

## Another Special Message From The President to Congress

### World Peace was Urged in Message on "Foreign Relations"—Movement of Troops to Mexican Border Explained.

### Reviews Record of The Past Year—Treats Russian Passport Question And Other Matters of General Interest—Urges Arbitration Treaties.

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 7.—In the second message he has sent to congress during the three days of the present session, President Taft reviewed the relations of the United States with foreign governments during the past year. In this message the president gave the first official explanation of the post haste movement of 20,000 Federal troops to Mexico nine months ago; urged the United States to ratify the general arbitration treaties with Great Britain and France and the conventions with Nicaragua and Honduras and suggested legislation that he declared would strengthen the nation's world trade position among the powers. The message was read in congress today.

On two subjects included under "foreign relations" the president spoke in brief fashion. He informed congress of the conferences begun by American Ambassador Guild at St. Petersburg in regard to the question of passports in Russia for American Jews and explained that after the Christmas holidays he expected to send a special message on this subject. Although not brought out in the message, it was understood that the brief mention of the arbitration treaties will be followed by a special message to the senate before which they are pending, urging at length their ratification.

The president's reference to the passport question was added after the other parts of the message had been written. "By direction of the state department," it read, "our ambassador to Russia has recently been having a series of conferences with the minister of foreign affairs of Russia with a view to securing a clearer understanding and construction of the treaty of 1832 between Russia and the United States and the modification of any existing Russian regulations which may be found to interfere in any way with the full recognition of the rights of American citizens under the treaty. I believe that the government of Russia is addressing itself seriously to the need of changing the present practice under the treaty and that sufficient progress has been made to warrant the continuance of these conferences, in the hope that there may be soon removed any justification of the complaints of treaty violation now prevalent in this country."

Aside from his review of the world's history for the past year in which the United States particularly figures the president recommended to congress the following legislation:  
The enactment of a law providing for the fulfillment of obligations assumed by the United States in connection with the settlement of the fur seal controversy; the passage of a law to forbid the carriage of opium and other "habit forming drugs" in interstate commerce; the formation of a central organization in the nature of a national chamber of commerce that would keep all such organizations in touch with commercial developments abroad, and the enactment into law of executive regulations providing for advancement in the diplomatic and consular service upon a merit basis instead of through political preference.

Suggestions was also made by the president that the present tariff act should be amended so that its maximum and minimum features, designed to prevent undue discriminations against American commerce could be translated into such a varying degrees of discrimination as have been encountered since the present law was passed.

"It is increasingly clear," said the president in this connection, "that to obtain and maintain that equity and substantial equality of treatment essential to the flourishing trade which becomes year by year more important to the industrial and commercial welfare of the United States, we should have a flexibility of tariff sufficient for the give and take of negotiation by our department of state on behalf of our commerce and industry."

"It seems my duty as commander in chief," said the president in his letter, made public for the first time in today's message, "to place troops in sufficient numbers where, if congress shall direct that they enter Mexico to save American lives and property, an effective movement may be promptly made."

The outcome of the troop movement, Mr. Taft declared, was entirely satisfactory. The recent attempt to undermine the Madero government in Mexico, so far as it was engineered in the United States, he said, had been met with the same policy the government pursued in regard to the revolutionists who overthrew the government of President Diaz—the "so-called neutrality statutes" were enforced against all.

In regard to China, now in the throes of a revolution, Mr. Taft had little to say except to explain the loans placed in that country by American and other foreign capitalists. In the present war between Italy and Turkey the president pointed out the United States "has no direct political interest."

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I expect that immediately after the Christmas recess I shall be able to make a further communication to congress on this subject.

### Selecting Jury To Try Packers

By Associated Press.  
Chicago, Dec. 7.—Hope that the jury to try the ten Chicago packers indicted for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust law would be obtained with little delay was increased in court today by the rapid examination of foremen in the opening session.

Indications were that only a few days would be occupied by the government in finding a satisfactory panel and it was reported the defense would be equally as rapid.

