

sympathies and interests and duties which them stand together.

We have been put to the test in the case Mexico, and we have stood the test. Whether we have benefited Mexico by the course we have pursued remains to be seen. Her fortunes are in her own hands. But we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing.

We will aid and befriend Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course with regard to her ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no political suzerainty or selfish control.

## Not Hostile Rivals.

The moral is, that the states of Amer ica are not hostile rivals, but co-operating friends, and that their growing sense of community of interest, alike in matters political and in matters economic, is likely to give them a new significance as factors in international affairs and in the political history of the world. It presents them as in a very deep and true sense a unit in world affairs, spiritual partners, standing together because thinking together, quick with common sympathies and common ideals. Separated, they are subject to all the cross currents of the confused politics of a world of hostile rivalries; united in spirit and purpose they cannot be disappointed of their peaceful destiny.

This is Pan-Americanism. It has none of the spirit of empire in it. It is the embodiment, the effectual embodiment, of the spirit of law and independence and liberty and mutual service.

There is, I venture to point out, an especial significance just now attaching to this whole matter of drawing the Americas together in bonds of honorable partnership and mutual advantage because of the economic readjustments which the world must inevitably witness within the next generation, when peace shall have at last resumed its healthful tasks. In the performance of these tasks I believe the Americas to be destined to play their parts together. I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now because unless you take it within your view and permit the full significance of it to command your thought I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that lies at the very front of my whole thought as I address you today. I mean national defense.

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace, their senius best displayed in the practice of the arts of peace. Great democracies are not belligerent. They do not seek or desire war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of the free labor that supports and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles. But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty. we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of naional development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We lo not confine our enthusiasm for individual liberty and free national development to the incidents and movements of affairs which affect only ourselves. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea, and have deemed.it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freemen.

Might to Maintain Right. Out of such thoughts grow all our poli-

training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time throughout an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for train ing at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily ex-

ceed two months in the year. It would depend upon the patriotic feel ing of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not. It would depend upon

the patriotic spirit of the employers of the country whether they made it possi ble for the younger men in their employ to respond under favorable conditions or not. I, for one, do not doubt the patriotic devotion either of our young men or of those who give them employment-those for whose benefit and protection they would in fact enlist.

The program which will be laid before you by the secretary of the navy is similarly conceived. It involves only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out; but it does make definite and explicit a program which has heretofore been only implicit, held in the minds of the committees on naval affairs and disclosed in the debates of the two houses but nowhere formulated or formally adopted. It seems to me very clear that it will be to the advantage of the country for the congress to adopt a comprehensive plan for putting the navy upon a final footing of strength and efficiency and to press that plan to completion within the next five years. We have always looked to the navy of the country as our first and chief line of defense; we have always seen i to be our manifest course of prudence to be strong on the seas. Year by year we have been creating a navy which now ranks very high indeed among the navies of the maritime nations. We should now definitely determine how we shall com-

plete what we have begun, and how soon. Program for the Navy.

The secretary of the navy is asking also for the immediate addition to the personnel of the navy of 7,500 sailors, 2,500 apprentice seamen, and 1,500 marines. This increase would be sufficient to care for the ships which are to be completed within the fiscal year 1917 and also for the number of men which must be put in training to man the ships which will be completed early in 1918. It is also necessary that the number of midshipmen at the naval academy at Annapolis should be increased by at least 300 in order that the force of officers should be more rap-

idly added to; and authority is asked to

appoint for engineering duties only, approved graduates of engineering colleges, and for service in the aviation corps a certain number of men taken from civil If this full program should be carried out we should have built or building in 1921, according to the estimates of survival and standards of classification followed by the general board of the department, an effective navy consisting of 27 battleships of the first line, six battle cruisers, 25 battleships of the second line, ten armored cruisers, 13 scout cruisers, five first-class cruisers, three second-class cruisers, ten third-class cruisers, 108 detroyers, 18 fleet submarines, 157 coast submarines, six monitors, 20 gunboats, four supply ships, 15 fuel ships, four transports, three tenders to torpedo vessels, eight vessels of special types, and two ammunition ships. This would be a navy fitted to our needs and worthy of our

## Trade and Shipping.

traditions.

But armies and instruments of war are only part of what has to be considered if we are to consider the supreme matter of national self-sufficiency and security in all its aspects. There are other great matters which will be thrust upon our at-

and stored upon sidetracks in freight cars which are daily needed on the roads must not be left without means of transport to any foreign quarter. We must not await the permission of foreign ship owners and foreign governments to send them where we will.

