

WILSON DECLARES NATION MUST PREPARE TO DEFEND ITS HONOR AGAINST THREATENING DANGERS

America is Not Afraid of Anybody, He Says, But Inadequacy is Dangerous.

SPEAKS OF THE NAVY Quality of Our Coast Defenses Admirable, But the Quantity Insufficient.

Draws Tremendous Applause in Speech at Cleveland.

Cleveland, O., Jan. 29. — President Wilson, speaking, as he said, "solemnly," warned the Nation tonight that the time may come when he cannot both keep the United States out of war and maintain its honor. He declared that the country must be prepared to defend itself, and prepare at once. "America is not afraid of anybody," he said. "I know I reflect your feeling and the feeling of all of our citizens, when I say the only thing I am afraid of is not being ready to perform my duty. I am afraid of the danger of inadequacy; I am afraid of the danger of not being able to express the chief character of this country with tremendous might and effectiveness, whenever we are called upon to act in the field of the world's affairs."

Speaks With More Gravity. The president spoke in Cleveland tonight with more gravity and force than he has shown during any of his previous addresses on preparedness. He was applauded frequently and when he spoke of defending the nation's honor the cheering was tremendous.

"Let me tell you very solemnly you cannot postpone this thing," he declared. "I do not know what a single day may bring. I do not wish to leave you with the impression that I am thinking of some particular danger. I merely wish to tell you that we are daily treading amidst intricate dangers. The dangers that we are treading amongst are not of our own making and not under our control. I think no man in the United States knows what a single week, a single day may bring forth."

Again and again the President spoke of the nation's honor. He declared the real man believes his honor is dearer than his life and a nation's honor is dearer than its peace and comfort. He said it had been difficult to keep the United States out of the war and he felt he had proved he was a man of peace when possible.

Refers to the Navy. For the first time in his speeches on preparedness the President spoke of the navy and of the coast defenses. The latter, he said, are good in quality but not in quantity. Some people say that the navy ranks second, he declared, but he said the navy ranks first. He added it should be increased.

Among the possible sources of danger mentioned by the President were the difficulties growing out of the protection of Americans abroad and the obligation of the United States to maintain the liberties of the people of the Western Hemisphere.

"I suppose that this country has never found itself before in so singular a position," the President said. "The present situation of the world would only 12 months ago, even after the European war had started, have seemed incredible, and yet now the things that no man anticipated have happened. The titanic struggle continues."

Difficult to be Neutral. "And, in the meantime, we, the people of the United States, are the one great disengaged power, the one neutral power, and it is a little difficult to be neutral because, like men everywhere else, we are human; we have the same passions of mankind in us; we have sympathies that are as easily stirred as the sympathies of any other people. We have interests which we are being drawn slowly into the maelstrom of this tremendous upheaval. It is very difficult for us to hold off and look with cool judgment upon such tremendous matters. And yet, we are held off. It had not been easy for the government at Washington to avoid the entanglements which seem to beset it on every side. It has needed a great deal of watchfulness and an untiring patience to do so, but all the while no American could fail to be (Continued on Page Three.)"

IN MIDST OF HIS CAMPAIGN FOR PREPAREDNESS



President Wilson Going to Make a Speech.

President Wilson's start of his campaign for preparedness was made in New York city Thursday night, where he was called on for several speeches. He was met by unusual crowds in the course of the first day he spent in the city.

PRESIDENT HAS FAITH THAT COUNTRY'S YOUNG MEN WILL ANSWER CALL TO VOLUNTEER

With Them and Their Employers, and Not With Congress, He Declares, Lies the Test of National Preparedness—He Urges Need of Defense Programme in Two Addresses Delivered at Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 29.—President Wilson today opened his six-day speaking tour of the Middle West by addressing an audience of more than 4,000 that packed Memorial hall here, later appearing before an overflow meeting where his hearers were mostly women. In both addresses he set forth the need for a programme of national defense, and at the larger meeting said that the test of national preparedness lay not with Congress but with the young men of the country in their answer to the call of volunteer and their employers who should offer no obstacle to free response.

He believed, he added, that both the young men and the employers will do their duty, and that he was not afraid America will not do enough. The President, in his opening paragraph, said that he believed in the obvious duty of every public man to hold frank counsel with the people themselves and led up to National defense by saying that there is a multitude of voices upon the question and that he was not inclined to criticize any of the views that have been put forth upon this important subject. Continuing he said: "I believe in peace; I love peace; I would not be a true American if I did not love peace."

