HUERTA MUST TO ASSERTS WILSON

President Talks on Trusts, Currency, Mexico, Peace.

Many Women in Attendance—Document Read in Person While Great Assemblage Listens.

Washington, Dec. 2.—For the fourth time since his inauguration, President Wilson today personally addressed a joint session of the house of representatives and senate of the United States.

The lawmakers gathered for the occasion in the representatives' chamber, whither the senators marched, two by two, with Vice President Marshall and Sergeant at Arms Higgins in the lead.

President Wilson arrived at the capitol by automobile, directly from the White House. Vice President Marshall and Speaker Clark had been named as a committee of two to receive him. Meeting him at the entrance to the chamber, they escorted him to his place beside the speaker's desk, where he read his message in the clear, cultured accents with which, since he assumed office, the lawmakers have grown so well acquainted. The address follows in part:

Gentlemen of the Congress—In pursuance of my constitutional duty to "give to the congress information of the state of the union," I take the liberty of addressing you on several matters which ought, as it seems to me, particularly to engage the attention of your honorable bodies, as of all who study the welfare and progress of the nation.

I shall ask your indulgence if I venture to depart in some degree from the usual custom of setting before you in formal review the many matters which have engaged the attention and called for the action of the several departments of the government or which look to them for early treatment in the future, because the list is long, very long, and would suffer in the abbreviation to which I should have to subject it. I shall submit to you the reports of the heads of the several departments, in which these subjects are set forth in careful detail, and beg that they may receive the thoughtful attention of your committees and of all members of the congress who may have the leisure to study them. Their obvious importance, as constituting the very substance of the business of the government, makes comment and emphasis on my part unnecessary.

At Peace With the World.

The country, I am thankful to say, is at peace with all the world, and many happy manifestations multiply about us of a growing cordiality and sense of community of interest among the nations, foreshadowing an age of settled peace and good will. More and more readily each decade do the nations manifest their willingness to bind themselves by solemn treaty to the processes of peace, the processes of frankness and fair concession.

There is only one possible standard by which to determine controversies between the United States and other nations, and that is compounded of these two elements: Our own honor and our obligations to the peace of the world. A test so compounded ought easily to be made to govern both the establishment of new treaty obligations and the interpretation of those already assumed.

Cloud on Southern Horizon.

There is but one cloud upon our horizon. That has shown itself to the south of us, and hangs over Mexico. There can be no certain prospect of peace in America until General Huerta has surrendered his usurped authority in Mexico; until it is understood on all hands, indeed, that such pretended governments will not be countenanced or dealth with by the government of the United States. We are the friends of constitutional government in America; we are more than its friends, we are its champions; because in no other way can our neighbors, to whom we would wish in every way to make proof of our friendship, work out their own development in peace and liberty. Mexico has no government. The attempt to maintain one at the City of Mexico has broken down, and a mere military despotism has been set up which has hardly more than the semblance of national authority. It originated in the usurpation of Victoriano Huerta, who, after a brief attempt to play the part of constitutional president, has at last cast aside even the pretense of legal right and declared himself dictator. As a consequence, a condition of affairs now exists in Mexico which has made it doubtful whether even the most elementary and fundamental rights either of her own people or of the citizens of other countries resident within her territory can long be successfully safeguarded, and which threatens, if long continued, to imperil the interests of peace, order, and tolerable life in the lands immediately to the south of us. Even if the usurper had succeeded in his purposes, in despite of the constitution of the republic and the rights of his people, he would have set up nothing but a precarious and hateful power, which could have lasted but a little while, and whose eventual downfall would have left the country in a more deplorable condition than ever. But he has not succeeded. He has forfeited the respect and the moral support even of those who were at one time willing to see him succeed. Little by little he has been completely isolated. By a little every day his power and prestige are crumbling and the collapse is not far away. We shall, not, I believe, be obliged to alter our policy of watchful waiting. And then, when the end comes, we shall hope to see constitutional order restored in distressed Mexico by the concert and energy of such of her leaders as prefer the liberty of their people to their own ambitions.

Country Waits With Impatience.

