

WAR WITH MEXICO AS LAST RESORT, SAYS PRESIDENT IN ADDRESS AT NEW YORK

MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO PREVENT CONFLICT

Makes It Plain That He Will Not Countenance Conflict Until There is No Other Alternative For Settling Troubles.

WILLING TO SACRIFICE POLITICAL FORTUNES

Determined to Carry Out His Convictions as to What Is Just Course to Pursue—Thousands, He Said, Appealing to Him to Maintain Peace.

New York.—President Wilson made it plain in his speech at the New York Press Club banquet that he will not countenance a war with Mexico until there is no other alternative for settling the border troubles.

Again he declared that he was ready to sacrifice his own political fortunes in order to carry out his convictions as to what would be the just course to pursue in the situation.

Bainbridge Colby, who placed Theodore Roosevelt in nomination for the presidency at the Progressive Convention at Chicago, paid President Wilson high tribute in an address, but did not declare unqualifiedly that he would support him in the coming campaign, as it was reported he would do.

In his address President Wilson said:

"I realize that I have done a very imprudent thing; I have come to address this thoughtful company of men without any preparation whatever. * * * But gentlemen, as a matter of fact, I have been absorbed by the responsibilities which have been so frequently referred to here tonight, and that pre-occupation has made it impossible for me to forecast even what you would like to hear me talk about. * * * Mr. Colby said something that was among the few things I had forecast to say myself. He said that there are some things which it is really useless to debate, because they go as a matter of course.

"Of course, it is our duty to prepare this nation to take care of its honor and of its institutions. Why debate any part of that, except the detail, except the plan itself, which is always debatable?"

"Of course, it is the duty of the Government which it will never overlook, to defend the territory and people of this country. It goes without saying that it is the duty of the Administration to have constantly in mind with the utmost sensitiveness every point of national honor.

"But gentlemen, after you have said and accepted these obvious things your program of action is still to be formed. When will you act, and how will you act?"

"The easiest thing is to strike. The brutal thing is the impulsive thing. No man has to think before he takes aggressive action but before a man really conserves the honor by realizing the ideals of the nation, he has to think exactly what he will do and how he will do it.

"Do you think the glory of America would be enhanced by a war of conquest in Mexico? Do you think that any action of violence by a powerful nation like this against a weak and destructive neighbor would reflect distinction upon the annals of the United States?"

"Do you think that it is our duty to carry self-defense to a point of dictation into the affairs of another people? The ideals of America are written plain upon every page of American history.

"And I want you to know how fully I realize those servant I am. I do not own the Government of the United States, even for the time being. I have no right in the use of it to express my own passions. I have no right to express my own ambitions for the development of America if those ambitions are not coincident with the ambitions of the nation itself.

"And I have constantly to remind myself that I am not the servant of those who wish to enhance the value of their Mexican investments, that I am the servant of the rank and file of the people of the United States.

"I get a great many letters, my fellow citizens, from important and influential men in this country, but I get a great many other letters. I get letters from unknown men, from humble women, from people whose names have never been heard and never will be recorded and there is but one prayer in all of these letters 'Mr. President, do not allow anybody to persuade you that the people of this country want war with anybody.'"

"I got off a train yesterday and as

near, he said in an undertone, 'Mr. President, keep out of Mexico.' And if one man has said that to me a thousand have said it to me as I have moved about the country.

"If I had opportunity to engage them further in conversation they say 'of course, we know that you cannot govern the circumstances of the case altogether, and it may be necessary, but for God's sake, do not do it unless it is necessary.'

"I am for the time being the spokesman of such people, gentlemen. I have not read history without observing that the greatest forces in the world and the only permanent forces are the moral forces. * * *

"Force will not accomplish anything that is permanent I venture to say, in the great struggle which is going on on the other side of the sea. The permanent things will be accomplished afterward when the opinion of mankind is brought to bear upon the issues, and the only thing that will hold the world steady is this same silent, insistent, all-powerful opinion of mankind.

"Force can sometimes hold things steady until opinion has time to form, but no force that was ever exerted except in response to that opinion was ever a conquering and predominant force.

"I think the sentence in American history that I myself am proudest of is that in the introductory sentences of the Declaration of Independence where the writers say that a due respect for the opinion of mankind demands that they state the reasons for what they are about to do. I venture to say that a decent respect for the opinions of mankind demanded that those who started the present European war should have stated their reasons, but they did not pay any heed to the opinion of mankind and the reckoning will come when the settlement comes.

