

# PRESIDENT ADDRESSES CONGRESS BEFORE DEPARTURE FOR PARIS FOR PEACE CONFERENCE WITH ALLIES

(Continued from page two.)

We have hitherto lacked stimulation to undertake.

I particularly direct your attention to the very practical plans which the secretary of the interior has developed in his annual report and before your committees for the reclamation of arid, swamp and cut-over lands, which might, if the states were willing and able to cooperate, redeem some three hundred million acres of land for cultivation. There are said to be fifteen or twenty million acres of land in the west, at present arid, for whose reclamation water is available, if properly conserved. There are about two hundred and thirty million acres from which the forests have been cut, but which have never yet been cleared for the plow and which lie waste and desolate. These lie scattered all over the union. And there are nearly eighty million acres of land that lie under swamps or subject to periodical overflow or too wet for anything but grazing which it is perfectly feasible to drain and protect and redeem. The congress can at once direct thousands of the returning soldiers to the reclamation of the arid lands which it has already undertaken if it will but enlarge the plans and the appropriations which it has entrusted to the department of the interior. It is possible in dealing with our unused lands to effect a great return and agricultural development which will afford the best sort of opportunity to men who want to help themselves; and the secretary of the interior has thought the possible methods out in a way which is worthy of your most friendly attention.

### Pledges for Ruined Lands

I have spoken of the control which must yet for a while, perhaps for a long while, be exercised over shipping because of the priority of service to which our forces overseas are entitled and which should also be accorded to the shipments which are to save recently liberated peoples from starvation and many devastated regions from permanent ruin. May I not say a special word about the needs of Belgium and Northern France? No sums of money paid by way of indemnity will serve to help themselves to save them from hopeless disadvantage for years to come. Something more must be done than merely find the money.

If they had money and raw materials in abundance tomorrow they could not resume their old place in the industry of the world tomorrow—the very important place they held before the flame of war swept across them. Many of their factories are razed to the ground. Much of their machinery is destroyed or has been taken away. Their people are scattered and many of their best workmen are dead. Their markets will be taken by others, if they are not in some special way assisted to rebuild their factories and replace their lost instruments of manufacture. They should not be left to the vicissitudes of the sharp competition for materials and for industrial facilities which is now to set in. I hope, therefore, that the congress will not be unwilling, if it should become necessary, to grant some such agency as the war trade board the right to establish priorities of export and supply for the benefit of these people whom we have been so happy to assist in saving from the German terror and whom we must not now thoughtlessly leave to shift for themselves in a pitiless competitive market.

### Taxation Necessary

For the steady and facilitation of our own domestic business readjustments nothing is more important than the immediate determination of 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 great essential industries of the country must be told as exactly as possible what obligations to the government they will be expected to meet in the years immediately ahead of them.

It will be of serious consequence to the country to delay removing all uncertainties in this matter a single day longer than the right processes of debate justify. It is idle to talk of successful and confident business reconstruction before these uncertainties are solved.

### Six Billion Program

If the war had continued it would have been necessary to raise at least eight billion dollars by taxation payable in the year 1919; but the war has ended and I agree with the secretary of the treasury that it will be safe to reduce the amount to six billions. An immediate rapid decline in the expenses of the government is not to be looked for. Contracts made for war supplies will, indeed, be rapidly cancelled and liquidated, but their immediate liquidation will make heavy drains on the treasury for the months just ahead of us. The maintenance of our forces on the other side of the sea is still necessary. A considerable proportion of those forces must remain in Europe during the period of occupation, and those which are brought home will be transported and demobilized at heavy expense for months to come. The interest on our war debt must, of course, be paid

and provisions 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.

### Future Taxation

I entirely concur with the secretary of the treasury in recommending that the two billions needed in addition to the four billions provided by existing law be obtained from the profits which have accrued and shall accrue from war contracts and distinctive war business, but that these taxes be confined to the war profits accruing in 1918, or in 1919 from business originating in war contracts. I urge your acceptance of his recommendation that provision be made now, not subsequently, that the taxes to be paid in 1920 should be reduced from six to four billions. Any arrangements 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 friends of the nation's essential business interests can afford to be responsible 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 interrogations points away.