I turn to matters of domestic concern. You already have under consideration a bill for the reform of our system of banking and currency, for which the country waits with impatience, as for something fundamental to its whole business life and necessary to set credit free from arbitrary and artificial restraints. I need not say how earnestly I hope for its early enactment into law. I take leave to beg that the whole energy and attention of the senate be concentrated upon it till the matter is successfully disposed of. And yet I feel that the request is not needed—that the members of that great house need no urging in this service to the country.

Production of Food.

It has, singularly enough, come to pass that we have allowed the industry of our farms to lag behind the other activities of the country in its development. I need not stop to tell you how fundamental to the life of the nation is the production of its food. Our thoughts may ordinarily be concentrated upon the cities and the hives of industry, upon the cries of the crowded market place and the clangor of the factory, but it is from the quiet interspaces of the open valleys and the free hillsides that we draw the sources of life and of prosperity, from the farm and the ranch, from the forest and the mine. Without these every street would be silent, every office deserted, every factory fallen into disrepair. And yet the farmer does not stand upon the same footing with the forester and the miner in the market of credit. He is the servant of the seasons. Nature determines how long he must wait for his crops, and will not be hurried in her processes. He may give his note, but the season of its maturity depends upon the season when his crop matures, lies at the gates of the market where his products are sold. And the security he gives is of a character not known in the broker's office or as familiarly as it might be on the counter of the banker.

The agricultural department of the government is seeking to assist as never before to make farming an efficient business, of wide cooperative effort, in quick touch with the markets for foodstuffs. The farmers and the government will henceforth work together as real partners in this field, where we now begin to see our way very clearly and where many intelligent plans are already being put into execution. The treasury of the United States has, by a timely and well considered distribution of its deposits, facilitated the moving of the crops in the present season and prevented the scarcity of available funds too often experienced at such times. But we must not allow ourselves to depend upon extraordinary expedients. We must add the means by which the farmer may make his credit constantly and easily available and command when he will the capital by which to support and expand his business. We lag behind many other great countries of the modern world in attempting to do this. Systems of rural credit have been studied and developed on the other side of the water while we left our farmers to shift for themselves in the ordinary money market. You have but to look about you in any rural district to see the result, the handicap and embarrassment which have been put upon those who produce our food.

System of Rural Credit.

Conscious of this backwardness and neglect on our part, the congress recently authorized the creation of a special commission to study the various systems of rural credit which have been put into operation in Europe, and this commission is already prepared to report. Its report ought to make it easier for us to determine what methods will be best suited to our own farmers. I hope and believe that the committees of the senate and house will address themselves to this matter with the most fruitful result, and I believe that the studies and recently formed plans of the department of agriculture may be made to serve them very greatly in their work of framing appropriate and adequate legislation. It would be indiscreet and presumptuous in anyone to dogmatize upon so great and many sided a question, but I feel confident that common counsel will produce the results we must all desire.

Prevent Private Monopoly.

Turn from the farm to the world of business which centers in the city and in the factory, and I think that all thoughtful observers will agree that the immediate service we owe the business communities of the country is to prevent private monopoly more effectively than it has yet been prevented. I think it will be easily agreed that we should let the Sherman anti-trust law stand, unaltered, as it is, with its debatable ground about it, but that we should as much as possible reduce the area of that debatable ground by further and more explicit legislation, and should also supplement that great act by legislation which will not only clarify it, but also facilitate its administration and make it fairer to all concerned. No doubt we shall all wish, and the country will expect, this to be the central subject of our deliberations during the present session, but it is a subject so many sided and so deserving of careful and discriminating discussion that I shall take the liberty of addressing you upon it in a special message at a later date than this. It is of capital importance that the business men of this country should be relieved of all uncertainties of law with regard to their enterprises and investments and a clear path indicated which they can travel without anxiety.

Choosing Presidential Nominees.

