

LET US DARE TO DO OUR DUTY, SAYS CHIEF EXECUTIVE IN HIS MESSAGE TO CONGRESS

Democracy Is an Assertion of Right of Individual to Live and Be Treated Justly, Declares President Wilson. United States Cannot, He Asserts, Refuse Role of Champion Without Putting Stigma of Rejection Upon Devoted Men Who Established Government.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Wilson's annual message to congress follows:

When I addressed myself to performing the duty laid upon the president by the constitution to present to you an annual report on the state of the union, I found myself thought dominated by an immortal sentence of Abraham Lincoln's. Let us have faith that right makes right and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it. A sentence immortal because it embodies the form of utter simplicity and purity the essential faith of the nation, the faith which has made us a great and a free people. With that faith and the birth of a new order, it came the hope into the world that a new order would prevail throughout the affairs of mankind, an order in which reason and right would take precedence of covetousness and force. I believe that I express the wish and purpose of every thoughtful American when I say that this sentence marks for us in the plainest manner the path we should play alike in the domestic and in the international affairs and in our exercise of influence upon the affairs of the world. By this faith, and by this faith alone can the world be lifted out of its present confusion and despair. It was this faith which prevailed over the wicked forces of Germany. You will remember that the beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate. I think, therefore, that it is true to say that this was the faith which won the war. Certainly this is the faith with which our gallant men went into the field and out upon the seas to make sure of victory.

Democracy Being Tested. This is the mission upon which democracy came into the world. Democracy is an assertion of the right of the individual to live and to be treated justly as against any attempt on the part of the government to compel individuals to make laws which will overburden him or which will destroy his equality among his fellow men. It is a matter of right or privilege, and I think we all realize that the day has come when democracy is being put upon its final test. The old world is just now suffering from a wanton rejection of the principles of democracy and a substitution of the rule of autocracy as asserted in the name, but without the authority and sanction of the multitude. This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is precisely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail.

There are two ways in which the United States can assist to accomplish this great object. First, by offering the example within her own borders of the will and power of democracy to make and enforce laws which are unconditionally just and which are equal in their administration, laws which secure its full right to labor and yet at the same time safeguard the integrity of property and particularly of that property which is devoted to the development of industry and the increase of the necessary wealth of the world.

Weak Need Protection. Second, by standing for right and justice as toward individual nations. The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak; and the integrity of the world should be for the protection of the weak nation, the nation which is struggling towards its right and towards its proper recognition and privilege in the family of nations.

The United States cannot refuse this role of champion without putting the stigma of rejection upon the great and devoted men who brought its government into existence and established it in the face of almost universal opposition and intrigue, even in the face of wanton force, as, for example, against the orders in council of Great Britain and the arbitrary Napoleonic decrees which involved us in what we know as the war of 1812. I urge you to consider that the display of an immediate disposition on the part of congress to remedy any injustices or evils that may have shown themselves in the national budget and to bring them to the point where they will not be an unnecessary strain upon our income or necessary aliance unreasonable taxation. In other words a workable budget system, and I respectfully suggest that two elements are essential to such a system, namely, not only that the proposal of appropriations should be in the hands of a single body, such as a single appropriations committee in each house of the congress, but also that this body should be brought into such cooperation with the departments of the government and with the treasury of the United States as would enable it to meet the needs of the government and the resources from which it must draw its income.

Budget Veto Recalled. I reluctantly vetoed the budget bill passed by the last session of the congress because of a constitutional objection to the provision which gave the president the right to veto the bill in order to meet this objection. In the revised form I believe that the bill, coupled with the action already taken by the congress to revise its rules and procedure, furnishes the foundations for an effective national budget system. I earnestly hope, therefore, that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the congress will be to pass the budget bill.

