

WILSON CALLS UPON MEN OF EVERY SHADE OF POLITICAL THOUGHT TO RALLY TO HIS DEFENSE PROGRAM

Opens Administration Campaign for Preparedness in Address in New York.

NO AGGRESSIVE PURPOSE

Nation Must be Prepared to Defend Itself for "Full Liberty and Development."

Is Given an Ovation at Manhattan Club Dinner

New York, November 4. — President Wilson opened the administration campaign for its National defense programme in a comprehensive and carefully prepared address delivered here tonight at the Manhattan Club banquet. He declared solemnly that the United States had no aggressive purposes, but must be prepared to defend itself in order to assume "full liberty and self-development."

The President was received with enthusiastic applause as he entered the banquet hall, and during his address. The hall was decorated with American flags and filled even to the galleries with Democrats happy over their victory of Tuesday in New York city. When the President arose to speak every one applauded until he was forced to signal for quiet.

The People Are Inquiring. "Within a year," said the President, "we have witnessed what we did not think possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of the great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is in battle. Force everywhere speaks out with a loud and imperious voice in a titanic struggle of government, and from one end of our own dear country to the other our men are asking one another what we are doing to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development."

The President called upon "men of all shades of political opinion" to rally to the support of the defense programme. He said it represented the "best professional and expert opinion of the country" and gave warning that "if men differ with me in this vital matter, I shall ask them to make it clear how far and in what way they are interested in making the permanent interests of the country safe against disturbances."

No Need to Feel Panicky. There is no need for the country to feel panicky-stricken, the President declared, because it stands in the vanguard of the United States as "a nation too big and generous to be exacting, but yet courageous enough to defend its rights and the liberties of its people wherever they are."

Outlining the defense programme the President said it included an increase in the standing army, the training within the next three years of 400,000 citizen soldiers to be raised in annual camps of 100,000 and the strengthening of the National Guard. He laid particular emphasis on the need of ample equipment. The President declared that the navy already is "a very great and efficient force," but that in order to bring it to a point of "extraordinary force and efficiency" a definite policy must be adopted and hastened and an adequate supply of men and equipment provided.

Should Be First. In addition to speaking on National defense, the President attacked "men who love other countries better than America," and men who stir up religious and sectarian antagonism. He declared that such men should be "called to a reckoning."

Just before the dinner the President shook hands with all the guests, including Charles F. Murphy. The guests included Secretary of War Garrison, Senator O'Gorman, Mayor John Purroy Mitchell, Dudley Field Malone, collector of the port of New York; Judge Edward Swann, district attorney-elect of New York county; Charles F. Murphy, and other Tammany leaders; Roger C. Sullivan, of Chicago, and more than 400 other Democrats, most of them prominent in New York.

Waterson Sends Message. Henry Waterson, of Louisville, who had been designated by the dinner committee to speak immediately after President Wilson, sent his regrets in a letter read to the dinner. Mr. Waterson wrote that he regretted being unable to attend the 50th anniversary (Continued on Page Two.)

Text Of The President's Address On His Programme For National Defense

Mr. Toastmaster and Gentlemen: I warmly felicitate the club upon the completion of fifty years of successful and interesting life. It may be made to mean a great deal to those who know how to use it. I have no doubt that a great many of you have come genuine stimulation in the associations of this place and that as the years have multiplied you have seen more and more the useful ends which may be served by organizations of this sort.

But I have not come to speak wholly of that, for there are others of your own members who can speak of the club with a knowledge and an intelligence which no one can have who has not been intimately associated with it. Men band themselves together for the sake of the association, no doubt, but also for something greater and deeper than that—because they are conscious of common interests lying outside their business occupations because they are members of the same community and in frequent intercourse find mutual stimulation and real maximum of vitality and power. I shall assume that here around the dinner table on this memorial occasion our talk should properly turn to the wide and common interests which are most in our thoughts, whether they be the interests of the community or of the nation.

A year and a half ago our thoughts would have been almost altogether of great domestic questions. They are many and of vital consequence. We must and shall address ourselves to their solution with diligence, firmness, and self-possession, notwithstanding we find ourselves in the midst of a world disturbed by great disaster and ablaze with terrible wars; but our thought is now inevitably of new things about which we are thinking and which we are doing. We are thinking now chiefly of our relations with the rest of the world, our commercial relations—about those we have thought and planned always—but about our political relations, our duties as an individual and independent force in the world to ourselves, our neighbors, and the world itself.