I turn to a subject which I hope can be handled promptly and without serious controversy of any kind. I mean the method of selecting nominees for the presidency of the United States. I feel confident that I do not misinterpret the wish s or the expectations of the country when I urge the prompt enactment of legislation which will provide for primary elections throughout the country at which the voters of the several parties may choose their nominees for the presidency without the intervention of nominating conventions. I venture the suggestion that this legislation should provide for the retention of party conventions, but only for the purpose of declaring and accepting the verdict of the primaries and formulating the platforms of the parties; and I suggest that these conventions should consist not of delegates chosen for this single purpose, but of the nominees for congress, the nominees for vacant seats in the senate of the United States, the senators whose terms have not yet closed, the national committees, and the candidates for the presidency themselves, in order that platform may be framed by those responsible to the people for carrying them into effect.

Philippines Task Difficult.

These are all matters of vital domestic concern, and besides them, outside the charmed circle of our own national life in which our affections command us, as well as our consciences, there stand out our obligations toward our territories over sea. Here we are trustees. Porto Rico, Hawaii, the Philippines, are ours, indeed, but not ours to do what we please with. Such territories, once regarded as mere possessions, are no longer to be selfishly exploited; they are part of the domain of public conscience and of serviceable and enlightened statesmanship. We must administer them for the people who live in them and with the same sense of responsibility to them as toward our own people in our domestic affairs.

Acting under the authority conferred upon the president by congress, I have already accorded the people of the islands a majority in both houses of their legislative body by appointing five instead of four native citizens to the membership of the commission. I believe that in this way we shall make proof of their capacity in counsel and their sense of responsibility in the exercise of political power, and that the success of this step will be sure to clear our view for the steps which are to follow. Step by step we should extend and perfect the system of self-government in the islands, making test of them and modifying them as experience discloses their success and their failures; that we should more and more put under the control of the native citizens of the archipelago the essential instruments of their life, their local instrumentalities of government, their schools, all the common interests of their communities, and so by counsel and experience set up a government which all the world will see to be suitable to a people whose affairs are under their own control.

Railways for Alaska.

A duty faces us with regard to Alaska which seems to me very pressing and very imperative; perhaps I should say a double duty, for it concerns both the political and the material development of the territory. The people of Alaska should be given the full territorial form of government, and Alaska, as a storehouse, should be unlocked. One key to it is a system of railways. These the government should itself build and administer, and the ports and terminals it should itself control in the interest of all who wish to use them for the service and development of the country and its people.

But the construction of railways is only the first step; is only thrusting in the key to the storehouse and throwing back the lock and opening the door. How the tempting resources of the country are to be exploited is another matter, to which I shall take the liberty of from time to time calling your attention, for it is a policy which must be worked out by well-considered stages, not upon theory, but upon lines of practical expediency.

Bureau of Mines.

Three or four matters of special importance and significance I beg that you will permit me to mention in closing.

Our Bureau of Mines ought to be equipped and empowered to render even more effectual service than it renders now in improving the conditions of mine labor and making the mines more economically productive as well as more safe. This is an all-important part of the work of conservation; and the conservation of human life and energy lies even nearer to our interest than the preservation from waste of our material resources.

We owe it, in mere justice to the railway employes of the country, to provide for them a fair and effective employers' liability act; and a law that we can stand by in this matter will be no less to the advantage of those who administer the railroads of the country than to the advantage of those whom they employ. The experience of a large number of the states abundantly proves that.

We ought to devote ourselves to meeting pressing demands of plain justice like this as earnestly as to the accomplishment of political and economic reforms.

Farmers in Convention Demand Square Deal

La Grande — Farmers from many parts of Oregon, Southern Idaho and Eastern Washington who are members of the National Educational and Cooperative Union of America convened in their fourth annual convention here.

Former Mayor Hall welcomed the visitors and speeches in response were made. The session was featured by committee deliberations and speeches by a national officer.

In the evening the La Grande Commerial club was host at a reception, after which there was an address on "Marketing" by Professor McPherson, of Oregon Agricultural college.

Three hundred members were in attendance, with state officials from three state.

Members of the union marched in a body to the meeting place headed by the La Grande band.