The nation's finances have shown marked improvement during the past year. The total ordinary receipts of \$6,894,000,000 for the fiscal year 1920 exceeded those for 1919 by \$1,542,000,000, while the total ordinary expenditures decreased from \$33,514,000,000 to \$28,493,000,000. The gross public debt, which reached its highest point August 31, 1919, when it was \$24,586,000,000, had dropped on November 30, 1920, to \$24,175,000,000. There also has been a marked decrease in holdings of government war securities, the holding being reduced to \$1,100,000,000. The amount of bills held by the federal reserve banks and by government war obligations.

This fortunate result has relieved the banks and left them free to finance the needs of agriculture, industry and commerce. It has been due in large part to the reduction of the public debt, specifically of the floating debt, but more particularly to the improved distribution of government securities among permanent investors. The government's borrowings except through short term certificates of indebtedness have been reduced to a minimum. The government's credit has been restored to the people of the country at large, as well as to the holders of government bonds, notes and bills, and has had an important bearing on the matter of effective credit control.

Nation's Debts Maturing. The year has been characterized by the withdrawal of the treasury from the domestic credit market and from a position of dominant influence in that market. The treasury has been able to meet its obligations upon the extent to which economies are practiced and upon the burdens which are placed upon the industry and commerce. The maintenance of tax receipts at a sufficient level is essential. The fundamental fact which at present dominates the government's financial situation is that seven and a half billions of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and a half years. Of this amount two and a half billions are floating debt and five billions are government securities.

The fiscal program of the government must be determined with reference to these maturities. Sound policy demands that the government expenditures be reduced to the lowest amount which will permit the various services to operate efficiently and that government receipts from taxes and savings be maintained sufficiently high to provide for current requirements, including interest and sinking fund charges on the public debt, and at the same time retire the floating debt and part of the victory loan before maturity. With rigid economy, vigorous salvage operations and adequate revenues from taxation, a surplus of current receipts over current expenditures can be realized and should be applied to the floating debt. All liabilities of the government should be co-ordinated so that this program is realized.

Need of Economy Urged. I cannot over-emphasize the necessity of economy in government appropriations and expenditures and the avoidance by the congress of practices which involve the treasury in indefinite or uncertain fund appropriations. The estimates for the present year show that over \$1,000,000,000 of expenditures were authorized by the last congress, in addition to the amounts shown in the current compiled statements of appropriations.

This strikingly illustrates the importance of making direct and specific appropriations. The total current expenditures of the government for the present fiscal year, as well as during the last half of the last fiscal year, has been disturbed by the extraordinary burdens thrown upon the treasury by the transportation act in connection with the return of the railroads to private control. Over \$600,000,000 has already been paid to the railroads under this act—\$550,000,000 during the present fiscal year; and it is estimated that further payments, possibly \$650,000,000 must still be made to the railroads during the current year. It is obvious that these large payments have already seriously limited the government's progress in retiring the floating debt.

Free Philippines Urged. The Revision necessary. Closely connected with this, it seems to me, is the necessity for an immediate consideration of the revision of our tax laws. Simplification of income and profits taxes has become an immediate necessity. These taxes performed an indispensable service in the war, but their simplification, however, is very great, in order to save the taxpayer a heavy burden, and in order to make his liability more certain and definite. Other and more detailed recommendations with regard to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue. It is my privilege to draw to the attention of congress for very sympathetic consideration, the problem of the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as a result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation.

BRIEF MESSAGES OF FAITH AND HOPE CONVEYED IN PRESIDENT'S ADDRESS.

Lincoln's immortal sentence. "Let us have faith that right makes right, and in that faith let us dare to do our duty as we understand it." recalled.

"The beginning of the end of the war came when the German people found themselves face to face with the conscience of the world and realized that right was everywhere arrayed against the wrong that their government was attempting to perpetrate."

"This is the time of all others when democracy should prove its purity and its spiritual power to prevail. It is precisely the manifest destiny of the United States to lead in the attempt to make this spirit prevail."

