

Local rains Friday or Friday night and probably Saturday. Colder Saturday, much colder interior.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN OPENING HIS APPEAL FOR PREPAREDNESS GIVES WARNING AGAINST DELAY

Considers the Liberty and the Honor of the Country Even More Than Peace. NATION EXPECTS ACTION Declares Men Who are Clouding the Preparedness Issue Are Provincial. Also Defends Mexican Policy in Speech at Banquet.

New York, Jan. 27. — President Wilson tonight opened his personal appeal to the country for National defense. He gave warning that plans for the readjustment of the army must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he could not predict that the outlook for the United States would be as bright tomorrow as today.

In Fighting Mood. Mr. Wilson was in a fighting mood throughout his address. In a speech delivered early in the day, he declared he always anticipated an invitation to fight. Tonight he told the railroad men he was an advocate of peace and had struggled to keep the United States at peace, but he considered the liberty and honor of the nation even more than peace.

Admits Change in Attitude. The President admitted that in a message to the last Congress he had said that the Federal Government was not pressing. He declared that he had learned something in the meantime. He cited his recent support of a tariff commission as another instance of a change in his attitude.

Will Not Turn to Militarism. The President defended the continental army plan. Secretary Garrison said that he did not care about details of any plan as long as reserves under the Federal Government. He advocated strengthening the National Guard, but said the constitution itself put the government under the States.

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WILSON HAS BUSY DAY IN NEW YORK

Speaks Twice During Day and Twice at Night ADDRESSES MINISTERS They Extend the President Vote of Thanks for Efforts in Behalf of Peace—Many Praise His Attitude During War.

New York, Jan. 27. — President Wilson was busy from the time he arrived here early this morning until he left at midnight for a brief period in Washington, before departing on a tour in the Middle West to speak for preparedness. In addition to attending two banquets tonight, the President spoke twice during the day, shook hands with a group of suffragists and took two automobile rides.

Insistence that the American people love peace, but must be treated justly and must harmonize international, racial and religious differences, marked his address at noon before a conference of 1,500 New York clergymen of all denominations. The President did not repeat his now famous phrase "Too proud to fight." But he asserted belligerently that "I always accept, perhaps, by some impulse of my native blood, the invitation to a fight."

He added that he had always fought in a "knightly fashion," that he did not "traduce his antagonists," and that he fought with the intention of converting them. A vote of thanks for Mr. Wilson's efforts in behalf of peace was passed unanimously by the clergymen, and in reply he declared that in his efforts for peace he had always been conscious of representing the spirit of America.

The routing out of narrow and partisan feeling was urged by Mr. Wilson, who was warmly applauded. Ministers of several denominations praised his attitude during the present war. During the morning, the President repeated his opposition to action by the Federal Government on the women suffrage question when speaking to a delegation of 200 members of the Congressional Union of Woman Suffrage, who called at his hotel and would not leave until he saw them.

Every time the President appeared on the streets he was warmly applauded by large crowds. He was met at the station this morning by a committee of the Railroad Business Association, and before the banquet tonight shook hands with the guests at the banquet. (Continued on Page Ten.)

MINISTER'S NAME NOW IN THE CASE

Mrs. Mohr Told Husband of McDougall's Friendship INCENSED THE DOCTOR That Was in 1912 and Was at Time of First Serious Break With Husband, She Said—Reviews Marriage at Lynn, Mass.

Providence, R. I., Jan. 27.—The first serious break in the marital relations of the late Dr. C. Franklin Mohr and his wife, Elizabeth F. Mohr, who is charged with having hired two negroes to kill him, occurred at the time she told her husband of her friendship for a man named Samuel A. McDougall, who is now a minister of Picton, Nova Scotia. This statement was elicited from Mrs. Mohr during a severe examination this afternoon by Attorney General Rice. Step by step the prosecuting attorney brought out the details of Mrs. Mohr's life. Occasionally during the examination she seemed confused as to date and facts given in her direct testimony and several times broke down and sobbed.

It was in 1912, she said, that she first told Dr. Mohr about McDougall. The doctor, she admitted, was incensed and went to Nova Scotia to try to have the minister unroofed. The attorney general then reminded her that in her direct testimony she said that her husband had gone "to the provinces to see a friend."

"The doctor was under the influence of drugs," said Mrs. Mohr. "He asked me if I preferred McDougall to him, and I told him that the way he was acting I thought McDougall would have been better as he didn't touch liquor." At the time she met McDougall, Mrs. Mohr said, she was known as Elizabeth Blair. She denied that she told the doctor that she had left Providence to go to Boston because of notoriety caused by her friendship with McDougall. She could not keep company with McDougall, she said, because the differences in their religious beliefs made it impossible for her to become a minister's wife.