Arthur Swift, state president of the union and vice-president of the national organization, presided. Mr. Burkholder, of Coquille, in his address said:

"The farmers' union will be felt as a great power in the commercial world as well as in the political world and will be recognized by the greatest politicians of the country."

President Crowe, of the Washington organization, spoke, and was followed by L. M. Rhodes, of Tennessee, who said that all the farmer wants is a square deal, and he will get it.

Farm Life Success Says Klamath Farmer

Klamath Falls — My experience in leaving office work for a small farm may interest people who have considered such a move.

My health and that of my wife was not so vigorous as we desired, and there seemed no real results to follow a life in an office. We sold our little home in town and bought 7½ acres of land adjoining Klamath Falls, for $250 an acre. It was under the government irrigation system, but was very flat and entirely without drainage. The first year, 1909, we put two acres in potatoes, the rest being meadow and pasture, bought a cow and some chickens. The profits from the potatoes enabled us to buy an adjoining piece of land and we have added to our original holdings until we now have 30 acres, not including the roads. This has cost us $6000. The house, a five-room bungalow, with modern improvements, henhouses, a barn and other outbuildings, and the drainage and fencing have cost about $4000.

I helped build the house, did all the carpenter work on the henhouses, buying cheap lumber as I could, and have done nearly all the work on the farm, except caring for the chickens, which have been handled mainly by my wife.

Each year I have put in potatoes, going as high as 12 acres last year. This is the only failure I have had, for though the yield was good, about 200 bushels per acre, there was no market, and I did not harvest all the crop.

We have sold hay at good prices each year, have sold some garden stuff, eggs and chickens, and have lived mainly on the products of the farm, garden and orchard. We have apples, pears, plums and prunes, and all the small fruits in abundance.

We are both in vigorous health, have met our payments of the irrigation charges, and have a place valued conservatively at $15,000.

We have worked hard and do not own an automobile, and have not wasted in any way, but we are more than satisfied with the experiment.

KLAMATH FARMER.

Six-Foot Channel in Willamette Is Opposed

Washington, D. C.—Senator Lane has received word from Major McIndoe that the latter has reported adversely on the project looking to a six-foot channel in the Willamette river from Oregon City to Eugene.

Major McIndoe regards the project as far too costly for the amount of commerce that would be benefitted, even if local communities would agree to bear half the cost. He says a six-foot channel could be obtained only by the installation of a system of movable dams. To overcome the fall of 212 feet between Eugene and Corvallis would require 26 locks and dams, which he estimates would cost $7,000,000, and to overcome the drop of 136 feet between Corvallis and Oregon City would require 14 locks and dams, costing $4,150,000.

MUCH LOGGED-OFF LAND AWAITING DEVELOPMENT

Oregon has 5,000,000 acres of logged-off lands that should be cleared up and farmed, according to a statement by W. H. Graves recently in his address at the weekly luncheon of the Portland Realty board at the Commercial club.

Mr. Graves favors the clearing of these lands by individual capitalists or by corporation, instead of state or national projects. He pointed out that state and national irrigation projects have not been as successful as private reclamation enterprises.

Nearly 1,000,000 acres of this land is within a radius of 50 miles from Portland, said Mr. Graves, and if the refuse was turned into charcoal and coke it would to a great extent solve the fuel problem that is keeping many industries from the state.

Live Wire Touched on Dare.

Salem—Dared by a playmate, Patrick Riley, 17 years old, of the State training school, touched a live wire which had been blown down during a storm, and as a result he is in the hospital suffering from serious burns on his hands. But for quick and heroic action of the lad's playmates, who tore the wire from his grasp he would have been killed. On touching the wire Riley fell screaming unable to release the wire. Three of the other boys tore him loose from the wire. It was said that the wire carried 2200 volts.

Chemawa Has Monolithic Silo.

Chemawa—F. A. Erixon, contractor, of Salem, has turned over to Superintendent Wadsworth, of the Salem Indian school, the new concrete silo. The structure is one of the few monolithic silos in the Pacific Northwest. The structure is 40 feet high and has a capacity of 150 tons. The plans and building specifications were drawn by M. W. Cooper, instructor in dairying at the Salem Indian school.