Ten of the government's thirty peremptory challenges had been exhausted at the opening of court. Eleven men were in the jury box when court convened. Six of these were farmers. It was believed attorneys for the defense would exercise their peremptory challenge to eliminate as many farmers as possible.

### Mild Sensation in Lorimer Hearing

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 7.—George Gloss, a witness before the Lorimer senatorial investigation committee, caused a mild sensation today when he testified that Frank Seems, a friend of Charles A. White, had told him that he and White were preparing "a story" to blackmail Senator Lorimer for 150,000, if possible, or at least 75,000. The witness declared Seems had told him White had declared "they would turn over all the papers to Lorimer if they got the money and they would all take a trip."

The witness said the story had been offered to some eastern publishers who refused it for lack of verification. "Seems told me first," said the witness, "that he wanted me to go with him to the Palmer House to witness the delivery of the story to the magazine. Later he told me those people would not buy it. Then he said that White was going to try to sell it to a newspaper if the Lorimer crowd did not 'fall.' I never saw the story myself."

Here Judge Haney brought in the name of Edwin R. Wright, president of the Illinois Federation of Labor. "Seems told me that Wright was good to take White to a newspaper," said Gloss.

White eventually sold the story to the Chicago Tribune.

### SENATOR SMITH VOTED EARLY.

Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 7.—United States Senator Hoke Smith arrived in Washington this morning from Washington at 10:30 o'clock when he cast his vote for Pope Brown in the gubernatorial primary. There was lots of cheering by the Pope-Brown men as he appeared at the polls, for the former governor's intentions had been previously made public.



CHINESE REVOLUTION.  
The upper picture shows the Imperial Infantry leaving Peking Oct. 21st to go to the front against the Chinese rebels. This photo was taken as the troops were marching to the train. Below from left to right are: Yuen Shih Kai, who was recently appointed Viceroy of all Central China to put down the rebellion. He is the father of the modern Chinese Army, is a Chinese (as distinguished from Manchus) and by many is regarded as the strongest man in China. (Center) Li Chang Chu Chün, the Chinese "Florence Nightingale," who is at the front with the rebels, having organized her own Red Cross when it was announced that the regular Chinese Red Cross would turn all wounded rebels over to the Government to be healed. (3rd) Gen. Yin Chang, commander of the Loyalist army; president of the board of war and chief of staff of the Chinese army, who got his military education in Germany.

## M'NAMARAS TO TELL OF DYNAMITING CONSPIRACIES

By Associated Press.  
Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 7.—The McNamara brothers, whose complicity in dynamite conspiracies became a matter of investigation after their confessions of guilt and their sentences to terms in the state penitentiary, rose early today prepared to face a vigorous ordeal—the rigid interrogation of a special prosecutor in the government's inquiry into the alleged trafficking of dynamite and misuse of the mails to promote destruction of property where labor warfare was involved.

The federal grand jury, which was scheduled to meet today, was expected to hear from the lips of the McNamaras some details of the alleged conspiracy—not necessarily incriminating others but sufficient to bring within the purview of the law those persons who may have been involved in the promotion of what they thought to be the best purposes of their fight in defense of organized labor.

Attorneys for the McNamaras had advised them to use their own judgment about disclosing details of their confessed crimes. What they would tell remained a mystery early today but in view of the testimony of Ordo E. McManigal, confessed dynamiter, it was thought they would tell at least sufficient details to warrant the grand jury inquiring into the methods of other men.

It was believed early today that the McNamaras might be removed to San Quentin penitentiary tonight. It was thought that after their first appearance before the inquisitorial body, if they would be satisfied and the prisoners removed.

The brothers have been advised by counsel as to their rights and the attorneys intimated that the probe of the government would gain nothing from them at this stage beyond facts already known. Special prosecutor, Lawler and his assistants, it is believed, are looking toward Ordo McManigal as the main source of information they seek.

Will not Give Evidence  
John J. McNamara, confessed dynamiter, told jailer Gallagher today that under no circumstances would he give information to the federal grand jury investigating an alleged dynamiting conspiracy.