"So, gentlemen, I am willing no matter what my personal fortunes may be to play for the verdict of mankind. Personally, it will be a matter of indifference to me what the verdict on the seventh of November is provided I feel any degree of confidence that when a latter jury sits I shall get their judgment in my favor. Not my favor, personally—what difference does that make? but in my favor as an honest and conscientious spokesman of a great national conviction.

"There are some gentlemen who are under the delusion that the power of a nation comes from the top. It does not. It comes from the bottom."

TO SUPPRESS NEWS OF TROOP MOVEMENTS

Washington.—Secretary Baker announced that orders have been sent to all department army commanders to suppress all news concerning troop movements.

The order follows: "In view of the movements en route to the Texas border or in Texas might result in some malicious act that might seriously hamper these movements and also might result in unnecessary loss of life among the troops, it is directed that all concerned be instructed to the effect that no information as to movements of troops is to be given to representatives of the press or any individuals other than the officials of the railroads concerned or the representatives of the American Railway association located at the various department headquarters and mobilization and concentration points."

The department also announced that National Guard organizations which start for the border without full complements of field transportation will be supplied by Gen. Funston upon reaching the border.

MEXICANS SEIZE MUCH GOLD AND SILVER BULLION

Washington.—The state department was officially advised that gold and silver bullion belonging to Americans and seized by local Mexican authorities at Manzanillo totaled nearly \$500,000. The seizures were reported to have begun before the Carrizal incident. A protest already has been made to Gen. Carranza.

Reports of continued seizures in various parts of Mexico reached the department during the day. In most cases the property has been left behind by Americans fleeing from the country. There has been no indication that the local authorities acted on instructions from Mexico City, but no reply has been received to the representations made several days ago to Gen. Carranza.

First Troops at Border. San Antonio, Tex.—The First Illinois Infantry, Col. Sanborne commanding, arrived at Fort Sam Houston and went into camp. The Seventh New York regiment also passed through San Antonio en route to stations in the Brownsville district. Other New York regiments, including the Seventh, are expected shortly.

APPROPRIATIONS BY CONGRESS MAY BE \$1,650,000,000

CONGRESS ANXIOUS TO COMPLETE WORK

Financial Preparedness Program Includes Half a Billion for Neutral Defense. House Takes Up Work on Revenue Bill.

ARMY AND NAVY BILLS PRINCIPLE IN SENATE

Indications Are That Senate Will Largely Accept Proposed Increases. —Dispose of Agricultural Bill Soon.

Washington.—Congress is preparing to complete its program of financial preparedness with every indication that appropriations this session will aggregate considerably more than a billion and a half dollars, at last half a billion of which will be for national defense.

According to estimates based on figures compiled by Chairman Fitzgerald, of the House Appropriations Committee, and increases put into pending measures by senate committees, the grand appropriation total may reach \$1,650,000,000 exceeding by more than \$500,000,000 the record of any previous congress.

Last week Representative Fitzgerald submitted a statement to the House showing that the grand total for the present Congress based on bills passed and pending, would reach nearly \$1,500,000,000. Since then the Senate Naval Committee has added nearly \$50,000,000 to the naval bill, and the military committee has increased the \$182,000,000 army appropriation measure by approximately \$100,000,000.

Army and Navy Lead.

The principal appropriation measures awaiting senate consideration are the army and navy bills. As amended in committee they carry \$282,000,000 and \$315,826,843, respectively, and together with the fortifications bill, which has passed both houses, would appropriate for national defense more than \$822,000,000. There is every indication that the senate will accept the major part of the proposed army and navy increases but conferences probably will pare some of them down.

The senate plans to take up the naval bill as soon as the agricultural bill is out of the way probably within a few days. The big building program for 1917 and the provision for a three-year construction policy probably will mean a debate of several weeks. Meantime the army bill will come from committee and an effort may be made to pass it as soon as it is ready, setting aside the naval bill temporarily.

Ready For Revenue Bill.

With its work on appropriations nearing completion the House is ready to take up the \$210,000,000 revenue bill just introduced. After it is passed the house will be marking time waiting for the senate to catch up. Besides several of the big supply measures, the senate has the shipping bill, the child labor bill, the \$2,000,000 militia relief measure, conservation measures, the immigration bill and many minor matters to dispose of.

If there is to be an adjournment in time for the political campaign, Congress leaders believe some of the measures of the President's legislative program must be sacrificed, probably the immigration and conservation measures.

INCREASED PROGRAM NAVY IS APPROVED

Committee Recommends Four Dreadnaughts, Four Battleships and 10 Capital Ships.