With a view to meeting these pressing necessities of our commerce and availing ourselves at the earliest possible moment of the present unparalleled opportunity of linking the two Americas together in bonds of mutual interest and service, an opportunity which may never return again if we miss it now, proposals will be made to the present congress for the purchase or construction of ships to be owned and directed by the government similar to those made to the last congress, but modified in some essential particulars. I recommend these proposals to you for your prompt acceptance with the more confidence because every month that has elapsed since the former pro-

posals were made has made the necessity for such action more and more manifestly imperative. Question of Finance. The plans for the armed forces of the nation which I have outlined, and for the general policy of adequate preparation

for mobilization and defense, In volve of course very large additional expenditures of money-expenditures which will considerably exceed the estimated revenues of the government. It is made my duty by law, whenever the estimates of expenditure exceed the estimates of revenue to call the attention of the congress to the fact and suggest any means of meeting the deficiency that it may be wise or possible for me to suggest. I am ready to believe that it would be my duty to do so in any case; and I feel particularly bound to speak of the matter when it appears that the deficiency will arise directly out of the adoption by the congress of measures which I myself urge it to adopt. Allow me, therefore, to speak briefly of the present state of the treasury and of the fiscal problems which the next year will probably dis-

On the thirtieth of June last there was an available balance in the general fund of the treasury of \$104,170,105.78. The total estimated receipts for the year 1916 on the assumption that the emergency revenue measure passed by the last congress will not be extended beyond its present limit, the thirty-first of December, 1915, and that the present duty of one cent per pound on sugar will be discontinued after the first of May, 1916, will be \$670,365,500. The balance of June last and these estimated revenues come. therefore, to a grand total of \$774,535,605.78. The total estimated disbursements for the present fiscal year, including \$25,000,000 for the Panama canal. \$12,000,000 for probable deficiency appropriations and \$50. 000 for miscellaneous debt redemptions, will be \$753.891.000; and the balance in the general fund of the treasury will be reduced to \$20,644,605.78. The emergency revenue act, if continued beyond its pres ent time limitation, would produce, during the half year then remaining, about forty-one millions. The duty of one cent per pound on sugar, if continued, would produce during the two months of the fiscal year remaining after the first of May, about fifteen millions. These two sums, amounting together to \$56,000,000. if added to the revenues of the second half of the fiscal year, would yield the treasury at the end of the year an available balance of \$76,644,605.78. The additional revenues required to carry out the program of military and

naval preparation of which I have spoken, would, as at present estimated, be for the fiscal year 1917, \$93,800,000, Those figures, taken with the figures for the present fiscal year which I have already given, disclose our financial problem for the year 1917.

How shall we obtain the new revenue? It seems to me a clear dictate of prudent statesmanship and frank finance that in what we are now, I hope, about

ocks such as supplied some of the best and strongest elements of that little, but how heroic, nation that in a high day of old staked its very life to free itself from every entanglement that had darkened the fortunes of the older nations and set up a new standard here-that men of such origins and such free choices of allegiance would ever turn in malign reaction against the government and people who ad welcomed and nurtured them and seek to make this proud country once

sible

been, however, no confirmation of the

report that Russian troops have al-

ready entered Rumanian territory.

at the home of Mrs. Galt here.

friends would be invited.

is a Presbyterian.

tation to Congress.

\$25,000,000 For Good Roads.

more a hotbed of European passion. A little while ago such a thing would have seemed incredible. Because it was incredible we made no preparation for it. We would have been almost ashamed to prepare for it, as if we were suspicious f ourselves, our own comrades and neighbors! But the ugly and incredible has actually come about and we are without adequate federal laws to deal with t. I urge you to enact such laws at he earliest possible moment and feel that n so doing I am urging you to do nothing less than save the honor and selfrespect of the nation.

Must Be Crushed Out.

Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out. They are not many, but they are infinitely ma lignant, and the hand of our power should close over them at once. They have formed plots to destroy property, they have entered into conspiracies against the neutrality of the government, they have sought to pry into every confidential transaction of the government in order to serve interests alien to our own. It is possible to deal with these things very effectually. I need not suggest the terms n which they may be dealt with.

I wish that it could be said that only a few men, misled by mistaken sentiments of allegiance to the governments under which they were born, had been guilty of disturbing the self-possession and misrepesenting the temper and principles of the country during these days of terrible war, when it would seem that every man who was truly an American would instinctively make it his duty and his pride to keep the scales of judgment even and prove himself a partisan of no nation but his own. But it cannot. There are some men among us, and many resident abroad who, though born and bred in the United States and calling themselves Amercans, have so forgotten themselves and their honor as citizens as to put their passionate sympathy with one or the oth-

er side in the great European conflic above their regard for the peace and dignity of the United States. They also preach and practice disloyalty. No laws, suppose, can reach corruptions of the nind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self-possesad and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us. Many conditions about which we have

repeatedly legislated are being altered from decade to decade, it is evident, unler our very eyes, and are likely to change even more rapidly and more radically is the days immediately ahead of us, when peace has returned to the world and na ions of Europe once more take up thei asks of commerce and industry with the energy of those who must bestir themselves to build anew. Just what these changes will be no one can certainly foresee or confidently predict. There are no calculable, because no stable, elements in the problem. The most we can do is to make certain that we have the necessary instrumentalities of information constanty at our service so that we may be sure that we know exactly what we are deal ing with when we come to act, if it should be necessary to act at all. W must first certainly know what it is that we are seeking to adapt ourselves to. I may ask the privilege of addressing you more at length on this important matter a little later in your session Transportation Problem.