It was at about the time she told the doctor about McDougall, the attorney general brought out, that Mrs. Mohr and her husband had a falling out, and that he began to correspond with Miss Emily Burger, who later became his secretary, and who was seriously wounded at the time the doctor was shot down in their stalled automobile. Mrs. Mohr admitted that she was "fooled" about her first marriage with the doctor in Brooklyn but that she relied on the word of the doctor and took no other precautions.

She denied that she had lived with the doctor a year and half before their marriage. When the doctor told her, she said, that she would have trouble in proving they were legally married, as she could not produce the certificate and that the man who performed the ceremony was dead, she decided not to live with him another day until there was another ceremony. Her family had objected to her going with Dr. Mohr, she said, because he was a divorced man, but she had supposed that his first wife had died 12 years ago. "After your experience in Brooklyn and later when the doctor told you he was not married to you, it made (Continued on Page Ten.)"

TWO U. S. SOLDIERS ENGLAND HAS BEEN INTERFERING WITH U. S. OFFICIAL MAIL

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Washington, Jan. 27.—The text of the American protest to Great Britain against interference with neutral mails, made public tonight, reveals that diplomatic and consular dispatches have been treated in a manner the United States considered "vexatiously inquisitorial." The note describes the practice of British officials as "unwarranted interferences" and in urgently requesting a prompt reply, points out that "a strong feeling is being aroused in this country by the loss of valuable letters, while foreign banks are refusing to cash American drafts because they have no assurances that drafts are secure in the mails."

The United States declares that parcel post articles are entitled to the exemptions of neutral trade and denies the right of Great Britain to take neutral mailships into British jurisdiction for purposes of search and to submit them to local censorship regulations. It also denies that the British government has any authority over them. The text of the American note was made public tonight by Great Britain's ad interim reply saying that questions of principle raised by the United States have made it necessary for Great Britain to consult her allies before answering finally, and indicating that there will be no unnecessary delay in the negotiations.

The American note is in the form of a memorandum to Ambassador Page at London instructing him to file a "formal and vigorous protest." It is dated January 4 and tentatively is as follows: "Text of the Note. Department advised that British customs authorities removed from Danish steamer Oscar II, 734 bags parcel mail en route from United States to Norway, Sweden and Denmark; that British port authorities have removed from Swedish steamer Stockholm 58 bags parcel mail en route Gothenburg, Sweden, to New York; that 5,000 packages of merchandise, American property, have been seized by British authorities on the Danish steamer United States on her last trip to the United States; that customs authorities at Kirkwall, on December 18, seized 597 bags of parcel mail from steamer Fredrich VIII, manifested for Norway, Sweden and Denmark. Other similar cases might be mentioned, such as that of the steamer Helgö, etc."

On the other hand, as to regard parcel post articles as subject to the same treatment as articles sent as express or freight in respect to belligerent search, seizure and condemnation. "On the other hand, as to regard parcel post articles as subject to the usual exemption of neutral trade and the protests of the government of the United States in regard to principle raised by the United States in respect to belligerent search, seizure and condemnation. "On the other hand, as to regard parcel post articles as subject to the usual exemption of neutral trade and the protests of the government of the United States in regard to principle raised by the United States in respect to belligerent search, seizure and condemnation. (Continued on Page Ten.)"

Chicago, Jan. 27.—Four youths, all believed to be under twenty years of age, today entered the Washington Park National Bank, forced the twenty officers, employes and patrons to face the wall with their hands in the air, scouped up \$15,000 from the teller's cage, and escaped in an automobile. Although every available policeman and detective was placed on their trail immediately, no clue had been found tonight as to the identity of the bandits. While the four robbers entered the bank with masks over their faces and each carrying two revolvers, a fifth remained outside in the automobile. Three of the bandits forced the officers and ten patrons to hold up their hands, while one rifled the cashier's cage. None of the patrons was searched. A. W. McCauley, assistant cashier, jumped into his automobile and attempted to follow the robbers, but they quickly outdistanced him. J. Garland (Jake) Stahl, former manager of the Boston American League team, is vice president of the bank. The robbers kept a revolver pointed at his head. He stated that none of the robbers appeared to be more than 20 years old, and that they obtained \$15,000. The bank is in one of the busiest parts of the city outside of the downtown section. Bank officers said tonight that ample insurance against robbery was carried and that the loss would not affect the bank. Police Lieutenant John Hogan caught sight of the fleeing automobile later, and pursued it in his own machine. As he was approaching the quarry, an automobile truck collided with his car, wrecking it and injuring Hogan. (Continued on Page Ten.)"

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ENEMY COULD LAND FORCE OF 500,000

Would Require Less Than 30 Days to Invade America. DECLARES GEN. WOOD Says Army of 220,000 Regulars and at Least 2,000,000 Reserves Necessary to Meet Situation—Before Committees.