Washington.—Formal approval of the increased navy building program recommended by the senate naval committee in amending the annual appropriation bill passed by the house is given in a statement issued by Secretary Daniels.

The committee, besides framing a program calling for four dreadnaughts and four battle cruisers next year—instead of five battle cruisers, only, as provided by the house—wrote into the bill provision for completing within three years the general board's plan to add 16 capital ships before 1922.

"It marks a radically new policy in the enlargement and increase of the navy," said Mr. Daniels' statement. "It is the first bill that has incorporated a continuing policy in the building of fighting ships. In his annual message to Congress last December President Wilson placed emphasis upon the need of adopting a continuing policy."

10,000 MILITIAMEN ON RIO GRANDE.

San Antonio, Tex.—More than 10,000 National Guardsmen are either at border stations or so near that they could be moved right to the line within a few hours. It was believed that within three days the entire movement would be more than half completed. Eight American Consular officers, have been removed from their posts.

In a report to the senate on the three year, five hundred million dollar navy building program Senator Swanson for the naval committee, laid stress on its recommendation that the navy general board plans be hastened to completion.

"It seemed to the committee," says the report, "that the program for five years proposed by the general board is not sufficient to bring the naval force of the United States to the position which they ought to hold among the navies of the world at an early enough period. The committee, therefore, reduced the time covered by the program from five to three years, the committee being convinced that the sooner we could get an adequate navy the better as the navy must always be our first line of defense and we have two great coasts to defend."

The building program includes building of 157 ships prior to July 1, 1919, 66 of them to be begun as soon as practicable, including eight capital ships. Of reorganization of the naval militia, the report says:

"The committee realized that it was very important that the naval militia should be put on an equal basis with the National Guard. Unless this was done, the naval militia, which is now an important part of our naval establishment, instead of increasing would be lessened, as more inducement would be given to enter the National Guard than the naval militia. The committee recommends legislation which puts the naval militia upon equality with the National Guard.

"It also imposes upon the naval militia the same requirements in respect to drill and services that are required for the National Guard, and they are subject to the call of the president in case of emergency of war, similar to the National Guard."

PLEDGE SERVICE TO CARRANZA GOVERNMENT

Citizens in Various Parts of Mexico Offer to Enlist for War.

Mexico City.—Telegrams declaring adhesion to the Carranza Government and offering contingents of from 200 to 2,000 men each, continue to pour into the Central Government from various parts of the republic while accounts of popular mass meetings and speeches against invasion are crowding all the telegraph lines. At Tuxtutepec, Oaxaca, the manifestants, after a popular meeting at which orators spoke for war, crowded into the telegraph office and offered the services of all able-bodied men of the town to General Carranza.

Meetings of students have been held in Puebla, Queretaro, Guadalajara, Guadalupe, Hidalgo, Morelia, and many other points at which adhesion to the government was pledged. As an offset to these warlike demonstrations, Mexican women, under the leadership of Senarita Hermila Galindo, editor of the newspaper, La Mujer Moderna, (The Modern Woman), are supporting the Women's Peace Party of New York and have corresponded with Margaret Lane of New York in an effort to aid in bringing about a peaceful solution of the difficulties existing between the two nations.

LANSING ASKS HOUSE FOR ADDITIONAL FUNDS.

Secretary Wants \$300,000 at Once to Get Americans Out of Mexico.

The Appropriations Committee of the House faces another phase of the Mexican trouble. Secretary Lansing called for an additional \$300,000 to get Americans out of Mexico. In a memorandum dated June 28 accompanying the estimate he said:

"The conditions are such at the present time that, in my opinion, it is highly desirable that every American citizen should leave Mexico at the earliest practicable moment. The appropriation made heretofore by Congress for assisting Americans in leaving Mexico is exhausted, and I urge that the amount above mentioned be expedited as much as possible."

TELL OF MEXICANS FIRING ON OUR SOLDIERS.

Galveston, Texas.—Two American sailors from the scout cruiser Salem were wounded during a clash with armed Mexicans at Tampico, according to passengers arriving on the Wolvin liner Dade from Vera Cruz. They received their information from passengers on the Ward liner Monterey, bound from Tampico to Vera Cruz.

The Monterey's passengers said, according to the Dade arrivals, that two small boats from the Salem approached the Tampico jetties and were fired on by Mexicans from the shore. The Americans returned the fire. Two Americans were slightly injured, they said, although it could not be learned whether any Mexicans had been hit.

