## UNITED STATES HAS NO CAUSE FOR FEAR

House Military and Navy Committees Reassured by Army and Sea Officials.

## EUROPEAN LESSONS CITED

Nation Should Not Be Satisfied to Confine Increase to Submarines, Says Admiral Badger --- Naval Reserve Is Advocated.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 8. - Lessons drawn from the European war were discussed before the House military dier-General Crozier, chief of ordnance

"If you were in a war would that be ough?" asked Representative Avis, of West Virginia.
"Well, the ammunition plants are be-

ing enlarged right along," said General Chezier. "They are meeting an increased demand." 'Are they selling through Canada?"

asked Representative Kahn. "They are selling to somebody."
General Crozier said that automobile manufacturers in this country were how turning out armored automobiles, which were being sold to a European power now at war, through Canada

nat," suggested Representative "we are asked to pray for peace et we furnish armored cars to a Higerent to further war?" Admiral Badger advised the naval committee that the United States should follow the example of Germany, and Great Britain in creating a naval reserve of officers and men who served in the Navy. He insisted that the country should not be switched. try should not be satisfied to increase

the number of submarines. British Fleet Avolds Risk.

The Admiral was plied with questions. Members of the committee were particularly desirous of knowing why the German fleet was permitted to remain bottled up in its own harbor. main bottled up in its own harbor. The Admiral said that as long as the German fleet was bottled up it was performing no useful purpose and that, therefore, it was unnecessary for the enemy to bring about an engagement. He said probably no Commander-in-ther of a fleet would subject his ships to the attack of a great fort or to the to the attack of a great fort or to the danger of submarine mines as a pre-liminary to fighting with another bar-tie fleet, as it would mean running the risk of going into an engagement in

naged condition. The influence of the British fleet, he added, was that without the firing of a gun it had accomplished its purpose of driving German commerce off the seas, of insuring sufficient transportation of the English army to the Continent and of protecting neutral trade with England.

Admiral Badger expressed the opinion that it would be a mistake to the continent and the continent and the season of the continent and the continent

Admiral Badger expressed the opinion that it would be a mistake to station submarine craft at any particular ports along the Atlantic or Pacific or Guif for coast defense, saying that handling the submarines of flotilias rather than as separated coast defenses, would make for greater afficiency. He would make for greater efficiency. He added that while opinions differed as to the number of submarines necessary for protection of the insular possessions and for coast defense, he regarded 100 submarines altogether as adequate. He wanted these to be of different classes, the seagoing as well as the smaller ones for shore operations.

Sometime and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the regarded 100 submarines altogether as adequate. He wanted these to be of different classes, the seagoing as well as the smaller ones for shore operations.

## PRESIDENT WILSON SAYS AMERICANS FACE NEW RESPONSIBILITIES BECAUSE OF EUROPEAN WAR

Nations Formerly Depending on Present Belligerents for Supplies Now Look to United States for Supplies and Action in Behalf of Merchant Marine Is Urged-Unlocking of Resources of Public Domain Demanded-National Defense Declared Adequate, but Voluntary Military Training Advised.

Wilson's message, delivered to Congress today, is as follows:
Gentlemen of the Congress: The session upon which you are now entering will be the closing session of the 63d Congress, a Congress, I venture to say, which will long be remembered for the great body of thoughtful and constructive work which it has done. In loyal response to the thought and needs of the country, I should like in this address to review the notable record and try to make adequate assessment of it, but no doubt we stand too near the work that has been done and are ourselves too much part of it to play the part of historians toward it.

Moreover, our thoughts are now more of the future than of the past. While we have worked at our tasks of peace, the circumstances of the whole age have been altered by war.

New Tasks Are Faced. WASHINGTON, Dec. 8.—President

New Tasks Are Faced.

What we have done for our own land and for our own people we did with the best that was in us, whether of character or of intelligence, with sober enthusiasm and a confidence in the principles upon which we were acting which sustained us at every step of the difficult undertaking, but it is done. It has passed from our hands. It is now an established part of the legislation of the country. Its usefurness, its effects, will disclose themselves in experience.

of the Navy's general staff.

General Crozier said the United States never would have use for guns similar to the great howitzers with which the Germans demolished Beigium's forts, and asserted that the American field guns were as good as any in the world. Admiral Badger told the naval committee that "ship for ship the United States Navy is equal to, if not better than, that of Germany or any other nation."

