#### THE BEE: OMAHA, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1918.

## PRESIDENT PRESENTS RAILROAD PROBLEM TO CONGRESS

WASHINGTON, Dec. 2.-Fol-lowing is the complete text of President Wilson's address to the Sixty-fifth congress today on its reassembling for the final session.

Gentlemen of the Congress: The year that has elapsed since ] last stood before you to fulfill my constitutional duty to give the congress from time to time information on the state of the union, has been so crowded with great events, great processes and great results that I cannot hope to give you an adequate picture of its transactions or of the far-reaching changes which have been wrought in the life of our nation and of the world. You have yourselves witnessesd these things, as I have. It is too soon to assess them; and we who stand in the midst of them and are part of them are less qualified than men of another generation will be to say what they mean or even what they have been. But some great outstanding facts are unmistakable and consti-

shape and determine.

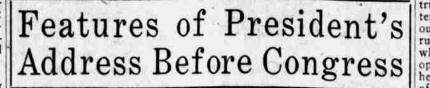
each month, the number, in fact, ris-ing in May last to 245,951; in June to 278,760; in July to 307,182, and continuing to reach similar figures in August and September-in Au-gust 289,570 and in September 257,-

#### Big Troop Movement.

No such movement of troops ever took place before, across 3,000 miles of sea, followed by adequate equipment and supplies, and carried safely through extraordinary dangers of ittack-dangers which were alike strange and infinitely difficult to guard against. In all this movement only 758 men were lost by memy attacks-630 of whom were upon a single English transport which was sunk near the Orkney

slands. naterial. It is not invidious to say that back of it lay a supporting or-ganization of the industries of the at tasks to which they had never to which they were put before the in method and effective in results. nore spirited and unanimous in purpose and effort than any other great belligerent had ever been able to effect. We profited greatly by the experience of the nations which had already been engaged for nearly three years in the exigent and exacting business, their every resource every executive proficiency taxed to the utmost. We were the pupils. But we learned quickly and acted with a promptness and a readiness of co-operation that justify our great pride that we were able to serve the world with unparalleled energy and quick accomplishment.

#### Tribute to Men.



Chief executive pays tribute to armed forces and loyal workers at home.

Declares problem of readjustment after war is taking care of itself without government aid.

Offers no solution of the railroad question; suggests study of problem by congress. Declares he is ready to return lines to private control whenever a satisfactory arrangement is made to pevent return to old systems under private management.

Renews appeal for woman's suffrage.

Requests early ratification of Colombian treaty.

Suggests continued government control over exports.

Declares it to be his paramount duty to attend the peace conference in Paris.

tute in a sense part of the public ews of the whole great undertaking! to render, by which to make sure of disadvantage for years to come. troop shipments and freight shipbusiness with which it is our duty The pariotism, the unselfishness, the an abundant supply of the materials Something more must be done than ments without regard to the advanto deal. To state them is to set the thorough-going devotion and dis- needed, by which to check undertak- merely find the money. If they had tage or disadvantage of the roads stage for the legislative and execu- tinguished capacity that marked ings that could for the time be dis- money and raw materials in abun- employed; impossible to suborditive action which must grow out of their toilsome labors, day after day, pensed with and stimulate those that dance tomorrow they could not re- nate, when necessary, all questions them and which we have yet to month after month, have made them were most serviceable in war, by sume their place in the industry of of convenience to the public necesfit mates and comrades of the men which to gain for the purchasing de- the world tomorrow-the very im- sity; impossible to give the neces-A year ago we had sent 145,918 in the trenches and on the sea. And not the men here in Wash-sent 1,950,513, an average of 162,542 ington only. They have but directed the vast achievement. Throughout which to restrain trade with alien the ground. Much of their machininnumerable factories, upon innum- enemies, make the most of the avail- ery is destroyed or has been taken erable farms, in the depths of coal able shipping and systematize finan- away. Their people are scattered mines and iron mines and copper cial transactions, both public and and many of their best workmen are mines, wherever the stuffs of indus- private, so that there would be no dead. Their markets will be taken try were to be obtained and pre- unnecessary conflict or confusion- by others, if they are not in some

pared, in the shipyards, on the rail- by which, in short, to put every ma- special way assisted to rebuild their ways, at the docks, on the sea, in terial energy of the country in har- factories and replace their lost inevery labor that was needed to sus- ness to draw the common load and struments of manufacture, tain the battle lines, men have vied make of us one team in the accom- . They should not be left to the with each other to do their part and plishment of a great task. But the vicissitudes of the sharp competition do it well. They can look any manmoment we knew the armistice to for materials and for industrial faat-arms in the face and say, "we al- have been signed we took the har- cilities which is now to set in. I so strove to win and gave the best ness off. that was in us to make our fleets and Raw Materials Released. armies sure of their triumph. Raw materials upon which the gov- become necessary, to grant to some