STATE LAWYERS ADJOURN

A. L. Brooks of Greensboro is Elected President.—Delegates to National Convention Named.

Wilmington.—The eighteenth annual convention of the North Carolina Bar Association, in session at Wrightsville Beach came to a close after the election of officers. Place of next meeting is to be decided later by the executive committee.

Officers were elected as follows: President A. L. Brooks, Greensboro; first vice president, H. L. Lyon, Whiteville; second vice president, Henry Parker, Asheville; third vice president, E. L. Galtner, Mocksville; secretary and treasurer, Thomas W. Davis, Wilmington, re-elected.

The proposed employers' compensation act was approved after considerable discussion and will be presented to the next legislature for action. It provides a standard amount to be paid by the employer to the employee in case of injury to the latter.

J. S. Bragaw, Washington; Mark Brown, Asheville; Miss Julia Alexander, Charlotte, were named as delegates to the annual convention of American Bar Association.

Judge W. M. Boyd of Superior Court made an address on "The Courts and the Lawyers," in which he suggested many changes in the present superior court benefit judges and other officers.

President Skinner was instructed by the meeting to forward a telegram to Congressman E. Y. Webb in Washington of the Judiciary Committee notifying him that the North Carolina Bar Association favored the establishment of a Federal Court of Appeals in Asheville.

Senator Overman Falls on Floor.

Washington.—Senator Overman of North Carolina occupied the floor of the senate in a novel way. His seat is next to that of Senator Stone. Senator Ashurst was conversing with Senator Stone, when the latter thought he saw out of the corner of his eye some one trying to pass and he tried to help him by pulling Senator Overman's chair out of the way.

Instead of some one attempting to pass, Senator Overman was about to sit down. The kindness of Senator Stone, however, decided upset Senator Overman's plans and the North Carolina senator sat down on the floor with a thump. Only his senatorial dignity was hurt.

Money For N. C. Roads.

Washington.—The confirmation of the National highway bill by the senate was cheering news to North Carolina good roads' enthusiasts. North Carolina's apportionment of the \$75,000,000 Federal aid for road construction will roughly approximate \$100,000 according to an estimate of D. H. Winslow, United States highway maintenance expert. Density of population and the road mileage of the state will be the basis upon which North Carolina will qualify for a fat allotment.

Spencer Will Build Church.

Spencer.—The Spencer Methodist church has started a building campaign and raised \$5,400 the first day. The campaign will be continued for some \$20,000 wanted to erect a new house of worship. A score of leading citizens are making the canvas. Subscriptions ranged up to \$1,000 each at the first service, the Woman's Missionary Society leading. Some of the locomotive engineers are giving \$500 each to the fund.

North Carolina Appropriations.

Washington.—The Sundry civil bill which passed the senate carried items amounting to \$747,000 for North Carolina. Senator Overman secured appropriations as follows:

For continuing the building at Burlington, \$31,000; Shelby, \$20,000; Wilmington, \$85,000; Wilkesboro, \$8,000; renting a building for postoffice at Charlotte, \$3,500; for the Harbor of Refuge at Cape Lookout, \$600,000.

North Carolina Leads.

Washington.—North Carolina leads the country in the number of Irish potatoes shipped this season—the total number of carloads being 2,549. South Carolina shipped 1,147. South Carolina shipped four carloads of tomatoes and one of peaches one day recently.

NORTH CAROLINA BRIEFS.

A farm survey of Stanly county is being made by Federal experts. The House Judiciary Committee favorably reported a bill establishing a regular term of the Circuit Court of Appeals at Asheville, N. C.

Catawba County Agent H. B. Mask plans to take a large number of Catawba farmers to the State Test Farm in Iredell county, July 21, when the county agents from all the counties in the western part of the state will gather.

A rural delivery route has been established at Bear Creek. Seventy-five dressed chickens and so many cakes went from Hickory to Camp Glenn for a Fourth of July dinner for the members of Co. A, First N. C. infantry.

Work has begun on the eight-inch pipe line and pumping station that will be needed for the new million-dollar underwear plant at Leaksville. A settling basin to hold 300,000 gallons of water will be built of concrete. A hail storm did considerable damage in Alexander county a few days ago.

LATE NORTH CAROLINA MARKET QUOTATIONS

Western Newspaper Union News Service

Prices Paid by Merchants for Farm Products in the Markets of North Carolina as Reported to the Division of Markets for the Week Ending Saturday, June 24.

Corn, 96c bu; oats, 51c bu; peas, \$1.20 bu; soy beans, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl; sweet potatoes, \$1.25 bu.

Western butter, 35c lb; N. C. butter, 31-33c lb; eggs, 20c doz; spring chickens, 20c lb; hens, 12c lb.