## TODAY IN CONGRESS.

By Associated Press.  
SENATE.  
Washington, Dec. 7.—In session at 2 p. m.  
Lorimer election investigation hearing resumed.  
Corporation ethics discussed at anti-trust hearing by E. H. Gary, of United States Steel Corporation.  
Employers liability commission will begin final hearings December 14.  
HOUSE.  
Met at noon.  
President's message on foreign relations read.  
Sugar beet competition discussed before sugar trust committee.  
Hearings on Clayton bill to provide jury trials in indirect contempt proceedings begun.  
Permanent tariff board bill postponed indefinitely in committee.  
Report urging national reservation to preserve Niagara Falls received.

### PERSIAN PEOPLE'S APPEAL READ IN HOUSE TODAY

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Persian peoples' appeal to the United States was read in the house today. The petition asks aid in sympathy with Persia in her controversy with Russia which, the appeal says, menaces Persian independence.

### ACTION POSTPONED ON PAYMENT BILL.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The Payne bill to create a permanent tariff board was brought up in the house committee on ways and means today by republican members but the committee indefinitely postponed action through unanimous vote of the democrats. This probably shuts off consideration of the measure at this session.

## Chicago Shopmen Condemn M'Namara

By Associated Press.  
Chicago, Dec. 7.—Thirty-eight hundred striking shopmen of the Illinois Central lines in mass meeting today condemned the McNamara brothers and declared that death should have been their penalty.

## IMPORTANT RULING BY COMMERCE COMMISSION

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 7.—The interstate commerce commission today declared its assumption of jurisdiction over the practice of a railroad or railroads constituting a through route "affecting the right of the shipper to safe and speedy transportation of his freight."

The decision was handed down in what was known as the car shortage case, in which the Missouri and Illinois Coal Company complained of the embargo established last winter by the Illinois Central Railroad against the movement of coal from mines on its lines in Illinois to points in Missouri.

The commission holds that if it allowed its cars to go to lines in Missouri, the cars would be confiscated and the Illinois Central would not have sufficient equipment to conduct its local business.

## Fisher Addresses Navigation Congress

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 7.—Secretary of the Interior Fisher and Chief Bixby of the army engineers, speaking before the national rivers and harbors congress here today urged the necessity of considering the development of waterways, not only for navigation but also with regard to the establishment of water power sites and the construction of irrigation reservoirs and flood levees. Mr. Fisher urged the adoption of a definite policy by the congress and declared the popular idea of antagonism between the states and the federal government, over the improvement of water ways was unfounded.

## Guns Roar Welcome To British Rulers At Delhi, India

### BAPTISTS SHOW INCREASE FOR MISSIONS

Special to The News.  
Winston-Salem, N. C., Dec. 7.—The Thomasville Baptist orphanage and state missions claimed the time of the Baptist state convention this morning and the climax of the convention was reached. The report of the trustees of the orphanage showed that the past year has been one of success. The health of the children has been good. The moral and spiritual atmosphere is of a high type. The needs of the orphans were presented, the superintendent, M. L. Kesler, urging especially more dormitory room, saying that almost every day requests are received for children to be admitted which cannot be received because of lack of room. Recently W. B. Rogers has been secured as field agent of the orphanage and the representative of Charity and Children.

The report of state missions recommended that \$50,000 be raised the coming year to carry on the work of state mission. Among the many things emphasized, special attention was called to the importance of establishing the Baptist denomination firmly in all the centers of the state where the state institutions of learning are located. The work of the Baptist denomination he said is to life the whole state into touch with the whole life of Christ. Mr. Johnston said also that he considered many of the papers of the state press had degenerated into mere systems of social sewerage and he hoped the time would soon come when these would attain a higher plane. He said although that he did not want to see the Y. M. C. A. take the place of the church and that unless such church buildings are erected as should be the danger is the state will become "Y. M. C. A. land." He said he did not mean to criticize the Y. M. C. A. but that it is not intended to take the place of the church and that the Y. M. C. A. does not kindle force, but merely diffuses forces.

A gold watch was presented to Livingston Johnson from the state missionaries who honor him as their leader.