#### Gives Praise to Women.

there should not be enough for the the right to establish priorities of And what shall we say of the industires that supplied the armies export and supply for the benefit of women-of their instant intelligence, quickening every task that have been released and put into the these people whom we have been general market again. Great indus- so happy to assist in saving from the they touched; their capacity for or-I need not tell you what lay back ganization and co-operation, which trial plants whose whole output and German terror and whom we must of this great movement of men and gave their action discipline and en- machinery had been taken over for not now thoughtlessly leave to shift hanced the effectiveness of every- the uses of the government have for themselves in a pitiless competi-

country and all its productive activi- before set their hands; their utter war. It has not been possible to ties more complete, more thorough self-sacrifice alike in what they did remove so readily or so quickly the and in what they gave?" Their concontrol of foodstuffs and of shiptribution to the great result is be-yond appraisal. They have added a be fed from our granaries and the than the immediate determination of be fed from our granaries and the new lustre to the annals of Ameri- ships are still needed to send supcan womanhood. plies to our men oversea and to

The least tribute we can pay them bring the men back as fast as the is to make them the equals of men disturbed conditions on the other in political rights, as they have side of the water permit, but even proved themselves their equals in there restraints are being relaxed every field of practical work they as much as possible and more and great essential industries of the have entered, whether for themmore as the weeks go by. selves or for their country.

These great days of completed achievement would be sadly marred were we to omit that act of justice. Besides the immense practical services they have rendered, the women of the country have been the moving

of supply, of labor and of industry as the war industires board, the war spirits in the systematic economies trade board, the labor department, right processes of debate justify. It upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach

and

Boards Offer Help.

trusted to the department of the in-terior. It is possible in dealing with the railroads. I frankly turn to you our unused land to effect a great for counsel upon it. I have no conrural and agricultural development fident judgment of my own. I do which will afford the best sort of not see how any thoughtful man opportunity to men who want to can have who knows anything of help themselves; and the scoretary the complexity of the problem. It of the interior has thought the pos- is a problem which must be studied, sible methods out in a way which is studied immediately and studied worthy of your most friendly at- without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partitention.

Control of Shipping.

which must yet for a while, perhaps

sans of any particular plan of set-I have spoken of the control tlement. Was War Need. It was necessary that the adminfor a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of istration of the railways should be Hitchock, chairman of the foreign ing to maintain his 14 principles of duty I am undertaking; I am service to which our forces overseas taken over by the government so are entitled and which should also long as the war lasted. It would be accorded the shipments which have been impossible otherwise to

are to save recently liberated peo- establish and carry through under a ples from starvation and many dev- single direction the necessary priorastated regions from permanent ities of shipments. It would have ments on the house side. Repre- for the president's personal attendruin. May I not say a special word been impossible otherwise to comabout the needs of Belgium and bine maximum production at the northern France? factories and mines and farms with No sums of money paid by way the maximum possible car supply

of indemnity will serve of them- to take the products to the ports selves to save them from hopeless and markets; impossible to route served, and the question is, what is best for the railroads and for the public in the future.

Co-operation Impossible.

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administra- thing of its own on the railroad The president leaves us without an tion were not needed to convince us question.'

that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid gress for its united support. Con- can people have the right to know and continuous development of the gress will be much fairer, I am both.

industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that conditions unmodified. Those are should give it in order that the sinthey were unequal to it partly be- conditions of restraint without de- cere desire of our government to cause their full co-operation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligatory, the country chiefly needs is that all be of common benefit to all the naso that it has been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which best could be carried by their ways, its highways, and its country-respective lines in the interest of ex-side roads. Some new element of are of transcendent importance both pedition and national economy.

War's End in Spring.

We may hope, I believe, for the lease of credit to those who are of them. ormal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time spring has come The 21 months to which the present control of the railways is limited ifter formal proclamation of peace

the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railways which the federal administration had planned could not be, completed The present law does not permit

the use of the revenues of the several roads for the execution of such plans except by formal contract with their directors, some of whom will consent, while some will not. concerned.

Is Going to France.