Charlotte. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 63c bu; peas, \$1.15 bu; soy beans, \$1.50 bu; Irish potatoes, \$3.50 bbl; sweet potatoes, 75c bu.

N. C. butter, 33c lb; eggs, 22c doz; spring chickens, 22c lb; hens, 15-17c lb.

Durham. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 53c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$5 bbl.

Western butter, 35c lb; N. C. butter, 30c lb; eggs, 27c doz; spring chickens, 25c lb; hens, 10c lb.

Fayetteville. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 94c bu; oats, 52½ bu; peas, \$1 bu; soy beans, \$1.50 bu; Irish potatoes, \$3 bbl; sweet potatoes, 75c bu.

Western butter, 35c lb; N. C. butter, 38c lb; eggs, 20-22½c doz; spring chickens, 20c lb; hens, 10c lb.

Goldboro. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; sweet potatoes, 75c bu.

Eggs, 20c doz; spring chickens, 20c lb; hens, 17½c lb.

Greensboro. Cotton, middling, 13c; corn, 96c bu; oats, 50c bu; peas, \$1.35 bu; soy beans, \$1.55 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4 bbl; sweet potatoes, 70c bu.

Western butter, 35c lb; N. C. butter, 35c lb; eggs, 20c doz; spring chickens, 20c lb; hens, 14c lb.

Greenville. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 80c bu; oats, 60c bu; peas, \$1.30 bu; soy beans, \$1.40 bu; Irish potatoes, \$3.50 bbl; sweet potatoes, 60c bu.

Eggs, 20c doz; spring chickens, 40c each; hens, 40c each.

Hamlet. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, \$1 bu; oats, 60c bu; peas, \$1 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.

N. C. butter, 32c lb; eggs, 20c doz; spring chickens, 22c lb; hens, 15c lb.

Lumberton. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, \$1 bu; peas, 90c bu; Irish potatoes, \$3 bbl; sweet potatoes, 75c bu.

Western butter, 34c lb; N. C. butter, 35c lb; eggs, 20c doz.

Maxton. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, \$1 bu; oats, 57c bu; peas, \$1 bu; soy beans, \$1.50 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4 bbl.

Western butter, 35c lb; N. C. butter, 35c lb; eggs, 22c doz; spring chickens, 24c lb; hens, 12c lb.

Monroe. Cotton, middling, 13c; corn, 95c bu, oats, 55c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; soy beans \$1.40 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.

N. C. butter, 30c lb; spring chickens, \$5-30c lb; hens, 40c each, eggs, 18c doz.

New Bern. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 90c bu; oats, 60c bu; peas, \$1 bu; soy beans, \$1.10 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4 bbl; sweet potatoes, 75c bu.

Eggs, 20-24c doz.

Raleigh. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 95c bu; oats, 55c bu; peas, \$1.10 bu; Irish potatoes, \$3.50 bbl; sweet potatoes, \$1 bu.

Apples, \$4.50-\$5 bbl; Western butter, 34c lb; N. C. butter, 32c lb; eggs, 25c doz; spring chickens, 40c each; hens, 55c each.

Rocky Mount. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 90c bu; oats, 48c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; Irish potatoes, \$3 bbl.

Apples, \$5 bbl; Western butter, 35c lb; eggs, 25c doz; spring chickens, 40c each; hens, 55c each.

Scotland Neck. Cotton, middling, 12½c; corn, 92c bu; oats, 56c bu; peas, \$1.25 bu; soy beans, \$1.35 bu; Irish potatoes, \$3.50 bbl; sweet potatoes, 75c bu.

Western butter, 35c; N. C. butter, 35c lb; eggs, 15c doz; spring chickens, 21c lb; hens, 12½c lb.

Winston-Salem. Corn, 85c bu; oats, 50c bu; peas, \$1.30 bu; soy beans, \$1.50 bu; Irish potatoes, \$4.50 bbl.

N. C. butter, 31c lb; eggs, 21c doz; spring chickens, 20c lb; hens, 13c lb.

No-folk, Va. Cotton, middling, 13½c. Chicago, Ill. No. 2 white corn, 73-74½c (delivered in Raleigh 88-91½c); No. 2 yellow corn 77½-77½c (delivered in Raleigh 88½-92½c). Butter, 23½-28½c (creamery); eggs, 21-22½c (first).

New York. Irish potatoes, \$3.37-\$3.57 bbl; sweet potatoes, 75c-\$1.30 basket. Butter, 29½-29½c (extra); eggs, 21c.