PRINCIPLES WELL KNOWN. Our principles are well known. It is not necessary to avow them. We believe in the liberty of men and of peoples—of men to choose their own lives and of peoples to choose their own allegiance. Our ambition, also, all the world has knowledge of. It is not only to be free and prosperous ourselves, but also to be the friend and thoughtful partner of those who are free or who desire freedom the world over. If we do not make our own destinies, if we do not choose our own path, we are the fruit of our own thoughts as a nation and we have put them aside. We shall, I confidently believe, never again take another foot of territory by conquest. We shall never in any circumstances seek to make an independent people subject to our dominion because we believe in the right of every people to choose their own path and to be free of their own allegiance and to be free of masters, although for ourselves we wish nothing but the full liberty of self-development and with ourselves in this great matter we associate all the peoples of our own hemisphere. We wish not only for the United States but for them the fullest freedom of their own destinies, for we know that the destinies of this hemisphere are inseparably and everywhere being worked out under diverse conditions but with the same impulse and ultimate object.

ALL THIS IS VERY CLEAR TO US AND WILL, I CONFIDENTLY PREDICT, BECOME MORE AND MORE CLEAR TO THE WHOLE WORLD AS THE GREAT PROCESSES OF THE FUTURE UNFOLD THEMSELVES. It is with a full consciousness of such principles and such a realization of their meaning that we are ready to perform our duty in this regard to the world. Within a year we have witnessed what we did not believe possible, a great European conflict involving many of the greatest nations of the world. The influences of a great war are everywhere in the air. All Europe is in a titanic struggle of governments, and from one end of our own dear country to the other men are asking one another what our force is, how far we are prepared to maintain ourselves against any interference with our national action or development.

NO WILFUL USE OF FORCE. In no man's mind, I am sure, is there even raised the question of the wilful use of force on our part against any nation or any people. No matter what military or naval force the United States might develop, statesmen throughout the world would be sure to assure that we were gathering that force, not for attack in any quarter, not for aggression of any kind, not for the satisfaction of any political or international ambition, but to make ourselves ready to defend ourselves. We have it in mind to be prepared, but not for war, but only for defense; and with the thought constantly in our minds that the principles we hold most dear can be achieved by the slow processes of history only in the kindly and wholesome atmosphere of peace, and not by the use of hostile force.

And we know that we can do this in a way that will be itself an illustration of American spirit. In accordance with our American traditions we want and shall work for only an army adequate to the constant and legitimate uses of times of international peace. But we do want to feel that there is a great body of citizens who have received at least the rudimentary and necessary forms of military training; that they will be ready to take the necessary steps in fighting force at the call of the nation; and that the nation has the munitions and supplies with which to equip them without delay should it be necessary to call them into action. We wish to supply them with the training they need, and we think we can do so without calling them at any time too long away from their civilian pursuits.

AS TO NATIONAL GUARD. And none of this would be done in a way as in the slightest degree to supersede or subordinate our present serviceable and efficient National Guard. On the contrary, the National Guard itself would be used as part of the instrumentality by which training would be given the citizen who enlisted under the new conditions, and I should hope and expect that the legislation by which all this would be accomplished would put the National Guard itself upon a better and more permanent footing than it has ever before, giving it not only the recognition which it deserves, but a more definite support from the national government and a more definite connection with the military organization of the nation.

What we all wish to accomplish is that the forces of the nation should indeed be part of the nation and not a separate professional force, and the chief cost of the system would not be in the enlistment or in the training of the men, but in the providing of ample equipment in which it should be necessary to call all forces into the field. Moreover, it has been American policy time out of mind to look to the navy as the first and chief line of defense. The navy of the United States is already a very great and efficient force. Not rapidly, but slowly, with certain attention our navy force has been developed until the United States stands recognized as one of the most efficient and notable of the modern time. All that is needed in order to bring it to a point of extraordinary force and efficiency as compared with the other navies of the world is that we should hasten our pace in the policy we have long been pursuing, and that chief of all we should have a definite plan for the future and planning for a definite consummation. We can and should profit in all that we do by the experience and example that have been made obvious to us by the military and naval events of the actual present. It is not merely a matter of building battleships and cruisers and submarines, but also a matter of making sure that we shall have the adequate equipment of men and munitions and supplies for the vessels we build and intend to build. Part of our problem is the problem of what I may call the mobilization of the resources of the nation at the proper time if it should ever be necessary to mobilize them for national defense. We shall study the number and size of our ships, and I believe that the plans already in part made public by the Navy Department are plans which the whole nation can approve with rational enthusiasm.

NO PANIC HASTE REQUIRED. No thoughtful man feels any panic haste in this matter. The country (Continued on Page Ten.)