### Naval Program

I take it for granted that congress will carry out the naval program which was undertaken before we entered the war. The secretary of the navy has submitted to your committees for authorization that part of the program which covers the building plans for the next three years. These plans have been prepared along the lines and in accordance with the policy which the congress established not under the expedient conditions of war, but with the intention of adhering to a definite method of development for the navy. I earnestly recommend the uninterrupted pursuit of that policy. It would clearly be unwise for us to attempt to adjust our programs to a future would policy as yet undetermined.

The question which causes me the greatest concern is the question of policy to be adopted towards the railroads. I frankly turn to you for counsel upon it. I have no confident judgment of my own. I do not see how any thoughtful man can have who knows anything of the complexity of the problem. It is a problem which must be studied, studied immediately and studied without bias or prejudice. Nothing can be gained by becoming partisans of any particular plan of settlement.

### Railroad Problem

It was necessary that the administration of the railroads should be taken over by the government so long as the war lasted. It would have been impossible otherwise to establish and carry through under a single direction the necessary priorities of shipments. It would have been impossible otherwise to combine maximum production at the factories and mines and farms with the maximum possible car supply to take the products to the ports and markets; impossible to route troop shipments and freight shipments without regard to the advantage or disadvantage of the roads employed; impossible to subordinate when necessary all questions of convenience to the public necessity; impossible to give the necessary financial support to the roads from the public treasury. But all these necessities have now been served, and the question is, what is best for the railroads and for the public in the future.

Exceptional circumstances and exceptional methods of administration were not needed to convince us that the railroads were not equal to the immense tasks of transportation imposed upon them by the rapid and continuous development of the industries of the country. We knew that already. And we knew that they were unequal to it partly because their full co-operation was rendered impossible by law and their competition made obligation, so that it has

### CHEERFUL WORDS

For Many a Medford Household. To have the pains and aches of a bad back removed—to be entirely free from annoying, dangerous urinary disorders, is enough to make any kidney sufferer grateful. The following advice of one who has suffered will prove helpful to hundreds of Medford readers.

Mrs. Ida Kenworthy, 508 South Grape St., Medford, says: "I have taken Doan's Kidney Pills when I have noticed my kidneys haven't been acting as they should and I have never failed to do me good. I also give Doan's Kidney Pills to one of my grandchildren who is often bothered with weak kidneys and they are very beneficial."

Price 60c. at all dealers. Don't simply ask for a kidney remedy—get Doan's Kidney Pills—the same that Mrs. Kenworthy had. Foster-Milburn Co., Mfrs., Buffalo, N. Y. Adv.

been impossible to assign to them severally the traffic which best could be carried by their respective lines in the interest of expedition and national economy.

### Put Up to Congress

We may hope, I believe, for the formal conclusion of the war by treaty by the time spring has come. The twenty-one months to which the present control of the railroads is limited after formal proclamation of peace shall have been made will run at the farthest, I take it for granted, only to the January of 1921. The full equipment of the railroads which the federal administration had planned could not be completed within any such period. 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, and therefore does not afford sufficient authority to undertake improvements upon the scale upon which it would be necessary to undertake them. Every approach to this difficult subject matter of decision brings us face to face, therefore, with this unanswered question: What is right that we should do with the railroads, in the interest of the public and in fairness to their owners?

### No Answer Ready

Let me say at once that I have no answer ready. The only thing that is perfectly clear to me is that it is not fair either to the public or to the owners of the railroads to leave the question unanswered and that it will presently become my duty to relinquish control of the roads, even before the expiration of the 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 solution, namely, certainty and a quick stimulation of private initiative.

### Outlines Possibilities

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 multifarious regulation by both state and federal authorities, or we can go to the opposite extreme and establish complete government control, accompanied if necessary by actual government ownership; or we can adopt an intermediate course of modified private control, under a more unified and affirmative public regulation and under such alterations of the law as will permit wasteful competition to be avoided and a considerable degree of unification of administration to be effected, as, for example, by regional corporations under which the railroads of definable area would be in effect combined in single systems.

The one conclusion that I am ready 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 conditions unmodified.