Pendleton Gets Thanks.

Pendleton—Expressing her thanks for the Pendleton Indian bathrobe sent her as a wedding present, a letter was received by the Commercial club from Mrs. Francis B. Sayre. The wedding present was the gift of the association in behalf of the citizens of Pendleton.

Big Tumalo Project After Government Aid

Bend—Upon his return from a meeting of The Dalles power project committee, several days ago, Vernon A. Forbes broached a project whereby it is hoped to obtain $450,000 from the Federal government for the irrigation of 20,000 acres west of the Deschutes river and adjacent to the present state Tumalo project.

At the time the so-called "Columbia Southern bill" was introduced in the last legislature, the secretary of the interior said, in effect, that the government policy would be to match state appropriations for such projects, dollar for dollar. In the Deschutes investigation, where the state put up $50,000 for survey work, the national government also contributed $50,000. Now it appears that the department of the interior has notified The Dalles Power Project that it has set aside $15,000 for co-operative surveys and investigation of the Celilo water projects on the Columbia.

Encouraged by these examples, Mr. Forbes has prepared a detailed letter, addressed to the commercial organizations of the Central Oregon communities most affected, urging that they co-operate in an effort to get similar action in connection with the Tumalo project. That is, that the government be petitioned to "match" the state appropriation and put 20,000 acres additional under water.

Rogue River Fish Pack Is Not Up to Average.

Wedderburn—The fishing season on Rogue River closed by law on November 20, but few fish were caught during the month. The fall run of fish did not come up to expectations nor to that of former years when the late R. D. Hume operated the cannery here.

The Macleay Estate company put up nearly 6000 cases of canned salmon and 187 tierces of mild cured fish during the past season. The law opening Rogue river to commercial fishing went into effect June 4, this being the first commercial fishing done in Rogue river since it was closed in 1910. Under the new law, the season commences next year on April 15.

New Line May Be Delayed.

Eugene — Recent rains along the coast are causing concern to engineers in charge of the construction of the Willamette-Pacific railroad from Eugene to the Siuslaw, giving rise to the fear that it will be impossible to finish some of the concrete abutments before the rivers rise. Without all the abutments it will be impossible to finish track to the tidewater by the first of the year, as had been hoped for. A landslide at the western portal of the Noti tunnel makes necessary to send out a steamshovel.

Troutdale Gets Woman Mayor.

Troutdale— Oregon and the West won another woman mayor when Mrs. Clara Latourelle Larsson, daughter of the late Joseph Latourelle, one of the pioneers of Oregon, was elected head of the Troutdale city government with only five votes to spare. Her opponent was S. A. Edmundson.

Steel Bridge Opened.

Milton—The new steel bridge across the Walla Walla river, costing $4400 is now open for traffic. The bridge is situated three miles south of Milton, on the mountain road.

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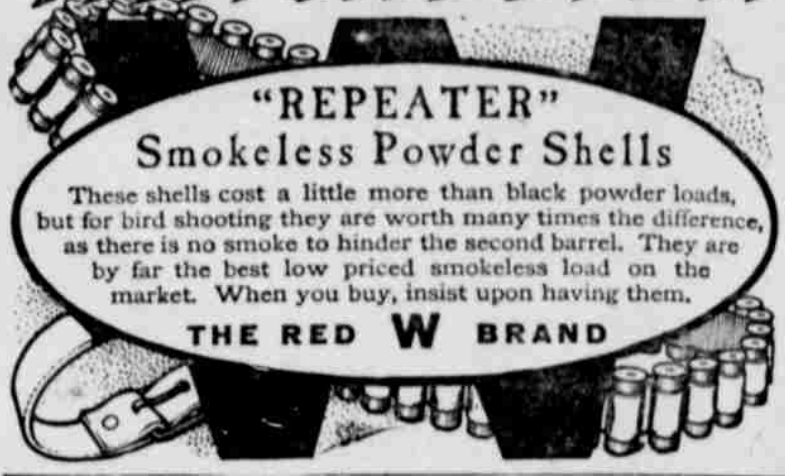

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