I welcome this occasion to announce to the congress my purpose and with affairs on this side the

#### news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and Congress Refrains From with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other. Comment on Wilson Talk May I not hope, gentlemen of the congress, that in the delicate tasks I shall have to perform on the other side of the sea, in my efforts

Washington, Dec. 2 .- Comment | araid, in that respect than the presifor publication on the president's dent himself has been." Senator Reed of Missouri (demo-

address was not so general at the crat): "There were many admirable try we love. I may have the encapitol today as usual. Senator things in the message. But I ut- couragement and the added strength Martin, democratic leader; Senator terly disagree with the president of your united support? I realize Lodge, republican leader; Senator that the American boys were fightrelations committee, all refrained peace. They were fighting to lick the Germans, and the 14 principles. from making statements. in fact, were not announced until Some senators did comment, howlong after we were in the war. Also,

ever, and there were numerous state- I think there is no necessity or call sentative Kitchin of North Carolina, ance at the peace conference." democratic leader, said:

"The president's message was a great address and his explanation about his trip ought to satisfy his critics." necessary.

Representative Mann of Illinois, republican leader, said: "The most important phase of the message was on railroads, about which he gave no stitutional plan of giving to the recommendations. Next in imporcongress information of the state of tance was the entire failure to take the congress or the country into his confidence on his trip abroad to the connection with its legislative peace conference."

Speaker Clark: "It was a fine duties." Senator Johnson (republican) of peech. California, said:

Ohio, republican: "It is not the tribute to our fighting men found a possible to translate into action the Representative Longworth of president's strongest effort. It is sympathetic echo with us all. But great ideals for which America has interesting to observe that congress the remainder of the president's ad- striven. is going to be permitted to do some- dress was intensely disappointing. administrative program for recon-

Representative Kahn of California, struction or definite American polirepublican: "The president asks con- cies as to peace terms. The Ameri-

velopment. There is nothing offirma- contribute without selfish purpose tive or helpful about them. What of any kind to settlements that will its means of transportation should tions concerned may be made fully be developed, its railways, its water- manifest. The peace settlements

policy, therefore, is absolutely to us and to the rest of the world, necessary-necessary for the service and I know of no business or inof the public, necessary for the re- terest which should take precedence administering the railways, neces-sary for the protection of their their forces on land and sea have consecurity holders. The old policy sciously fought for the ideals which

may be changed much or little, but they knew to be the ideals of their surely it cannot wisely be left as it was. country; I have sought to express those ideals; they have accepted my I hope that the congress will statements of them as the subhave a complete and impartial study stance of their own thought and of the whole problem instituted at purpose, as 'the associated governonce and prosecuted as rapidly as ments have accepted them; I owe it

possible. I stand ready and anxious to them to see to it, so far as in me to release the roads from the pres- lies, that no false or mistaken inent control and I must do so at a terpretation is put upon them, and very early date if by waiting until no possible effort omitted to realize statutory limit of time is reached them. It is now my duty to play

I shall be merely prolonging the my full part in making good what period of doubt and uncertainty they offered their life's blood to obwhich is hurtful to every interest tain. I can think of no call to service which could transcend this. Keep in Touch with U.S.

I shall be in close touch with you

Senator Calder (republican) of now assist in arriving at in conference with the other working heads New York said the president failed to convince him in the message of the associated governments. I shall count upon your friendly that his going to Europe was countenance and encouragement, ] Representative Cannon of l'linois

shall not be inaccessible. The carepublican): "I was pleased with bles and the wireless will render me the message. It followed the con- available for any counsel or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty the union, and left the information with orders for it to consider in matters of domestic policy with connection with its legislative which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with "The deserved the happy assurance that it has been

Asks for Support.

truly and faithfully to interpret the

principles and purposes of the coun-

the magnitude and difficulty of the

poignantly aware of its grave re-

sponsibilities. I am the servant of

the nation. I can have no private

thought or purpose of my own in

performing such an errand. I go to

give the best that is in me to the

common settlements which I must



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shall have been made with run at the taxes that are to be levied for 1918, 1919 and 1920. As much of the burden of taxation must be lifted from business as sound methods of financing the government will permit, and those who conduct the within any such period.

country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the

hope, therefore, that the congress

will not be unwilling, if it should

Must Decide on Taxes.