### Development Needed

Those are conditions of restraint without development. There is nothing affirmative or helpful about them. What the country chiefly needs is that all its means of transportation should be developed, its railways, its waterways, its highways and its countryside roads. Some new element of policy, therefore, is absolutely necessary—necessary for the service of the public, necessary for the release of credit to those who are administering the railroads, necessary for the protection of their security holders. The old policy may be changed much or little, but surely it cannot wisely be left as it was. I hope that the congress will have a complete and impartial study of the whole problem instituted at once and prosecuted as rapidly as possible. I stand ready and anxious to release the roads from the present control and I must do so at a very early date if by waiting until the statutory limit is reached I shall be merely prolonging the period of doubt and uncertainty which is hurtful to every interested concerned.

### Visit to Europe

I welcome this occasion to announce to the congress my purpose to join in Paris the representatives of the governments with which we have

been associated in the war against the central empires for the purpose of discussing with them the main features of the treaty of peace. I realize the great inconveniences that will attend by leaving the country particularly at this time but the conclusion that it was my paramount duty to go has been forced upon me by considerations which I hope will seem as conclusive to you as they have seemed to me.

The allied governments have accepted the bases of peace which I outlined to the congress on the eighth of January last, as the central empires also have, and very reasonably desire my personal counsel in their interpretation and application and it is highly desirable that I should give it in order that the sincere desire of our government to contribute without selfish purpose of any kind to settlements that will be of common benefit to all the nations concerned may be made fully manifest.

### Peace Important

The peace settlements which are now to be agreed upon are of transcendent importance both to us and to the rest of the world, and I know of no business or interest which should take precedence of them. The gallant men of our armed forces on land and sea have consciously fought for the ideals which they knew to be the ideals of their country; I have sought to express those ideals; they have accepted my statements of them as the substance of their own thought and purpose, as the associated governments have accepted them; I owe it to them to see to it, so far as in me lies, that no false or mistaken interpretation is put upon them, and no possible effort omitted to realize them. It is now my duty to play my full part in making good what they offered their life's blood to obtain. I can think of no real of service which could transcend this.

I shall be in close touch with you and with affairs on this side the water and you will know all that I do.

### Censorship Removed

At my request the French and English and French 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 upon attempted trade communications with enemy countries. It has been necessary to keep an open wire constantly available between France and the department of state and another between France and the department of war. In order that this might be done with the least possible interference with the other uses of the cables, I have temporarily taken over control of both cables in order that they may be used as a single system. I did so at the advice of the most experienced cable officials and I hope that the results will justify my hope that the news of the next few months may pass with the utmost freedom and with the least possible delay from each side of the sea to the other.

### Asks for Support

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 to carry and faithfully to interpret the principles and purposes of the country we love, I may have the encouragement and the added strength of your united support? I realize the magnitude and difficulty of the duty I am undertaking; I am painfully aware of its grave responsibilities. 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 now assist in arriving at in conference.

### Relief from Eczema

Don't worry about eczema or other skin troubles. You can have a clear, healthy skin by using a little zemo, obtained at any drug store for 35c, or extra large bottle at \$1.00.

Zemo generally removes pimples, blackheads, blotches, eczema, and ringworm and makes the skin clear and healthy. Zemo is a clean, penetrating, antiseptic liquid, neither sticky nor greasy and stains nothing. It is easily applied and costs a mere trifle for each application. It is always dependable.

The E. W. Rose Co., Cleveland, O.

ence with the other working heads of the associated governments. I shall count upon your friendly countenance and encouragement. I shall not be inaccessible. The cables and the wireless will render me available for any council or service you may desire of me, and I shall be happy in the thought that I am constantly in touch with the weighty matters of domestic policy with which we shall have to deal. I shall make my absence as brief as possible and shall hope to return with the happy assurance that it has been possible to translate into action the great ideals for which America has striven.

## BOOK-KEEPER NOW TELLS OF TROUBLES

Smith Had Been Going Down Hill Eight Years—Gains Seventeen Pounds by Taking Tanlac

"This Tanlac has put me in shape to where I have gained seventeen pounds," said H. G. Smith, living at the Braud House, Butte, Mont., recently. Mr. Smith has been book-keeper for the Tramway Mine for the past twelve years, and also owns a valuable ranch at Jefferson Island and is one of the best known and respected men in Montana.