What chiefly strikes us now, as we look about us during these closing days of a year which will be forever memorable in the history of the world, is that we face them in the months of come-follow them without partisan feeling but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people, whose thought is not of us, but of what America owes to herself and to all manking in such circumsiances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

British Strategy Discussed.

Save his idea of why the British navy is content to keep the German fleet "bottled up" instead of forcing an engagement "While these committees were at work, the majority members of the rules committee were deciding not to grant the request of Representative Gardner, of Massachusetts, for a hearing of his resolution to direct a special inquiry into the preparedness of the United States for war.

Gardner to Keep Up Fight.

Notwithstanding the committee's attitude, Mr. Gardner reiterated tonight his determination to keep up the fight for a special investigation. In the course of the day Senator Lodge indicated that he would call up in the Senate later his resolution similar to the one introduced in the House by Representative Gardner, form automatic pistols to 66-inch howitters, was discussed by General Crozier in connection with his score the United States "has no need to feel uncomfortable," He said.

"Have you seen models of the new 16-inch his score the United States "has no need to feel uncomfortable," He said.
"Have you seen models of the new 16-inch field guns which the Germans are reported to be using in Europe?" Representative Kahn asked

Big Howitzers Not Desired.

"No," replied General Crozier, "and we do not contemplate experimenting with those big guns. No one know."

Unlocking of Resources Urged.

Unlocking of Resources Urged.

Fortunately, two great measures, finely conceived, the end to unlock, with proper safeguards, the resources of the National domain, the other to encourage the use of the navisable waters outside that domain for generation of power, have already nassed the House of Representatives and are ready for immediate consideration and action by the Senate. With the deepest earnestness I urge their prompt passage, In them both we turn our backs upon hesitation and makeshift and formulate a genuine policy of use and conservation, in the best sense of those words. We owe the one measure not only to the people of that great Wistern country for whose free and systematic development, ds it seems to me, our legislation has done so little, but also to the people of the rafion as a whole; and we as clearly owe the other in fulfillment of our repeated promises that the waterpower of the country should in fact as well as in name be out at the disposal of great industries which can make economical and profitable use of it, the rights of the public being adequately guarded che while, and monopoly in the use prevented.

To have begun such measures and not confidered them would Indeed mar the record of this great Congress very seriously. I hoped and confidently believe that they will be completed.

Philippines Await Independence.

And there is another great piece of leg-islation which awaits and should receive the sanction of the Senate, I mean the bill which gives a larger measure of self-gov-ernment to the people of the Philippines. How better, in this time of anxious ques-tioning and wenlexed policy could we show own self-possession and stendfastness in the courses of justice and disinterestedness than by thus going calmly forward to fulfill our promises to a dependent people, who will now look more anxiously than ever to see whether we have indeed the liberality, the unselfishness, the courage, the faith we have boasted and professed? I cannot believe that the Senate will let this great measure of constructive justice await the action of another Congress. Its passage would nobly crewn the record of these two years of memorable labor.

But I think that you will agree with me that this does not complete the toil of our duty. How are wa to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships I we have not the certain and constant means of transportation upon which all profitable and useful commerce depends? And how are we to get the ships if we wait for the trade to develop without them?

Fing Must Be Restored to Seas.

develop without them?

Fing Must Be Restored to Seas.

To correct the many mislakes by which we have discouraged and all but destroyed the merchant marine of the country, to retrace the steps by which we have, it zeems almost deilberately, withdrawn our fings from the seas, except where, here and there, a ship of war is bidden carry it or some wandering yacht displays it, would take a long time and involve many detailed items of legislation, and the trade which we ought immediately to handle would disappear or find other channels while we debated the items.

CHARACTERISTIC SENTENCES FROM MESSAGE OF PRESI-DENT WILSON.

What chieff strikes us now is that . . . we face new tasks, have been facing them six months, must face them in the months to come—follow them without particular feeling, like men who have forgotten everything but a common duty and the fact that we are representatives of a great people whose thought is not of us, but of what America owes to herself and to all mankind in such circumstances as these upon which we look amazed and anxious.

The United States, this great people for whom we speak and act, should be ready, as never before, to serve fiself and serve mankind; ready with its resources, its energies, its forces of production and its means of distribution.

means of distribution.

To speak plainly, we have grossly erred in the way in which we have stunted and hindered the development of our merchant ma-

We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the

We have year after year debated, without end or conclusion, the best policy to pursue with regard to the use of the orea and forests and water powers of our National domain in the rich states of the West, when all should have acted; and they are still locked up.