of our domestic business readjust-

For the steadying and facilitation

ernment had kept its hands for fear such agency as the war trade board

rovernment they will be expected to Never before have there been meet in the years immediately ahead agencies in existence in this counof them. It will be of serious contry which knew so much of the field sequence to the country to delay and therefore does not afford suffiremoving all uncertainties in this cient authority to undertake immatter a single day longer than the provements upon the scale upon

But it is not the physical scale ily assisted to supply the suffering administration have known since and executive efficiency of preparapatch that I would dwell upon, but the mettle and quality of the officers and men we sent over and of the sailors who kept the scas, and the spirit of the nation that stood behind them. N o soldiers, or sailors, every proved themselves more quickly ready for the test of battle or acquitted themselves with more splendid courage and achievement when put to the test. Those of us who played some

part in directing the great processes by which the war was pushed irresistibly forward to the final triumph may now forget all that and delight our thoughts with the story of what our men did. Their officers understood the grim and exacting task they had undertaken and performed with audacity, efficiency, and unhesitating courage that touch the story of convoy and battle with imperishble distinction at every turn, whether the enterprise were great or small-from their chiefs, Pershing and Sims, down to the youngest lieutenant; and their men were worthy of them-such men as hardy need to be commanded, and go to their terrible adventure blithely and with the quick intelligence of those who know just what it is they would accomplish. I am proud to be the fellow coun-

tryman of men of such stuff and valor. Those of us who stayed at home did our duty; the war could not have been won or the gallant men who fought it given their opportunity to win it otherwise; but for many a long day we shall think ourselves "accurs'd we were not there, and hold our manhoods cheap while any speaks that fought" with these at St. Mihiel or Thierry. The memory of those days of triumphant battle will go with these fortunate men to their graves; and each will have his favorite memory. "Old men forget; yet all shall be forgot, but he'll remember with ad-vantages what feats he did that dayl

#### At Critical Time.

What we all thank God for with deepest gratitude is that our men went in force into the line of battle just at the critical moment when the whole fate of the world seemed to hang in the balance and threw their fresh strength into the ranks of freedom in time to turn the whole tide and sweep of the fateful struggle-turn it once for all, so that thenceforth it was back, back, back for their enemies, always back, never again forward! After that it self-reliant in action. was only a scant four months before the commanders of the central empires knew themselves beaten and now their very empires are in liqui-

And throughout it all how fine the spirit of the nation was; what unity of purpose, what untiring zeal! that we can do as their legislative What elevation of purpose ran through all its splendid display of strength, its untiring accomplish-and elsewhere as we may. I have ment. I have said that those of us heard much counsel as to the plans who stayed at home to do the work of organization and supply will al- ly conducted to a happy consummaways wish that we had been with men whom we sustained by our labor, but we can never be ashamed.

#### Great Unselfishness Shown.

It has been an inspiring thing to be here in the midst of fine men who obedience. had turned aside from every private interest of their own and devoted

peoples of the world and the armies tion, supply, equipment and dis- up a every front with food everything else that we had that might serve the common cause. The details of such a story can never be fully written, but we carry them at our hearts and thank God that we can say that we are the kinsmen of such Have Gained Sure Triumph.

Our

And now we are sure of the great

riumph for which every sacrifice was made. It has come, come in its completeness, and with the pride and inspiration of these days of achievement quick within us we turn to the tasks of peace again-a peace sure where it was desired.

against the violence of irresponsible monarchs and ambitious military coteries-and make ready for a new order, for new foundations of justice and fair dealing. We are about to give order and

to outrun any inquiry that may be organization to this peace not only instituted and any aid that may be or ourselves, but for the other offered. It will not be easy to dipeoples of the world as well, so far rect it any better than it will direct as they will suffer us to serve them. itself. The American business man It is international justice that we is of quick initiative. seek, not domestic safety merely.

The ordinary and normal prothoughts have dwelt of late cesses of private initiative will not, upon Europe, upon Asia, upon the nowever, provide immediate employnear and far east, very little upon ment for all of the men of our rethe acts of peace and accommodaturning armies. Those who are of tion that wait to be performed at capacity, those who are trained our own doors.