Win Respect, Then Peace. "But I know that peace costs something, and that the only way in which you can maintain peace is by thoroughly enjoying the respect of everybody with whom you deal and while there are those fine people here who are counselling us against assuming arms in this country, I must ask them to think a second time about the circumstances under which they are living, of whose counsel is passion. And with them I cannot agree. It is not wise, it is not possible to guide national policy under the impulse of the passion of fear, and I would try to put the passion of aggression entirely aside in advising to every citizen that they should do at my great crisis of their national life. America does not desire anything that any other nation can (Continued on Page Two.)"

CLAIMS RIGHT TO CENSOR U. S. MAIL

On Vessels Entering British Territorial Waters. MAKE IT MORE RIGID

British Censor Says There is No Attitude to Allow American Mails More Latitude Than Those of Other Countries.

London, Jan. 29.—All the first-class mail passing through the United States and foreign countries on vessels that enter British territorial waters, even though such vessels do not touch at a British port, are liable to search by the British censor, it was stated by the chief postal censor, in an interview with an Associated Press representative today. The argument that ships passing through the English channel are forced into the British territorial waters by mine fields is met by the statement that such vessels pass through the channel by choice, since they can take the northern route if they wish, and thus it must be held that they voluntarily enter territorial waters.

It is held that all mails entering territorial waters pass under the jurisdiction of the British government, as if they were passing through the United Kingdom. Great Britain has long maintained the right to examine mails passing through the United Kingdom in transit, and the present examination is explained as simply an extension of that right.

The censor stated that thus far no first-class mails passing between the United States to Europe on vessels taking the northern route outside of the territorial waters of Great Britain have been molested. In the case of the Swedish steamer Stockholm, which was forcibly detained, the first class mails were sent on immediately without examination. Whenever a ship has been detained on the high seas for the examination of her cargo or her passengers, the government maintaining that parcels mail does not come under the Hague convention relating to the inviolability of first class mails—there has been no examination of the letter mail. The censor declared that there was no attitude on the part of the postal censor to allow mails passing to and from the United States more latitude than those from other countries. The reason for the detentions that have been taken from ships in the channel have not been censured more thoroughly, said the censor, was because of the inadequate staff and an indisposition to do more than the minimum. However, that because it was known that quantities of contraband were passing between Germany and America, a more rigid censorship had been instituted. That Germany is exporting diamonds and other articles to America in first class mails as letters, assumed by the censor, as it is also that Germany is able to make her way to Gravesend. Sixty-seven members of the Ford Peace Expedition came home on the Rotterdam. "Autocratic leadership" was blamed by most of the voyagers for the lack of success that attended their enterprise. State Senator Helen Robinson, of Denver, asserted that "certain ideas" created by leaders of the party, which they attempted to impose on the mission did not measure up to its ideal, she said it "helped to mobilize the idea of peace in four European neutral nations, and showed those people that the United States is not, as they have been led to believe, a bazaar nation."

STEAMER RYNDAM MAY HAVE STRUCK A MINE

Three of the Crew Killed by External Explosion.

Liner Rotterdam With 67 Members of Ford Party Reach New York—Discusses Reasons for Failure of the Expedition.

New York, Jan. 29.—An external explosion, probably caused by an exploding mine disabled the Holland-American liner Ryndam, on the English coast, somewhere between Deal and Falmouth, on her way from New York to Rotterdam, according to officers of the Rotterdam, a sister ship, which arrived here tonight. The Rotterdam was at Falmouth at the time the Ryndam met with her accident, and the officers of the former vessel said they were informed that a mine undoubtedly caused the explosion. Three members of the Ryndam engine room force were killed and several injured but none of the passengers was hurt. The Ryndam was able to make her way to Gravesend. Sixty-seven members of the Ford Peace Expedition came home on the Rotterdam. "Autocratic leadership" was blamed by most of the voyagers for the lack of success that attended their enterprise. State Senator Helen Robinson, of Denver, asserted that "certain ideas" created by leaders of the party, which they attempted to impose on the mission did not measure up to its ideal, she said it "helped to mobilize the idea of peace in four European neutral nations, and showed those people that the United States is not, as they have been led to believe, a bazaar nation."

Mrs. Inez Milholland Boesevain, who left the expedition at Stockholm, declared that while the motive and intention of the mission was sincere, it was a failure because it was an "autocratic rather than a democratic organization." Herman Bernstein, the author, who also left the party at Stockholm, said an important blunder was made when members of the party "were virtually forced in a humiliating manner to sign (Continued on Page Sixteen.)"