Washington, Jan. 27.—The position of the United States in a war-torn world was described to the House Military committee today by Major General Leonard Wood as like that of "a ship at sea, with typhoon signals coming from many directions." "We are living in an era of war," he said, "and gradually are accumulating most of the troubles of the world."

General Wood, who appeared at the committee hearings on the arms increase bill, repeated in the main the testimony he previously had given before the Senate Military committee. He said it would take an army of a million and a half to hold a line from Boston south. Should conditions at the close of the war in Europe invite attack, he declared, any of the more powerful of the belligerents could land 500,000 men on American soil in less than thirty days. A regular army of 220,000 men fully trained and always under arms, with at least two million reserves behind them should be provided, he urged, to meet this situation. The United States Navy, he classed as fourth in fighting efficiency, and declared it could not maintain control of the sea nor defend the coasts.

While General Wood and Colonel Edwin P. Glenn, chief of staff of the Department of the East, were testifying before the House and Senate Military committees, respectively, Rear Admiral E. S. Griffin, chief engineer of the navy, told the House Naval committee, considering navy increases, of the mechanical ills to which the submarines are heir and of the problems of finding suitable engines for battleships and destroyers. Naval Design Equal to Any. Admiral Griffin said he believed no foreign power was outstripping the United States in naval design, and that type for type American craft were as efficient as any afloat. To show the condition of American submarines, he read a report stating that they each had done from 1,000 to 7,000 miles of surface cruising and several hundred miles submerged last year. Their engines were available for duty approximately 300 days out of the year, he added.

Members of the committee asked for detailed information about the Neff system of submarine propulsion which does away with electric storage batteries. The system, he said, used engines both on the surface and submerged. The Department has asked for \$300,000 to test the system. Admiral Griffin said he believed no foreign power was outstripping the United States in naval design, and that type for type American craft were as efficient as any afloat. To show the condition of American submarines, he read a report stating that they each had done from 1,000 to 7,000 miles of surface cruising and several hundred miles submerged last year. Their engines were available for duty approximately 300 days out of the year, he added. (Continued on Page Two.)"

Trade Convention at New Orleans Begins. Measures to Aid American Trade Abroad Considered. All Parts of Country Represented in Gathering at New Orleans—Meeting Will Last Three Days. Many Speeches. New Orleans, Jan. 27.—Consideration of the United States tariff system as related to foreign trade and discussion of measures proposed to aid American commerce to meet the competition of other nations in the world's markets after the European war, occupied the time of delegates to the third National Foreign Trade Convention, which began a three days' meeting here today. Three general sessions and two group meetings were held today and tonight, and were participated in by more than 500 delegates from all parts of the country. The opening session was devoted to addresses by Alba B. Johnson, who was elected president of the convention; James A. Farrell, and others. "Unfair Discrimination Against American Exports," was the theme of an address late today by J. J. Culbertson, of Paris, Texas, and a paper prepared by Willard Straight, of New York, on "Relation of the Tariff to World Trade Conditions After the War," was read in Mr. Straight's absence by Dr. Richard P. Strong, of the American International Corporation, New York. The report of the committee on commercial education for foreign trade of the National Foreign Trade Council, was read at tonight's meeting by W. D. Simmons, of St. Louis, and the evening was given over to discussion of the sale of Indian lands when the House Indian Affairs committee disapproved their claims. (Continued on Page Ten.)"

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FIGHTING IN THE WESTERN THEATRE NOW VERY ACTIVE

French Claim to Have Driven Germans From Mine Craters They Had Occupied. ATTACKS ON TRENCHES

Considerable fighting has been taking place along the French front, Berlin asserts that between 500 and 600 yards of French trenches were stormed by the Germans in the vicinity of Neuville and that French counter attacks were without result. In this region, the French assert, the Germans were driven from mine craters they had occupied and were repulsed in trying to re-capture them; while the British report the progressive occupation by their men of the mine craters and German listening posts in the Neuville region. Paris announces also that German trenches in Belgium and to the north of Alsace have been badly hammered by the French guns and that the Germans suffered serious losses in a fight for a mine crater in the Argonne forest. While considerable fighting has been going on along the Russian front at various places from the region of Riga down into east Galicia, no important results have been attained by either side. The same is true as to the Austro-Italian front on the Caucasian region, and the Balkans. The British report that the Turks have evacuated their trenches on the land side of the Kut El Amara defenses to about a mile from the entrenched positions occupied by the besieged British force. The report says there is no change in the situation of the British force marching up the Tigris river to the relief of Kut El Amara. "Vexatiously inquisitorial," "unwarranted interference," and "impress upon Sir Edward Grey the necessity for prompt action in the Tigris river to the relief of Kut El Amara." (Continued on Page Two.)"

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