The convention adopted a resolution against interstate shipment of intoxicants. A resolution in favor of peace arbitration was also adopted.

Winston-Salem, Dec. 7.—The Baptist State Convention met at 9 o'clock for the transaction of the business of the morning session of the second day. Rev. James Long, of Morganton, conducted the opening devotional service. Continued on Page Nine.

## Gary Urges Federal Commission

By Associated Press.  
Washington, Dec. 7.—E. H. Gary, head of the United States Steel Corporation, testified before the senate committee on interstate commerce, today, that he always believed that it was entirely legal for competitors to come together and mutually disclose their business conditions to steady the balance trade without making an agreement on prices.

He urged a federal commission authorized to consider management, character and extent of corporations and to permit certain pooling arrangements when conditions warranted.

"No corporation can reach a permanent success in this country unless it is willing to recognize at all times the public interest and welfare," said Mr. Gary.

## King-Emperor And Queen-Empress Arrive From Bombay To Be The Central Figures in Great Indian Durbar—Picture of Splendor.

### Brilliant Ceremony Presented by Introduction of Native Chiefs—Gorgeous Display of Jewels and Richly Colored Garments.

By Associated Press.  
Delhi, India, Dec. 7.—One hundred and one guns roared out in imperial salute here today, welcoming to Delhi the king-emperor and queen-empress on their arrival from Bombay for the durbar.

Entering the city through the railroad station in the Selimgarh bastion of the fort, at dawn this became the mecca for those of the coronation camp and the city. Equipages which vied with each other in splendor passed along roads crowded with Indian princes, military officers and government officials and streams of natives went the same way.

The route to the durbar camp was lined alternately by British and Indian regiments. In providing guards of honor and escorts native troops were also given an equal share with British soldiers.

Elaborately Received.  
The king-emperor and the queen-empress were received on the elaborately decorated platform by the viceroy, the governors and heads of provinces, the commander-in-chief and a number of high military and civil officials.

After a series of presentations their majesties proceeded to a pavilion within a wall of the fort, where 150 ruling chiefs were introduced. This brilliant ceremony, with its gorgeous display of jewels and richly colored garments occupied considerable time. Meanwhile the provincial legislators had gathered on the ridge by the durbar camp to greet the royal party.

Then began the great procession to the camp, four miles away. Throughout India a holiday had been decreed and great numbers of natives had gathered to get a glimpse of their emperor and empress. They formed a striking background to the gorgeously uniformed procession, which was headed with lancers with hands playing. Then came the heralds and gold tabard emblazoned with the royal coat of arms, and sixteen British and native trumpeters, all mounted on black chargers. Next followed the native escort of the viceroy, in scarlet and gold, preceding the imperial cadet corps composed entirely of princes and their sons. Their majesties and the viceroy's suite, were introduced. As their majesties approached the command to present arms was passed along the line of troops, European spectators took off their hats and the natives bent deep towards the ground. The king-emperor, the queen-empress and the viceroy bowed right and left in acknowledgment.

Splendid Costumes.  
The bodyguard of Indian princes who followed immediately after, out shone in splendor all that had passed. In strict order of precedence came 150 Maharajahs, Rajahs Nawabs and other chieftains. The column was closed by a band of sav-gary looking Afghans and Pathan chiefs mounted on wild ponies and a detachment of native and British troops.

On arrival at the camp the troops defiled past the imperial carriage, receptions followed and the king-emperor was presented with a brief address of welcome.

Their majesties and the viceregal party then repaired to their camp of which Circuit House, built by Lord Curzon in 1905, is the center. Picturesque Camp.

The vast camp stretches along the great trunk road in long, symmetrical rows of white tents, almost blinding in the vertical Indian sun, while the whole place when their majesties entered blazed with the bright hues of the East.

Crowds of picturesque humanity from the Rajah in his silks to the half-naked Wallah gathered to welcome their emperor, and they formed a perfect picture, mingling with them were jeweled Indian princes, army and administrative officers, native and British private soldiers and large numbers of foreign tourists.