"The law of democracy is for the protection of the weak, and the influence of every democracy in the world should be for the protection of the weak nation."

"Immediate disposition on the part of congress to remedy evils in our national life will afford effectual offset to the forces of chaos and tyranny which are playing so disastrous a part in the fortunes of the free peoples of more than one part of the world."

"A great democracy can keep house as successfully and in as businesslike a fashion as any other government."

"I earnestly hope that one of the first steps taken by the present session of the congress will be to pass the budget bill."

"The fundamental fact which at present dominates the government's financial situation is that seven and a half billions of its war indebtedness mature within the next two and a half years."

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"The nation's gratitude (to disabled ex-service men) must be effectively revealed to them by the most ample provision for their medical care and treatment, as well as for their vocational training and placement."

"Permit me to emphasize once more the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines, to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful."

"It is my privilege to draw to the attention of congress for very sympathetic consideration, the problem of the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as a result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation."

"The time has come when a more complete programme can be formulated and more satisfactorily administered for their treatment and training and I earnestly urge that the congress give the matter its early consideration. The secretary of the treasury and the board of vocational education will outline in their annual reports proposals covering medical care and rehabilitation which I am sure will engage your earnest study and command your most generous support."

Permit me to emphasize once more the need for action upon certain matters upon which I dwell at some length in my message to the second session of the 66th congress. It is necessary, for example, of encouraging the manufacture of dyes and chemicals; the importance of doing everything possible to promote agricultural production along economic lines; to improve agricultural marketing and to make rural life more attractive and healthful; the need for a law regulating cold storage to limit the time during which goods may be kept in storage, prescribing the methods of disposing of them if kept beyond the permitted period, and requiring goods released from storage in all cases to bear the date of their receipt.

It would also be most serviceable if it were provided that all goods released from cold storage for interstate shipment should have plainly marked upon each package the selling or market price at which they were placed in storage, in order that the purchaser might be able to learn what profits stood between him and the producer or the wholesale dealer. Indeed, it would be very serviceable to the public if all goods destined for interstate commerce were made to carry upon every packing case whose form made it possible a plain statement of the price at which they left the hands of the producer. I respectfully call your attention also to the recommendations of the message referred to with regard to a federal license for all corporations engaged in interstate commerce.

Justice to All Desired. In brief, the immediate legislative need of the time is the removal of all obstacles to the realization of their several classes of employment and the strengthening of all instruments by which difficulties are to be met and removed and dealt out, whether by law or by some form of mediation and conciliation. I have faith that the inquiry of your several committees will discover the way and the method.

Allow me to call your attention to the fact that the people of the Philippine Islands have succeeded in maintaining a republican government since the last action of the congress in their behalf and have thus fulfilled the condition set by the congress as precedent to a consideration of granting independence to that country. I respectfully submit that this condition precedent having been fulfilled it is now our liberty and our duty to keep our promise to the people of those islands by granting them the independence which they so honorably covet.

I have not so much laid before you a series of recommendations, gentlemen, as sought to utter a conviction to taxes will no doubt be laid before you by the secretary of the treasury and the commissioner of internal revenue. It is my privilege to draw to the attention of congress for very sympathetic consideration, the problem of the care and treatment of former members of the military and naval forces who are sick or disabled as a result of their participation in the war. These heroic men can never be paid in money for the service they patriotically rendered the nation.

THE GENIUS OF WALTHAM

WINGS! What a poetic word that is! Wings for the mind to climb the ethereal heights of thought. Wings for the inventor to fly over the obstructing laws of nature. Wings for the dreamer who would take flight over the vastnesses of Time and reach his paradise of Heart's Desire. Man has always desired Wings—

Wings symbolize his ambition, his immortal powers, his desire for mastery even over the elements—and the wish has come true.

When the powerful aeroplane hurries through the airways above us, we scarce lift our heads to look, so ordinary is the occasion that was once a seeming miracle beyond mortal attainment.