skilled workmen, those who have ac-Refers to Colombian Treaty. quired familiarity with established While we are adjusting our relabusinesses, those who are ready and tions with the rest of the world is it willing to go to the farms, all those not of capital importance that we whose aptitudes are known or will should clear away all grounds of be sought out by employers will find misunderstanding with our immeno difficulty, it is safe to say, in finddiate neighbors and give proof of ing place and employment. But the friendship we really feel? I hope here will be others who will be at that the members of the senate will a loss where to gain a livelihood, permit me to speak once more of unless pains are taken to guide them the unratified treaty of friendship and put them in the way of work. and adjustment with the republic of There will be a large floating res-Colombia. I very earnestly urge iduum of labor which should not upon them, an early and favorable be left wholly to shift for itself. It action upon that vital matter. I seems to me important, therefore, believe that they will feel, with me, that the development of public works of every sort should be that the stage of affairs is now set for such action as will be not only just, but generous and in the spirit promptly resumed, in order that opof the new age upon which we have portunities should be created for unskilled labor in particular and that

so happily entered. So far as our domestic affairs are plans should be made for such developments of our unused lands an . concerned, the problem of our return to peace is a problem of eco-nomic and industrial readjustment. our natural resources as we have hitherto lacked stimulation to under-That problem is less serious for us take

#### Should Reclaim Lands.

than it may turn out to be for the nations which have suffered the disparticularly direct your attenarrangements and the losses of war tion to the very practical plans longer than we. Our people, morewhich the secretary of the interior over, do not wait to be coached and has developed in his annual report led. They know their own business, and before your committees for the are quick and resourceful at every reclamation of arid, swamp and cutradjustment, definite in purpose and over lands which might, if the states were willing and able to co-operate. redeem some 300,000,000 acres of

No Leading Strings Possible. Any leading strings we might

to be 15,000,000 or 20,000,000 acres seek to put them in would speedily become hopelessly tangled because they would pay no attention to available, if properly conserved. them and go their own way. All cut, but which have never yet been that should be formed and personalare nearly 80,000,000 acres of land

business men and self-reliant labor- and redeem.

ers to accept with due pliancy and

interest of their own and devoted many agencies by which to direct which it has already undertaken, if yet undetermined. The question which causes me to the tasks that supplied the sin- services it was necessary for them the appropriations which it has in- the greatest concern is the question

fident business reconstruction before their labors became thoroughly systhose uncertainties are resolved. tematized, and they have not been If the war had continued it would solated agencies; they have been dihave been necessary to raise at least rected by men who represented the \$8,000,000,000 by taxation, payable in permanent departments of the govthe year 1919, but the war has ended ernment and so have been the cenand I agree with the secretary of ters of unified and co-operative acthe treasury that it will be safe to tion. It has been the policy of the reduce the amount to \$6,000,000,000. executive, therefore, since the ar-An immediate rapid decline in the mistice was assured (which is, in expenses of the government is not to effect, a complete submission of the be looked for. Contracts made for supplies will, indeed, be rapidly canenemy), to put the knowledge of hese bodies at the disposal of the celed and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy business men of the country and to drains on the treasury for the offer their intelligent mediation at months just ahead of us. The mainevery point and in every matter tenance of our forces on the other

side of the sea is still necessary. A Returning to Peace Footing. considerable proportion of those It is surprising how fast the proforces must remain in Europe during ess of return to a peace footing the period of occupation, those has moved in the three weeks since which are brought home will be the fighting stopped. It promises transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must, of course, be paid and provision made for the retirement of the obligations of the government which

represent it. But these demands will, of course, fall much below what a continuation of military operations would have entailed and six billions should suffice to supply a sound foundation for the financial operations of the year.

#### Should Tax Profits.

I entirely concur with the secreing that the two billions needed in addition to the four billions provided by existing law be obtained not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced bined in single system. from six to four billions. Any ar-

rangements less definite than these would add elements of doubt and confusion to the critical period of industrial readjustment through which the country must now immediately pass, and which no true friend of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be re-

sponsible for creating or prolonging. Clearly determined conditions, clearly and simply charted, are indispensable to the economic revival and rapid industrial development which may confidently be expected if we act now and sweep all interrogation points away.

#### Recommends Naval Program.

land for cultivation. There are said I take it for granted that congress will carry out the naval proof land in the west, at present arid, gram which was undertaken before for whose reclamation water is we entered the war. The secretary of the navy has submitted to your There are about 230,000,000 acres committees for authorization that rom which the forests have been part of the program which covers the building plans of the next three cleared for the plow and which lie years. These plans have been prewaste and desolate. These lie scat-tered all over the Union. And there ance with the policy which the conpared along the lines and in accordgress established, not under the extion, but from no quarter have I that lie under swamps or subject to seen any general scheme of "recon-struction" emerge which I thought anything but grazing which it is per-definite method of development for t likely we could force our spirited fectly feasible to drain and protect the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that

