of whiskey place it in every hospital.

The increase in the consump-

tion of American whiskey pre-

sents a fair gauge of the popu-

larity of the beverage. In 1899

amount steadily increased from

year to year until in 1918, the

consumption was 140 fillion

Surely the place of diluted whiskey as the national bever-

age of the United States is be-

Why do we use the term "di-luted whiskey?" Because the

fashion of our ancestors in us-

ing raw whiskey has practical-

the annual consumption over 83 million gallons. This

gallons.

sond diapute

sels of peace and amity and the lasting

such measures, but because it should be

our constant policy to make these provi-

Would Not Reverse Policy.

More than this carries with it a re-

versal of the whole history and character

.

kets. This is particularly true of our own Transportation is Biggest Problem. neighbors, the states, great and small, of Central and South America. Their lines that this does not complete the toll of that this does not complete the toll of of trade have hitherto run chiefly ath-our duty. How are we to carry our goods that were not big enough or strong No one who speaks counsel bized on seen it change under our very eyes in of trade have hitherto run cherty atto wart 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 have not the certain and constant means to sea. This is a matter which as I on probable causes. What interests us of transportation upon which all profit- have said, seems small, but is in reality just now is not the explanation, but the able and useful commerce depends? And vory great. Its importance has only to fact, and our duty and opportunity in how are we to get the ships if we wait for , be looked into to be appreciated. the presence of it. Here are markets the trade to develop without them? To which we must supply, and we must find correct the many mistakes by which we upon two topics, much discussed out of the means of action. The United States, have discouraged and all but destroyed this great people for whom we speak and, the merchant marine of the country, to act, should be ready, as never before, to retrace the steps by which we have, it nate and steadfast? serve itself and to serve mankind; ready seems almost deliberately, withdrawn our with its resources, its energies, its forces flag from the seas, except where, here of production and its means of distribu- and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, tion

## Merchant Marine Needed.

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, while we debated the items. if we can make ready what we have,

The case is not unlike that which conhave we the means at hand to distribute it? We are not fully ready; neither have we the means of distribution. We are try, and we needed long lines of railway, willing, but we are not fully able. We extended means of transportation prehave the wish to serve and to serve pared beforehand, if development was not the people of the United States are not greatly, generously; but we are not pre-to lag intolerably and wait interminably. jealous of the amount their government pared as we should be. We are not ready We lavishly subsidized the building of costs if they are sure that they get what to mobilize our resources at once. We transcontinental railroads. We look back they need and desire for the outlay, that nation, the opportunity to counsel and which challenge our best powers and inare not prepared to use them immedi- upon that with regret now, because the the money is being spent for objects of obtain peace in the world and reconcilia-

posed to be well-known main channels. We have not provided adequate vessels and inadequately, upon this vital matter.

ment of Great Britain. It marks a most

hopeful and decided advance in interna-

tional civilization. We should show our

earnest good faith in a great matter by

Const Survey of Alaska.

adding our own acceptance of it.

Before I close may I say a few words doors, upon which it is highly important that our judgments should be clear, defi-

### Economy is Not Debatable.

One of these is economy in government expenditures. The duty of economy is not would take a long time and involve many debatable. It is manifest and imperative. detailed items of legislation, and the trade In the appropriations we pass we are which we ought immediately to handle spending the money of the great people are trustees and responsible stewards in

the spending. The only thing debatable fronted us when our own continent was and upon which we should be careful to assert with the greatest confidence that

part, speak theirs also, however faintly construct-and when will they be right

Champion of Pence. We are at peace with all the world, uses continues to change as we have fact or drawn from a just and candid these last few months? interpretation of realities can say that

Duties of Peace. But I turn away from the subject. It is there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity not new. There is no new need to discuss of our territory is threatened. Dread of it. We shall not alter our attitude toward the power of any other nation we are it because some amongst us are nervous incapable of. We are not jealous of and excited. We shall easily and sensibly rivalry in the fields of commerce or of agree upon a policy of defense. The querany other peaceful achievement. We tion has not changed its aspects because mean to live our lives as we will; but the times are not normal. Our policy will we mean also to let live. We are, indeed, not be for an occasion. It will be cona true friend to all the nations of the ceived as a permanent and settled thing,

world, because we threaten none, covet which we will pursue at all seasons, the possessions of none, desire the over- without haste and after a fashion perthrow of none. Our friendship can be feetly consistent with the peace of the accepted and is accepted without reserva- world, the abiding friendship of states tion, because it is offered in a spirit and and the unhampered freedom of all with for a purpose which no one need ever whom we deal. Let there be no misconwould disappear or find other channels whose servants we are-not our own. We question or suspect. Therein lies our ception. The country has been misingreatness. We are the champions of peace formed. We have not been negligent of and of concord. And we should be very national defense. We are not unmindful jealous of this distinction which we have of the great responsibility resting upon our dearest present hope that this char- new circumstance; and what is needed acter and reputation may presently, in will be adequately done.