MAN'S mastery of the air is but one of those wizardries which have made the age we live in appear like a chapter from the "Arabian Nights." After all, it is but an achievement contemporary with the X-ray, wireless telegraphy and other wonders of science and invention.

The motor mechanism of a Waltham Watch or Clock involves just as wondrous principles and scientific applications as the more dramatic demonstration of an aeroplane performing its evolutions in the sky.

Indeed, if we examined, part by part—if we probed the surface of the appearance, the tangible thing, called a Waltham Watch or Clock, and understood the tiny inventions placed here and there in the mechanism—we could recite a story of genius—of amazing, concentrated effort that great men gave their very life-blood to provide during the past seventy years from the Waltham laboratories.

We could relate a story which would make the blood of every true American run a little faster and the lips frame words of commendation and honor unto these work-a-day heroes who had one purpose, one determination—to place America First in Time-keeping—in producing watches and clocks that would most accurately and dependably register Time's flying moments.

THEN, is it not a natural sequence of events—based upon long years of preparation—that when war laid the mailed hand upon the genius of our manufacturing ability, our Government should demand of Waltham an Aeroplane Clock to meet tests of time-registering almost equal unto the marvelous Waltham Time-Fuse created to govern the explosion of American shells?

And that American bird-men should carry with them "up there" a dependable timepiece, Waltham produced an Aeroplane Clock—65,000 of them (see illustration)—a small instrument, yet a work of supreme attainment, for it was specified and created to withstand conditions entirely at variance with that environment attributed as necessary for precision performance.

There it is upon the instrument board—just nine ounces in weight—and never before was such impervious motor energy encased in such stanch yet finely wrought strength.

THE aviator is in his seat. He waves a hand nonchalantly. The mechanic gives a half turn to the slim propeller—the blade whirls with a roar, the motor crackles like musketry and man's beautiful winged bird, vibrating like a huge taut steel string struck by a giant hand, climbs in great spirals into the sky.

Up and up: five thousand feet, seventy-five hundred, ten thousand—higher, higher yet, until the huge wings are but black specks in the blue.

Up there in the icy cold a drop of 50, 60, 70, 80 degrees in temperature. What a test in metal contraction! This is where metallurgical science proves the genius of man! But amid the vibration and the biting cold—

The little Waltham Clock ticks on. And now, with bated breath, we watch the daring air-man defy the laws of gravity. With a swoop he loops a circle. Then, as if that were but an introduction, the machine begins a death-defying dive. Down, swifter than a stricken eagle, it falls. We catch our breath; we almost see the huddled, mangled mass of wreckage covering a tale of destruction—and then, as if in mockery of our

fears, the winged beauty sweeps on level path to once more climb skyward.

And the tiny Waltham Clock ticks on. Defiant trick after trick of human hand and nerve conjoined to human daring is displayed to our enthralled sight—the swirl, the dizzying fall as a whirling leaf, the side slip, the tail spin—

And there on the instrument board—no matter what the position, what the temperature, what the racking vibration—proof against these, the wetness of cloud, the cloying dampness of fog, the beat of rain, any weather—

The little Waltham Clock ticks on. And hundreds of thousands of Waltham Clocks and Watches ever tick on—

In every climatic zone—in the air, in the submarine under the sea, in the warship that goes out upon the great waters, in countless automobiles, in myriads of pockets, upon wrists strong or fair—

Waltham keeps the time o' day; and, like an old saying, the sun never sets upon this American dominion—this Waltham Watch Over Time.

AND let us remember that Waltham is something more than the name of a Clock or Watch.

Waltham represents a growth, an advancement in the art of producing time-keeping instruments beyond the dream of foreign makers.

Waltham represents the concentrated faculty of American determination to improve upon old methods, to overcome the complacency of foreign watch and clock makers; to add to the watch, to the clock—

Marvelous machines for performing certain labors in gold, in steel, in brass, that the human hand could never approximate; to give the world a clock or watch that should represent American supremacy in the field of applied mechanics related to the art of horology. That this is so Waltham has proved by competition against the best horological products the world has pitted against America.