The congress can at once direct policy. It would clearly be unwise thousands of the returning soldiers for us to attempt to adjust our pro-While the war lasted we set up to the reclamation of the arid lands grams to a future world policy as

of the government with which we to this difficult subject matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered have been associated in the war therefore, with this unanswered question: What is right that we against the central empires for the purpose of discussing with them the should do with the railroads, in the main features of the treaty of peace. interest of the public and in fairrealize the great inconveniences less to their owners? that will attend my leaving the

Question Must Be Answered. Let me say at once that I have to answer ready. The only thing

hat is perfectly clear to me is that t is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the queshtion unanswered and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish control of the cepted the bases of peace which I roads, even bofer the expiration of he statutory period, unless there should appear some clear prospect in the meantime of a legislative solution. Their release would at least

produce one element of a solution namely, certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative,

Various Alternatives.

I believe that it will be serviceable for me to set forth as explicitly as possible the alternative courses that lie open to our choice. We can simply release the roads and go back to the old conditions of private management, unrestricted competition, and multiform regulation by both state and federal authorities; or we can go to the opposite ex-

treme and establish complete govtary of the treasury in recommend- ernment control, accompanied, if necessary, by actual government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified prifrom the profits which have ac- vate control, under a more unified crued and shall accrue from war and affirmative public regulation contracts and distinctively war bus- and under such alterations of the iness, but that these taxes be con- law as will permit wasteful compefined to the war profits accruing in tion to be avoided and a consider-1918, or in 1919, from business orig- able degree of unification of the adinating in war contracts. I urge ministration to be effected, as, for your acceptance of his recommenda-tion that provision be made now, under which the railways of definable area would be; in effect, com-

#### Must Modify Conditions.

The one conclusion that I am eady to state with confidence is that it would be a disservice alike to the country and to the owners of the railroads to return to the old



Will bring you renewed strength and vigor, infuse new life and new energy into your flagging, drooping body whether exhausted from excessive nervous strain, undue physical exertion or sickness.

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water, and you will know all that ioin in Paris the representatives I do. At my request, the French and English governments have absolutely removed the censorship of cable news which until within a fortnight they had maintained, and there is now no censorship whatever exercised at this end except country, particularly at this time, upon atttempted trade communicabut the conclusion that it was my tions with enemy countries. It has aramount duty to go has been been necessary to keep an open wire forced upon me by considerations constantly available between Paris which I hope will seem as concluand the Department of State, and sive to you as they have seemed to Allies Desire Counsel. The allied governments have acpossible interference with the other

another between France and the Department of War. In order that this might be done with the least uses of the cables, I have temporaroutlined to the congress on the 8th ily taken over control of both caof January last, as the central em- bles in order that they may be used pires also have, and very reason- as a single system. I did so at the ably desire my personal counsel in advice of the most experienced catheir interpretation and application, ble officials, and I hope that the reand it is highly desirable that I sults will justify my hope that the

Nuxated Iron increases strength and endurance of delicate, nervous, run-down people in two weeks' time in many instances. It has been used and endorsed by such men as Hon. Leslie M. Shaw, former Secretary of the Treasury, and E-Governor of Iowa; Former United States Senator and Presidential Nominee Chas. A. Towns; General John R. Clem (Retired), the drummer boy of Shiloh, who was ser-gent in the U. S. Army when only 15 years of are; also United States Judge G. W. Atkinson of the Court of Claims of Washington, and others. Ask your doctor or druggist about it Nuxated Iron increases strength and

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We have locations for many more of these wells on this wonderful lease, and expect to continue our drilling operations, thus increasing earnings for our investors.

In addition to these Wells in shallow sand, we expect to develop some wonderful Gushers from the deeper sands on this same property, just as has been done by other companies on the leases surrounding ours. We will also start drilling soon in our Big New Field at High Island. We have every confidence this will prove to be one of the great Gusher Oil Fields of America.

## Limited Offering at \$50.00 per Tract

#### (Should earn from present production approximately 24% per year.)

In order to push our drilling campaign to the limit, we offer a limited number of our Quarter-Acre Tracts at only \$50 per tract. Each tract participates proportionately in our Dividend Fund, and 50% of all profits from Oil produced is guaranteed to be set aside for this Fund.

PHONE Tyler 398, or write, wire or call at office for further information or reservation of tracts.

## **GULF COAST DEVELOPMENT COMPANY**

740 First National Bank Bldg.

Omaha, Nebraska,