How are we to carry our goods to the empty markets of which I have spoken if we have not the ships? . . . How are we to get the ships if we wait for trade to develop without them? . . The Government must open the gates of trade and open them wide; open them before it is altogether profitable to open them, or altogether reasonable to ask private capital to open them at a venture.

We cannot use our great Alaskan domain, ships will not fly thither, if these coasts and their many hidden dangers are not thoroughly surveyed and charted. Ships and lives have been lost in threading what were supposed to be well-known main channels. . . This is a matter which . . . in reality is very great. Its importance has only to be looked into to be appreciated.

Economy in Government expenditures . . is manifest and imperative. . . The only thing debatable and upon which we should be careful to make our thought and purpose clear is the kind of economy demanded of us. . The people of the United States do not wish to curtail the activities of this Government; they wish rather to enlarge them; and with every enlargement, with the mere growth, indeed, of the country, there must come, of course, the inevitable increase in expense. It is not expenditure but extravagance that we should fear being criticised for.

It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by not being prepared? . . And what is it suggested that we should be prepared to do? To defend ourselves against attack? We have always found means to do that and shall find, them whenever it is necessary.

We are at peace with all the world. No one . . can say

find them whenever it is necessary.

We are at peace with all the world. No one . . . can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are not capable of. . . We are the cham-

of any other nation we are not capable of. . . . We are the champions of peace and concord.

It will be right enough . . to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver and the maintenance and sanitation of camps. . . It is right that we should provide it not only, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake, if for nothing more. . . More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity.

A powerful navy we have always regarded as our proper and National defense. . . But who shall tell us now what sort of many to build? When will the experts tell us just what kind we should construct—and when will they be right for ten years together, if the relative efficiency of craft of different kinds and uses continues to change as we have seen it change under our very eyes in these last few months?

We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and

few months?

We shall learn and profit by the lesson of every experience and every new circumstance and what is needed will be adequately done.

what this soor the Duited States "han port of the presence of it. Here are this soor the Duited States "han port of the presence of it. Here are "Have you seen models of the new it-inch field guns which the German are well as a secretary of the secretary what they may come to, but we must find the means of action. The will the Mewitzers Not Desired.

"No," replied General Crozier, "and with they may come to, but we must find the means of action. The will the secretary of the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary which they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must seen as the secretary what they may come to, but we must see the secretary what they may come to, but we must see the secretary what they may come to the secretary to the secretary what they may come to the secretary to the secretary as ordinarily accompany mobile armies.

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Learn were tally ready secretary mobile armies and the secretary to the secretary as the secretary as ordinarily accompany mobile armies.

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TOPICS DISCUSSED BY PRESI-DENT IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

War-European conflict brings new tasks for Americans. Trade—Nations formerly de-pendent on Europe now look to United States for supplies. Merchant Marine—Inaction of

past must be atoned for.
On servation—Resources of public demain should be unlocked.
Philippines—Pill to extend larger measure of independence requires actions. requires action.
Rural credits—Difficulties com-

Rural credits—Difficulties com-pel postponement of action until future session.

Sea Safety—Convention already ratified by Germany and Great Britain should be acted on be-fore end of present mouth.

Coast Survey—Charting of coast, especially Alaska, impera-tive.

ation demanded; not expendi-ture, so much as extravagance, ture, so much as extravagance, to be guarded against.

National Defense—Standing army not wanted, but voluntary training of citizens in use of arms, drills, maneuvers and sanitation; Navy will still be regarded as National bulwark.

Ion and that both Houses will adopt this exceedingly important bill.

Rural Credits Deferred.

The grant and the means by which those tasks are to be performed, and very mains to reason the control of the a matter of deep regret that the difficulties of the mains to reason the theorem of deep regret that the difficulties of the mains to reason the to complete a bill for passage at this section to complete a bill for passage at this section to complete a bill for passage at this section to complete a bill for passage at this section to complete a bill for passage at this section to complete a bill for passage at this section to complete a bill for passage at this section to complete a bill for passage at this section to complete a bill for passage at this section to the part we have placed in the convention to the transmitted that the part we have placed by the United States the Representatives of the United States, the Representatives of the United States always are passaged convention; and those provisions are in the section of the States always are passaged convention; and those provisions are in the part we have played in the whole matter of which it makes a large of the section and neglected. If was ratified in famine the provision of the part we have played in the whole matter of which I must make special mention, if am to discharge the part we have played in the whole matter of which I must make special mention, if alm to discharge the part we have played in the whole matter of which I must make special mention, if a mile of the part we have played in the whole matter of which I must make special mention, if a mile of the part we have played in the whole matter of which I must make special mention, if a mile of the part we have played in the whole matter of which it is sis in important in creatives the part which the part we have played in

mation, but they are not very difficult of application to particular cases,

National Defense Discussed.