And just as Waltham was the pioneer of American watchmaking during nearly three-quarters of a century under the eagle of peace—so, when war came, the long preparation reaped its triumphant harvest—in the Waltham Time-Fuse, the Waltham Chronometer, the Waltham Aeroplane Clock—and last, but not least, the superb achievement and world challenge of the Waltham Watch.

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WALTHAM THE WORLD'S WATCH OVER TIME. There is a beautiful booklet for you—telling how the Waltham Watch is made. Write for it today to the Waltham Watch Company, Waltham, Mass.

STONE TRUST ALLEGED. EVIDENCE SOUGHT TO SHOW SAND, GRAVEL COMBINE. Head of \$2,000,000 Corporation Testifies Firm Meets With Very Little Competition.

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Evidence to show that the sand, gravel and crushed stone trade in the metropolitan district is controlled by a few producers and dealers harassed by agreements, was sought today by the joint legislative committee investigating the "building trust."

WILSON ADVISES ECONOMY. (Continued From First Page.) Avoid "further tempting opportunities" to revolutionary tendencies in that country and for granting independence to the Philippines "to keep our promise to the people of those islands."

FIREMEN UNDER INQUIRY. DISTRICT REPORTS FORCE IG-NORANT OF HYDRANTS. Commissioner Bigelow and Chief Young Investigating Plugs Close to Gerber Home.

STILL SEIZED NEAR LAMAR. A. W. Fish Arrested on Charge of Manufacturing Moonshine. WALLA WALLA, Wash., Dec. 7.—Special.—Deputy sheriffs today raided a small store owned by A. W. Fish, near Lamar, and seized a moonshine still of 20-gallon capacity, 75 gallons of mash and one gallon of moonshine. Fish posted \$250 bonds to answer to a charge of making moonshine.

LIBERTY NOT UNDERSTOOD. Average Allen Found to Have Crude Ideas on Subject. MARSHFIELD, Or., Dec. 7.—(Special).—As a result of obtaining information through schooling foreigners for American citizenship, C. E. Mulkey, superintendent of the Coos county public schools, is instituting what he terms "personal liberty" classes in the county schools.

COOS COX CLUB SPENDS \$250. SALEM, Or., Dec. 7.—(Special).—R. T. Kaufman, treasurer of the Coos-Cox club of Marshfield, expended \$250.68 in the interest of the democratic candidate for president preceding the November election, according to a statement filed with the secretary of state here today.

ITALY EYES OREGON WATER LAWS. SALEM, Or., Dec. 7.—(Special).—Percy Cupper, state engineer, has received letters from Professor Gan-

denzo Pantoli of the Italian government with headquarters at Milan, and the Russian embassy with offices at Washington, asking for copies of the water laws now in effect in Oregon. Similar requests have been received recently from representatives of many other foreign countries. The Oregon water code has been declared to be among the best in the United States and its provisions have been copied widely by other states.

WAR DEPARTMENT CANNED MEATS. EVERYBODY'S BUYING THEM.

There Is One Safe Place to Buy Your Piano or Phonograph. Convenient Payments Arranged.

New Bergdoll Probe Looms. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—An investigation by the House military com-

merce committee is being conducted to fix the responsibility for the escape of Grover Cleveland Bergdoll, draft evader, is proposed in a resolution introduced today by Representative Blanton of Texas.

SALEM, Or., Dec. 7.—(Special).—John A. Philbrick and Joseph Penny, dealers in masons' building materials,

Mr. Uermeyer charged that the Sanbury New York Trust corporation, which had been established by the various groups of contractors, arbitrarily boosted their estimates on several school buildings. "Fleeing the city of New York out of thousands of dollars," according to the testimony of one of the employees in his office, John Elmer.

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