100 DEAD TOLL OF CALIFORNIA FLOOD

Charming Valleys Rendered Desolate in Its Wake. 17 BODIES RECOVERED

San Diego, Cal., Jan. 29. (By Wire)—San Francisco.—One hundred lives have been lost, as nearly as any estimate can show, and charming little valleys for 50 miles north of the Mexican line lie desolate tonight with floods and cloudbursts. With the death toll in the Otay valley seemingly equal to that in the lower valley, reports working in that direction, reports reached here late today of floods sweeping the San Luis Rey and San Pasqual valleys, doubling the loss of life.

Seventeen bodies were taken out of San Diego bay before nightfall. These had been swept down the Otay river by the low dam which was late Thursday and the current of the flood was thought to have carried many others out to sea. The town of San Diego is virtually unharmed, although supplies of commodities are available to re-place its regular water supply, cut off by the breaking of the dam.

Nothing was known as to the fate of the towns of San Luis Rey and Oceanside, in the path of the San Luis river, but if the flood was of the reported magnitude, it seemed impossible that the towns could have escaped annihilation. Oceanside is a summer resort with two good sized hotels and a population of about 1,000. Railroads, highways, telephone, telegraph and ordinary means of communication and relief—were gone with no prospect of early recovery. Only the sea remained, and from it aid began to come. An expedition from the United States warships in San Diego bay was started in launches and barges for the Otay valley. Reports were that the first landing party had been unable to penetrate the valley, for reasons not given. The destroyer Lawrence moved down from her station here and anchored off the mouth of the Otay river, which stream ran bank full after being dry for years.

An overland expedition also was started from San Diego, with pontoons and engineering equipment by which it hoped to cross the mountains. The expedition crossed and mired roads made possible. (Continued on Page Two.)

OFFENSIVE LAUNCHED BY THE GERMANS ON THE WESTERN FRONT

CONTINENTAL ARMY STRONGLY OPPOSED

Faced by Serious Opposition in Both Houses. LITTLE PROGRESS MADE

Preparedness Programme Has Not Been Far Advanced by Various Committees—Daniels' Navy Plans Likely to Pass.

Washington, Jan. 29.—While President Wilson is carrying to the country his appeal for adequate national defence, one of the vital elements of the programme he has recommended to Congress—the continental army—is confronted by serious opposition in both the Senate and House Military committees. Present indications are that the continental proposal will be written into the army increase bill being prepared by the Senate Military committee, although that measure will be devoted mainly to a complete reorganization of the regular army on a basis of approximately 250,000 men with the colors, increasing Secretary Garrison's proposals in that respect by nearly 100,000 men.

After three weeks of continuous hearings before various committees the administration preparedness programme is not very far advanced. The Senate Military committee has heard most of the War Department officials and many officers outside the Department and expects to conclude its hearings next Wednesday. The House Military committee has heard only a few officers and expects to continue hearings for two weeks at least.

The Senate Naval committee has discussed only the proposal to build a modern armor plant and has not touched the administration building programme for the navy. The House Naval committee has heard three bureau chiefs of the Navy Department touching only indirectly the building programme and has examined Secretary Daniels on the present capacity of the Naval Academy.

The House Finance committee virtually has completed hearings on the proposed increase in the coast defense and also on the ordnance feature of the material plans. Only one witness, Miss Jane Addams, representing the Woman's Peace Party, has appeared before any committee in opposition to any increase whatever in the army or navy.

So far as the navy is concerned, the prevailing opinion seems to be that Secretary Daniels' five-year programme finally will go through and possibly be augmented in some places. Debate continued in the Senate Military committee only one hearing was held today on preparedness plans, William Barclay Parsons, of New York, representing American Engineering Societies and the State of Department for the approval of the various governments concerned.

Wilmington, Del., Jan. 29.—Two of the seven men bandaged in the explosion and powder flare at the Carneys Point Works of the Dupont Powder Company last night, died today at the hospital while three others are in a serious condition and death is expected. The dead are Lawrence Holt, Camden, N. J., and Frederick Fitz, Reading, Pa.

THE DAY IN CONGRESS

SENATE Met at noon. Senator Newsland introduced resolution for a co-ordination committee on National defense measures. Military committee continued hearings on army bills. Debate continued on Philippines bill. Passed Urgent Deficiency bill carrying \$13,523,247. Acting Chairman Overman, of Judiciary committee, announced he expected to appoint sub-committee of five to consider nomination of Louis D. Brandeis for Supreme Court. Adjourned at 3:21 p. m., to noon Monday.

Berlin Claims Sweeping Gains Over French in Somme and Artois Regions.