SAYS GERMAN HAS NOT MET CONTRACT

To Pay Indemnity for Requisitioned Belgian Goods.

REPORT ON WAR LEVY

E. Castelein Outlines Steps Taken by Belgium to Pay the German War Levy—Already 300,000,000 Francs Paid Out.

Amsterdam, (via London), Nov. 4.—The chamber of commerce of Antwerp has issued a report written by its president, E. Castelein, to the members of the permanent deputation which represents the chamber before the Belgian government, outlining the steps taken by Belgian provinces to pay the German war levy of 480,000,000 francs (\$95,000,000). The report states: "The Belgian provinces have just paid the German administration the ninth monthly installment of the war levy of 480,000,000 francs. They have up to date actually paid out 360,000,000 francs, of which 45,000,000 are to be credited to 50,000,000 imposed especially with the guarantee given by the German authorities in December, 1914 that indemnity for requisitioned merchandise, would be paid as soon as possible in currency, in commercial bills of exchange, or in credits on German banks."

"For the past nine months Belgium has most scrupulously met the engagements made in her name at the time of the convention relating to war contributions. This convention is, however, of an entirely reciprocal character. Moreover, if Belgium has fulfilled her obligations, the German administration is very much behind with theirs."

"I had the honor to send you on March 15, last, a duplicate report which I addressed to the intercommunal commission on the subjects of requisitions on masses which has been imposed on the trade of Antwerp. These requisitions have been made up of goods embracing the total amount of stocks in our warehouses and stores accumulated there at the time of the occupation of our town by German troops. The requisitioned goods were for the most part removed from the town during the months of November and December by virtue of might which is greater than right. With the minimum of formalities, without any regard to the rights of the owners or holders, without any previous agreement as to the price of the sale. The actual figures of the requisition, of which I have been able to get details only regarding raw merchandise, this then representing the major part of our imports, have reached and passed 85,000,000 francs. Five months more have passed since then and the amount in my report of March, without the smallest improvement."

"Payments received since then do not represent a tenth part of the sums still owing. May I also permit myself to call the so-called 'payments' advances representing some 30 to 50 per cent. of bills, advances made by (Continued on Page Ten.)

VILLA REPORTS 4 AMERICANS KILLED

Shot by Calles Troops While Aiding Wounded, He Says

SAYL NACO IS CAPITAL

Declines to Tell Where Americans Were Buried and There is Some Doubt as to Whether They Were Actually Killed.

Naco, Ariz., Nov. 4.—Francisco Villa, with 2,000 of his troops, defeated Monday at Agua Prieta by the forces of Gen. P. Elias Calles. Carranza commander there, reached Naco, across the border from here, today and told American army officers that four Americans were shot down by Calles troops while succoring wounded under a Red Cross flag in front of the breastworks at Agua Prieta. Villa also announced that Naco would be the capital of Mexico.

The Americans killed were, according to Villa: Dr. R. H. Tighen, chief surgeon of the Cananea Consolidated Copper Company; his assistant, Dr. Miller, and two American chauffeurs, J. D. Bryant and A. L. Wilson. Villa, while formally expressing regret at their death, declined tonight to say where they are buried. He said he could not permit any bodies to be disinterred even to clear a doubt that they actually had been killed.

This doubt was caused by the statement of Dr. Frederick H. Wickman, of St. Louis, who dashed across the line this afternoon shouting that he was about to be shot and afterward declared that he had seen Drs. Tighen and Miller at 9 o'clock last night. Wickman, however, appeared to be somewhat dazed from shock sustained while under fire at Agua Prieta and execution for some unknown offense.

Villa Receiving Supplies. Four thousand of Villa's men are at Naco, a water station, 22 miles south of the Naco-Cananea railroad. Villa began receiving supplies here as he reached Naco. He stated that he personally intended to leave tonight. It was believed he may go to Nogales, where his army headquarters are located, while the wounded men removed from Naco to Juarez over American territory. His request was forwarded to Gen. Frederick Funston, commanding the American troops at Douglas. The supposed shooting of the American doctors and chauffeurs also was reported to General Funston.

The troops Villa brought here today appeared to be well fed. Their transport animals also were in excellent condition. Promises Protection. General Villa tonight gave out a personal statement as follows: "I am on my way to Hermosillo by the most direct route. My losses at Agua Prieta were 27 killed and 200 wounded. I have 13,000 men with me and I have given my word that no property will (Continued on Page Ten.)