"My stomach has given me so much trouble for the past eight or nine years," he continued, "that I was all the time taking something trying to get some relief. My food didn't seem to digest at all, and my stomach was in such a bad fix that if I leaned against my desk I would almost cry out with pain. I tried doing without meats, and that nor anything else helped me. Finally my back got to hurting me so across my kidneys, and I got so tired and worn-out that I would have to lay off some days and rest up. I was troubled with constipation, and frequent headaches and lost weight until I got down to only one hundred and twenty-eight pounds. I have always been a steady worker, but I had gotten to where I never felt like putting in full time so you may know I was a pretty sick man."

"When I saw about Tanlac in the papers I was feeling so miserable that I was ready to try anything there was a chance of giving me some relief. So I got a bottle and soon started up hill. I now weigh one hundred and forty-five pounds, which gives me a gain of seventeen pounds, and makes me heavier and stronger than I have been since my troubles started. My appetite is enormous, everything I eat agrees with me, and all the trouble has disappeared from my stomach entirely. My back stopped hurting me by the time I had finished my first bottle, and I'm never bothered any more with constipation and headache. My strength and energy has all come back to me, and I can work every day and feel none the worse from it. My wife is now taking Tanlac, and I'm sure she will have something good to say for it, too, as it certainly is a wonderful medicine. Hardly a day passes but what I tell somebody how it has helped me."

Tanlac is sold in Medford by West Side Pharmacy, in Gold Hill by M. D. Bowers, in Central Point by Miss M. A. Mee, in Ashland by J. J. McNaught.

**RECUPERATION**  
of the vital forces of the body, depleted in the struggle with acute disease, depends not upon superficial stimulation but upon adequate nourishment. The body needs to be nourished back to strength and power.

**SCOTT'S EMULSION**  
a pure, wholesome tonic-food, absolutely non-alcoholic, tones and strengthens by nourishing the whole system—body, blood and nerves. Nourish your body back to strength with Scott's.

Scott & Bowne, Bloomfield, N. J.

## Washday Boiling is a Waste—

It wastes fuel, wastes time, wastes effort—and shortens the life of the clothes.

The economical way on washday is the Fels-Naptha way. And with cool or lukewarm water, Fels-Naptha soap washes perfectly without boiling or hard rubbing—and saves time, effort and wear on clothes.

Full directions inside the familiar red and green wrapper

## Waterman's Ideal Fountain Pen



For Christmas \$2.50 to \$12.00

Buy Now For Christmas SHOP MORNINGS

Medford Book Store

We are headquarters for These,



"THE MOST POPULAR GIFT OF ALL" A WRIST WATCH "JOHNSON" The Jeweler

## CASH AND CARRY

ALL THIS WEEK FROM THE TRUAX STORE


Mt. Pitt Flour	\$2.80
Barley Flour	.65c
Seeded Raisins, package	.12c
Sardines, can	.10c
Saurkraut, can	.15c
Tomatoes, can	.15c
Peas, can	.15c
Pumpkin, can	.15c
Pink and Red Beans, lb	.9c
Coffee, Folger's, 3 lb. can	.85c
Coffee in bulk, splendid qualities. No better values anywhere, at	20c, 25c, 30c and 35c

Extensive line of Holiday Goods, made in U. S. A.

The Truax Company 327 E. Main. Medford.

## ALICE JOYCE

IN Robert W. Chambers' Wonderful Play



TONIGHT AND TOMORROW

"THE BUSINESS of LIFE"

ALSO "ROOFS and RIOTS"


WHERE EVERYBODY GOES

## THE JACKSON COUNTY BANK

Many Are the Blessings

that comes to him who saves—they start with thrift and lead to prosperity, happiness and independence. Now is the time to be up and doing—now is the time to save all you can. Start an account with the Jackson County Bank.

4 Per Cent. Interest Paid on Savings Ac. onnts.



MEDFORD, OREGON ESTABLISHED 1888