TAKE 1,100 PRISONERS French, However, Concede Only Small Losses—Say Attack Was Checked.

Vienna Declares Calm Now Prevails in Montenegro.

TEN KILLED; 30 HURT IN ZEPPELIN RAID ON PARIS.

Paris, Jan. 29.—Paris has just been completely darkened in anticipation of a Zeppelin raid. Fire engines and squads of trumpeters are going through the city sounding the alarm. Searchlights also are in operation and the noise of aeroplanes are heard in several directions. A Zeppelin was heard over Paris at 9:20 o'clock and shortly after bombs were dropped. It was learned that about a dozen bombs were dropped in all, killing ten persons and wounding thirty.

The western war front has been the scene of really heavy fighting, the Germans having launched a determined offensive there. After making, in recent days, several dents in the Entente Allies' lines, which had been straightened out again in whole or in part by counter attacks, the Teutons yesterday, after heavy bombardments, assaulted the Allied positions along a front of several kilometers south of the river Somme, and to the northeast of Neuville, in the Artois region.

Berlin Claims Sweeping Gains. The attacks resulted, according to Berlin, in sweeping gains in both cases, the village of Erize and 1,000 yards of trenches south of it being taken in the more southerly sector, while in the Neuville region 1,500 yards of trenches were stormed, the gains amounting to nearly a mile and a half of front. In the Artois, more than 1,100 prisoners and 22 machine guns were taken.

The French account of the fighting south of the Somme differs materially from that given by Berlin. It is declared that the Germans failed in the attack except on the bank of the Somme, where they were able to drive a detachment of French troops out of the village of Erize. Berlin asserts that the attack has been checked and that some of the trenches lost were recovered in the first of the French counter attacks.

In its account of the fighting in the Artois, the Paris war office apparently refers to the operation mentioned by Berlin as taking place near Neuville, it being asserted that a portion of the trenches occupied yesterday by Germans were re-taken. Elsewhere than on the Franco-Belgian front there have been no important engagements recently, so far as the official reports show, except that in the Caucasus the Russians claim to have scored material successes against the Turks.

May Help British in Mesopotamia. Telegram again points to the possibility of the operation of the Russian Caucasus army being markedly helpful to the British in Mesopotamia, referring to the advance of the Russian column south of Erzerum, a comparatively short distance separated the Russian and British forces in the two theatres of war. Although the country between is broken and mountainous, the Russian military observers take the view that the Turks fear a junction of the two armies and are taking measures to protect their lines against such an eventuality.

MRS. MOHR FINISHES LONG ORDEAL ON WITNESS STAND. Attorneys for the State Draw From Her Evidence Detail of Her Life. Providence, R. I., Jan. 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr, today ended a long ordeal on the witness stand during which she made a personal defense of the charge that she had hired three negroes to murder her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, widely known as a physician in this city and Newport. The examination extended through the greater part of three court days. Attorneys drew from her every detail of her life with Dr. Mohr and, though many were given reluctantly, she never wavered in her declaration that she had nothing to do with the murder, although she objected strenuously to her husband's attentions to other women.

PRESIDENT MAY VISIT ROCKY MOUNT ON TOUR

Either That City of Raleigh Will be Included in Trip.

That Much Said to Be Certain, If He Makes Trip of South Following His Western Speech-Making Trip.

(Special Star Telegram.) Washington, Jan. 29.—If President Wilson makes a trip to the South on his return from his Western tour of speech-making he will visit North Carolina. He will make at least one stop in the Fourth congressional district, which is represented by Congressman Tom R. Foy. Foy's district will be either at Raleigh or Rocky Mount, depending largely upon which route Mr. Wilson takes. These assurances have been given Representative Foy, who last night conferred with Secretary Tumulty with reference to the President's visiting North Carolina. Mr. Foy, who is in sympathy with the administration's preparedness policy and who is giving the President his support in every manner possible, has urged Mr. Wilson to visit his State. He thinks the President should make this trip that should the President make this trip that he would certainly stop in North Carolina and at least one of the stops would be made in his district, Raleigh or Rocky Mount, he said, would be selected as the place to be honored by the Chief Executive.

It is also certain that Greensboro, Durham and Wilmington will have serious consideration. It is believed that Greensboro probably will be the only town where the President would stop long enough to make a set speech. According to the present plans, Greensboro would undoubtedly be on the direct line of his tour of the South and Mr. Wilson would very likely stop at the Gate City long enough to see the city and visit the places of interest. His stop at Raleigh or Rocky Mount, therefore, would probably be nothing more than a speech from the rear platform of his train. F. R. A.