GREEK GOVERNMENT IS DEFEATED IN CHAMBER AND CABINET RESIGNS

PACKERS COMPLAIN OF INTERFERENCE

Great Britain Imposing More Rigid Restrictions.

SEEK GOVERNMENT AID

State Department Now Considering Matter of Making Special Representations to the British Foreign Office.

Washington, Nov. 4. — Counsel for Chicago packers called at the State Department today with a complaint that Great Britain had imposed new and more rigid restrictions upon their trade with neutral European countries. They asked that special representations be made to the British foreign office, and that matter is now being considered by the Department. The attorneys discussed with Counsel Folk and Consul General Skinner, recently returned from London, the status of the packers' cases, pending in British prize courts, and the shipping situation generally.

After the conference, Alfred R. Urion, Henry Vander and Luther M. Walter, representing Armour & Company, Swift and Morris & Company, gave out a statement saying: "Shipments Forbidden. The immediate cause of our visit to Washington today is the instructions issued to the steamer Christiania of the Norwegian-American line, which expected to sail on November 6 from New York for the Norwegian port of Christiania. Such instructions prohibited the steamer from the further loading of the Chicago packers' products, destined to resident buyers in Sweden on through bills of lading via Christiania, Norway, unless the packers would remove from the bills of lading the provision 'goods in transit to Sweden,' declaring the ultimate destination to be Norway, and guarantee consumption in that country."

"These instructions, we are informed, are due to the threat of Great Britain that unless the steamship companies influence such requirements Great Britain will seize the ships and cargoes en route to Christiania and confiscate such cargoes. Many Interferences. "This is only one of many interferences within the last six weeks with the trade on the packing house products carried on neutral ships from the United States to resident buyers in Scandinavian countries. Several of these vessels arrived at their destinations in the neutral countries, and after the cargoes had been unloaded on (Continued on Page Ten.)

Zaimis' Demand for Vote of Confidence Loses to Followers of Venizelos.

ACTION WAS SURPRISE

Resignation Not Accepted and Military Situation May Not be Changed.

Demonstrations in Rumania Favoring the Allies.

London, November 4. — The defeat of the Greek government in the chamber of deputies and the consequent resignation of the Zaimis cabinet, is the latest sensation afforded by the Balkans. While, of course, it was understood that Eleutherios Venizelos, the former premier, had it in his power to turn the government out, whenever he so desired, having the majority in the chamber at his back, the fall of Zaimis came unexpectedly, as it was believed that the leader of the majority had decided to accord the premier sufficient support to enable him to remain in office for the present, at least.

Break Over Minor Matter. As so often happens, however, a vote of confidence was demanded by the government on a matter of minor importance—some difference of opinion between M. Venizelos and the minister of war, General Yanakitzas, on military procedure—and the government was defeated by a vote of 147 to 114. By handing the resignation of his cabinet to King Constantine, M. Zaimis again places on the King the responsibility of deciding the future policy of his country.

In London the first impression was that the defeat of the government would mean the immediate recall to power of M. Venizelos and the fulfillment of the original agreement between him and the allied powers to go to the assistance of Serbia.

Stock Exchange Rallies. In this belief, the news caused a distinct rally on the stock exchange. Later dispatches, however, indicated a possible dissolution of parliament. Should this course be taken it would be at least two months before an election could be held and the new chamber meet in Athens. In the meantime either the Zaimis cabinet or the resignation of which has not yet been accepted, with perhaps a change in the ministry of war, or some other cabinet favoring the king's policy of continued neutrality, would have to take the reins and consequently there would be no change in the military situation.

Even should M. Venizelos be called upon to form a new government, it is not certain that he would join the Allies at present but the quadruple entente would have the assurance that Greece would not turn against them. On the other hand, it is not to be forgotten that King Constantine is determined to follow the policy of M. Venizelos up to a certain point and there are some diplomats here who believe that, should the king's policy of continued neutrality be adopted, the king might embark on operations against Bulgaria. Greece never looked with favor on Bulgarian occupation of Macedonia and there are some in the country who fear that a victory for the Allies might mean the king's return to the throne, which would mean the king's return to the throne, which would mean the king's return to the throne.

Rumania Also Upped. Rumania is in somewhat the same position as Greece. A majority of the people of that country for the Allies while the king and government wish to maintain neutrality, at least until it appears clear that the Allies can win the war. There have been continual demonstrations in Rumania in favor of intervention, which have been heightened by the presence of a large Russian force on the northeastern border waiting to attack Bulgaria. In Berlin, according to reports, there has been expressed that this force will be allowed to march through Rumanian territory and that it might be joined by the Rumanian army. To discourage this, an Austro-German army is being assembled on the western borders of Rumania. Thus the anxiety of the Rumanian government can be understood. Besides making troops the Allies are taking other steps to persuade Greece and Rumania that it is to their interest to join against the Central Powers.