vite us to build what will last, the tasks to which we can address ourselves now

and at all times with 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 GASOLINE need arises, from the abundant plenty of SERVICE our fields and our marts of trade; to enrich the commerce of our own states STATIONS and of the world with the products of 18th and our minee, our farms and our factories. with the creations of our thought and **Cass Streets** the fruits of our character-this is what 29th and will hold our attention and our enthusiasm steadily, now and in the years to **Harney** Streets

because the best is the cheapest in the results obtained. for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and

The grains used are corn, rye and malt. These are first cleaned of all dust and chaff. The grains are next ground into meal and mixed in proper

proportion. The meal is scalded with hot

water and stirred until a proper solution of the starch in the grain is secured. Malt is then added to convert the starch into sugar. After this process has been completed the entire mash is placed in large fermenting vats, and in these vats a pure,

high-grade yeast is thoroughly mixed with it. This brings about fermentation, which is the conversion of the starch into sugar

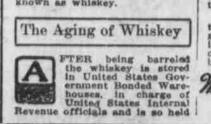
The mixing tubs yeast vessels, yeast room and conveying pipes a re thoroughly sterlized. Cleanliness must

be absolute. Not only physical cleanliness, but the aseptic cleanliness required by the surgeon. When the proc-ess of fermenta-tion is completed in 72 to 96 hours 

is run into the still. This is called "charging the still." The "beer," otherwise known as the fermented mash, is now put through the process of distilla-tion.

tion. Up to this point the "beer" is a fermented product germless, but not germ-proof. Grape, currant, goosberry or raspoerry wine, no matter how carefully made, is always liable to "sour." Becoming sour means the deterioration caused by sec-ondary or acetic fermentation. When the still is charged the

ondary or acetic fermentation. When the still is charged the contents are boiled. This dis-tilling or boiling process pro-duces a vapor which is condens-ed in pipes immersed in cold water, and this vapor, so con-densed and returned to liquid form, is the finished product known as whiskey.

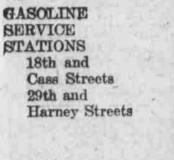


\*

XMAS CARDS

RECTAL SPECIAL

Dr. Tarry's mild system of treatment cures Piles, diseases, in a short time, without a surgical operation. No Chioroform, Ethe any other general anaesthetic used. A cure guaranteed in every case accepted treatment, and no money to be paid until cured. Write for book on Riveral eases containing testimonials of prominent people who have been permanently ci DR. TARKY-Bee Building-Omaha.



**QUICK STARTING MORE MILES PER GALLON** FROM **RED CROWN** GASOLINE

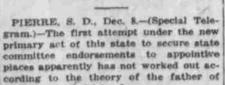
The two things go together-both show a high-grade gasoline. Gasoline that is all gas explodes more readily in a cold cylinder. It drives the car farther for each gallon consumed.

Red Crown is a straight distilled refinery product -always uniform-the essence of heat and power. Ask for Red Crown at any garage or supply store. It costs no more than the ordinary kind.

You'll find your car runs best with POLARINE, the standard oil for all motors.

STANDARD OIL COMPANY

DIEBRABHA) OMAHA for men and for societies, for individuals, for states and for mankind. Chronic Constipation. "About two years ago, when I began using Chamberlain's Tablets, I had been suffering for some time with stomach trouble and chronic constipation. My condition improved rapidly through the use of these tablets. Since taking four or five bottles of them my health has been fine," writes Mrs. John Newton, Irving, N. Y. Obtainable everywhere .-Advertisement. COMMITTEE ENDORSEMENTS ARE NOT FORTHCOMING



come, as we strive to show in our life

as a nation what liberty and the inspira-

tions of an emancipated spirit may do

the law, R. O. Richards. The democrats, with fifty-one representatives out of a possible sixty-three. had but one name to pass upon, and refused to act upon this.

The republicans, with thirty-seven out of a possible sixty-three, had thirteen names upon which to act out of a possible several hundred applicants, and by resolution decided not to endorse any of cases contai these, but leave it to the governor to act ]

ly disappeared. Even in illness, where guick medicinal effect is de-HES.BONDED 1.1 ....

Some 30 years ago the fashion began of using carbonated waters with liquors and this wholesome custom has now become so general that it is diffi-cult to estimate the amount of tharged water now consumed in the United States.

sired. doctors and

nurses nearly al-

ways give a mix-ture of whiskey and water.

Those who oppose the use of liquors of any kind have under-taken to discuss all these sub-jects by using the term "alco-hol."

Nobody drinks "alcohol." Alco-bol is largely used in chemical and scientific processes and in the arts. When a man smokes a cigar, nobody speaks of his smoking "nicotine," although nicotine is contained in tobacco. Beans are rated as nitrogenous food, but no one is described as consuming nitrogen when he eats beans. consuming nitrogen when

Of course, there is in whiskey, wine and boer, alcoholic strength evolved by natural fermenta-tion. From these processes of fermentation and distillation the best medicinal results are ob-tained

Nature's laboratory of fermen-tation is aided by men's in-genuity of apparatus, thus mak-ing American whiskey the King of all remedial and stimulating beverages.

William Allison Fray

Editor Gray's Magazine.