The other topic I shall take leave, to mention goes deeper into the principles of our National life and policy. It is the subject of National life and policy. It is the subject of National life and policy. It is the subject of National defense.

It cannot be discussed without first answeing some searching questions. It is said in some quarters that we are not prepared for war. What is meant by being prepared? Is it meant that we are not ready upon brief notice to put a nation in the field, a mation of men trained to arms? Of course, we are not ready to do that; and we shall never be in time of peace so long as we retain our present political principles and institutions. And what is it that it is suggested we should be prepared to do? To defend odrzelves against attack? We have always found means to do that, and shall find them whenever it is necessary without calling our people away from their necessary tasks to render compulsory military service in times of peace and however may to noticions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what they note therish and hold dear, it hope that some of the great on my own heart for iner passions are in my own heart for iner passions are in my own heart of the great matter and to avow my conditions with deep earnestness. I have tried to know what America is, what they once of this people a with all the world. No Beasen for Fear Seen.

We are at peace with all the world. No

Vital matter.

No Reason for Fear Seen.

We are at peace with all the world. No one who speaks counsel based on fact or drawn from a just and candid interpretation of reallities can say that there is reason to fear that from any quarter our independence or the integrity of our territory is threatened. Dread of the power of any other nation we are incapable of. We are not jealous of rivairy in the fields of commerce or of any other peaceful achieve-

Large Standing Army Not Wanted.

Large Standing Army Not Wanted.

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

Let us remind ourselves, therefore, of the only thing we can do or will do. We must depend in every time of National peril, in the future as in the past, not upon a standing army, nor yet upon a reserve army, but upon a citizenty trained and accustomed to arms. It will be right enough, right American policy, based upon our accustomed principles and practices, to provide a system by which every citizen who will volunteer for the training may be made familiar with the use of modern arms, the rudiments of drill and maneuver, and the maintennee and sanitation of camps, We should encourage such training and make it a means of discipline which our young men will learn to value.

Discipline Should Be Attractive.

Discipline Should Be Attractive.

It is right that we should not only provide it, but that we should make it as attractive as possible, and so induce our young men to undergo it at such times as they can command a little freedom and can seek the physical development they need, for mere health's sake. It for nothing more. Every means by which such things can be stimulated is legitimate, and such a method smacks of true American ideas. It is right, too, that the National Guard of the State should be developed and strengthened by every means which is not inconsistent with our obligations to our own people or with the established policy of our Government. And this also, not because the time or occasion specially calls for such measures, but begause it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our National peace and, safety.

More than this carries with the avance. Discipline Should Be Attractive

occause it should be our constant policy to make these provisions for our National peace and safety.

More than this carries with it a reversal of the whole history and character of our polity. More than this, proposed at this time, permit me to say, would mean merely that we have lost our self-possession, that we had been thrown off our balance by a war with which we have nothing to do, whose causes cannot touch us, whose very existence affords us opportunities of friendship and dishigrested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a people and a government like ours was raised up, the opportunity not only to speak, but, actually to embody and exemplify the counsels of peace and amity and the lasting concord which is based on justice and fair and generous dealing.

Navy Presents Problem.

ship and dishigrested service which should make us ashamed of any thought of hostility or fearful preparation for trouble. This is assuredly the opportunity for which a leady and a government like ours was a leady and government like ours was a leady and a leady a

Peace Offers Great Tasks. I close, as I began, by reminding you he great tasks and duties of peace wh hallenge our best powers and invite us

**LEVY MAY RAISE \$8,213,267** Washington Likely to Collect Much During Next Two Years.

OLYMPIA, Wash., Dec. 8 .- (Special.) If the state general fund levy is continued as at present, at 2.45 mills, a total of \$8,213,267 will be collected

Lewis Land Sale January 5.

CENTRALIA, Wash., Dec. 8.—(Special.)—The next sale of state lands in Lewis County will be held on January 5, at which time six tracts, four of 40 acres each, one of 65 acres and on of 92 acres, will be sold at auction by the County Auditor.