Russians Start Counter Offensive. Having checked the German offensive along the whole eastern front, except directly west of Riga, where the nature of the ground makes an advance difficult, the Russians have started a counter offensive at three points—west of Dvinsk, on the Strva in Volhynia and on the Stripa in Galicia. On the Stripa river they claim to have won a great victory and to have captured 5,000 prisoners, although admitting that the battle is still in progress. They also claim successes at other points. The Germans on their side, assert that all the attacks have been repulsed (Continued on Page Ten.)

POSTPONE HEARING OF FAY AND ASSOCIATES

Preliminary Examination to be Resumed Nov. 11.

Ten or More Under Arrest in West New York Charged With Theft of Articles Which Were Shipped to European Allies.

New York, Nov. 4. — Preliminary examination of Robert Fay, and three other prisoners, under arrest here, accused of conspiracy to blow up vessels carrying war munitions to the Allies, was postponed today to November 11. Counsel for the defendants objected strongly to the postponement and demanded an immediate hearing, alleging that the complaint was defective and insufficient to hold the men.

The government's counsel expects that the grand jury now investigating the case will have disposed of it before the date set for the examination. The case gained renewed importance today, owing to the announcement from Washington that the Department of Justice will undertake the prosecution of the alleged conspirators and the statement that the Federal investigation shows that the alleged plot had wide ramifications throughout the country.

Ten or more men were under arrest today in West New York, N. J., charged with the theft of munitions and supplies from mobile trucks in the yards of the West Shore railroad, at Weehawken, and in freight yards at West New York.

These trucks were shipped to the European Allies from Cleveland, O., and other Middle Western cities. It was alleged that eight carloads of tires valued at \$75,000 and many hundred bags of sugar, have been stolen either from the freight yards or from ships loading at the water front in Hoboken or in Weehawken, N. J.

CARRANZA EXPRESSES APPRECIATION TO U. S.

Has Great Admiration For President Wilson

Has Extended Talk With John Lind, at Eagle Pass, Texas—Hopes Diplomatic Relations Will Soon be Resumed.

Eagle Pass, Texas, Nov. 4. — General Carranza today expressed his appreciation for what the United States government had done for him. In an extended talk with John Lind, former personal representative of President Wilson, in Mexico, Carranza expressed great admiration for President Wilson and the United States government and the de facto Mexican government would be resumed in a very short time.

Mr. Lind said his visit to Eagle Pass had no official significance. He was in conference with Carranza for two hours yesterday, and it is understood and for the constancy of purpose and good will which he has shown in dealing with the Mexican situation.

General Carranza also expressed the hope that diplomatic relations between that they discussed problems of reconstruction. "In my talk with the first chief," said Mr. Lind, "I endeavored to impress upon him that a majority of the people of the United States have regarded all factions in Mexico alike. And I told him that the prejudices against his own people had been stirred up by Mexicans in Washington and New York, who were antagonistic to his government."

GERMANY WILL FIGHT TO FINISH, WITH ARMS

Von Buelow Denies He is on a Mission of Peace.

Tells Associated Press Correspondent "The War Must Be Fought Out" and That Germany is Resolved; Has Resources.

Lucerne, Switz., (via Paris), Nov. 4. —Prince von Buelow, former German chancellor, informed the Associated Press today that he had not come to Switzerland on a peace mission. He declared Germany was resolved to continue the war to its conclusion, by arms. The prince made it clear that he is not going to Washington to see President Wilson or to Madrid to see King Alfonso in relation to terms which Germany might be willing to discuss peace. No is he engaged in such discussions with a papal delegate of any one else.

In addition to disposing of these reports Prince von Buelow said to the press today: "The war must be fought out."

At another time during the conversation he said: "Germany is united and possesses every resource in material and above all, in unity and resolve to continue the war to its conclusion by arms." The prince talked of various aspects of the war with considerable freedom, although stipulating that his views on these points must not be made public. "For I am here as a private person," he explained, "and will not talk politics."

Tokio, Nov. 4.—Immense crowds are flocking to Tokio to witness the imperial departure of Kiota where the accession of Emperor Yoshihito to the throne will be celebrated on November 10. The emperor will leave palace at 6 o'clock Saturday morn and with him go the entire court and members of the government. Kiota is becoming the mecca of millions. The movement of carts, motors and jinrikishas in the streets resembles the transport of an army.