Not a Removal Sale! Not a Bankrupt Sale! Not a Slaughter Sale! [With Apologies to the Stockyards]

Men's Suits-Overcoats-Raincoats-Mackinaws



I SAVE YOU THE LANDLORD'S \$5.00. rent-you save the landlord's profit.

MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS, marked .... MEN'S SUITS, OVERCOATS, marked....

Pay Me \$2.00 Less. \$15.00 MACKINAWS AT \$7.50

Necessity of Co-operation Is Brought Home by Plight.

Yamhill Growers See Need of One Organization to Control and Market Product-Bankers Lend Indorsement to Scheme.

M'MINNVILLE, Or., Dec. 8 .- (Special.)—At a meeting of hopgrowers and business men of McMinnville and vi-

and encouraging," said E. V. D. Paul, of Polk County, who has been assisting the committee in its work of enlisting the moral as well as financial support of hopgrowers throughout the valley,

CLUB TO HEAR STRIKERS Centralia Commercial Body May Not

Give Own Views, However.

CENTRALIA, Wash, Dec. 8.—(Special.)—At the regular mouthly meeting of the Commercial Club. Thursday night, a committee of three from the strikers of the Eastern Railway & Lumber Company will lay their side of the controversy before the club, having received permission from the club discontroversy.

The strikers recently invited H. M. Robinson, secretary of the club, to ad-dress them in their own hall, but Mr. Robinson delined. The directors have not promised, however, to enter the controversy in any way other than to hear what the men have to say.

Charles W. Dorr, Scattle, Dead. SEATTLE, Wash., Dec. 8 .- Charles W. Dorr, an attorney, who had been a member of the State Senate and who for years had been regarded as the principal legal authority on Pacific Coast salmon fishing, died here today, aged 58 years. He came to Bellingham

years ago. From 1961 to 1908 he was a resident of San Francisco, as secre-tary, vice-president and manager of the Alaska Packers' Association.

Mrs. S. Shockey, Pendleton, Dead. PENDLETON, Or., Dec. 8 .- (Special.) -Mrs. Sarah Shockey, one of the oldset and best-known pioneer residents of Pendleton, died at the home of her son-in-law and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. ASSOCIATION STOCK TAKEN

William G. Bogert, yesterday. She was the widow of a prominent pioneer and hero of the Civil War, who died here several years ago. One of her sons is a well-known official of the Southern Pacific in California.

> Cold and Snow Close Sparta School. BAKER, Or., Dec. 8.—(Special.)— cold weather has caused the school eard at Sparta to decide to close the school for three months. Heavy snows have made it virtually impossible for the children in the little country district to get to school. A term of three months will be held in the Spring.

> PENDLETON, Or., Dec. 8,-(Special.)
> Pendleton is raising 150 sacks of PENDLETON, Or. Doc. 8.—(Special.)
>
> Pendleton is raising 150 sacks of flour for the Belgian sufferers. The response is liberal, although the city is taxed heavily with the problem of caring for local and transient poor who

**BRONCHIAL COUGHS** 

When the bronchial tubes are affected with that weakening, tickling cough, they need immediate and sensible treatment. The breath seems shorter because of mucous obstructions; usually fever is present and your head jars with every cough. Your chest aches and the inflammation often spreads to the lungs.

The food-tonic that has proven its worth for forty years-is Scott's Emulsion. It drives out the cold w is the root of the trouble, and checks the cough by aiding the healing process of the enfeebled membranes.

If you are troubled with bronchitis or know an afflicted friend, always remember that Scott's Emulsion builds strength while relieving the trouble. 14-61 Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. L.

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will save you so cents on every ar on the best dental work made by human hands and without pain. pain.
Our offer is for you to go to any dental office and get prices, then come to us and we will show you how you save a dollar and we make a dollar on your dental work. 
 Gold Crowns
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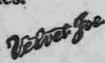
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All Work Guaranteed 15 Years.
Paul C. Yates PAINLESS Fifth and Morrison, Opposite Post

HAR ain't but two perfect a comforts that I knows ofa good wife an' good tobacco. An' even the best wives git a little tryin' at times.



VELVET, the Smoothest Smoking Tobacco, is good tobacco (Kentucky Burley de Luxe) plus an aged-in-the-wood smoothness. 10c tins and 5c metal-lined bags. Coupons of Value with VELVET.