The transportation problem is an exceedingly serious and pressing one in this made by G. A. Davidson, president of Edith Cavell, the British nurse, exe-

account large Turkish reinforcements, cupation of Monastir. supplementing the forces which al-

Austria, with the assistance of ready outnumbered the British forces some German troops, continues her four to one, were flung against the operations against Montenegro, the British troops retiring down the Tigfrontier of which has been crossed ris, and made a British stand imposbut not without considerable opposition from the Montenegrins, who are There have been no military events masters in mountain warfare and who of any importance in the Balkins have been joined by some portions of since the fall of Monastir. Recent rethe Serbian armies which succeeded ports make Rumania loom unusually in escaping from the invaders of their

large on the Balkan horizon, and country. that country is generall accredited Battles are now being fought in that with the intention either of joining part of the Sanjok of Novipazar which was taken by Montenegro after the co-operation to accomplish anything. the Allies or at least stretching her neutrality to the point of allowing her Balkan war. passage of Russian troops. There has

INQUIRE ABOUT VESSELS.

Are Ships to Be Requisitioned Without Aid of Prize Court?

Washington .- The state department WILSON-GALT WEDDING DEC. 18. has instructed Ambassador Page at London to inquire of the British gov-Extreme Simplicity Will Be Observernment whether two vessels of the ed and Only Families Will Attend. Washington. - Extreme simplicity will be observed at the wedding of were to be requisitioned without the President Wilson and Mrs. Norman formality of prize court proceedings. Galt, which the White House announc-The ambassador was directed to file a ed will be solemnized December 18 The president will have no best man answer.

at the wedding and Mrs. Galt will not The department acted upon information received from Richard Wagner. formally select a maid of honor, although one of her sisters, probably president of the company, who tele-Miss Bertha Bolling of this city will graphed he had been advised by the attend her during the ceremony. It captains of the steamers Hocking, dewas announced at the White House tained at St. Lucia, that attorneys for that only members of the two families the British government were to make operative Creamery, has given out the moves looking toward the requisition information to the effect that the site and the president's immediate household would attend the wedding, and of the vessels. Mr. Wagner also said for the creamery will not be near the that no formal invitations would be is- that the crews had been ordered to Seaboard depot, as rumored, but in sued. This surprised official Wash- leave the ships and arrangements were the southern part of town. Two acres ington, as it had been expected that being made for the disposition of the of land lying on the Southern Railat least a few of the president's cargo on the Genesee.

State department officials said that if the facts were confirmed every-The Rev. Herbert Scott Smith, recthing would be does to prevent such tor of St. Margaret's Protestant Episaction. copal Church here, which Mrs. Galt

has attended in recent months has New Directors Richmond Bank. been tentatively selected as the officiating clergyman, although it is possible that the Rev. Sylvester Beach pastor of the president's church in

Newcomer, and Edmund Strudick of \$4,000. Princeton, may assist. The president Richmond, has been elected a class "B" director, in succession to George J. Saey, according to an announcement by William Ingle, chairman of Columbus, O .- Draft of a bill provid- the board of the Federal Reserve bank first vice president of the Southern ing for an annual Federal appropriaof Richmond.

tion of \$25,000,000 to be used by the Willoughby Beach Hotel Burned. states in highway improvement was made public here at the headquarters Norfolk, Va-The Willoughby Beach of the Ohio Good Roads Federation. Hotel situated on the shores of Chesapeake Bay opposite Old Point Com- news of her death came nevertheless The measure was drawn by a comfort was destroyed by fire. The house as a severe shock to close friends in mittee of the American Asociation was closed for the season and the ori- Raleigh and will carry sadness to on State Highway Officials for presengin of the blaze is unknown.

Whitlock Confers With Wilson. San Diego Exposition Will Continue. San Diego, Ca .- Offical announce-Washington. - Brand Whitlock, American minister to Belgium, had a ment that the Panama-California Exlong conference with President Wilposition which was opened here January 1 of this year, will continue son regarding conditions in the war throughout 1916 as the Panama-Cali- zone, the work of the Belgian Relief fornia International Exposition, was Commission, and the case of Miss

know, but what should be done today. A community must elevate itself, and must have self-respect and realize its ability to rise before it can do so. Mr. Graham asks, "While impressing upon our people how low they stand in literacy, why not tell them that they exceed all other southern states in what is being done in increased production of the whole crop and upon an acre?" Messengers sent the farmers may be ever so eloquent, but to be effective there must be close sympathy and Illustrating progress on the farm Commissioner Graham incorporated a statement from C. R. Hudson, chief The number of acres of land im-

of the farm demonstration work, which shows the following features: proved or brought into cultivation by drainage districts, 45,730; acres of new land brought into cultivation during the past year, 32,837; amount American Trans-Atlantic Company, of sorghum syrup produced this year seized while flying the American flag in 49 counties, 409,740 gallons; number of farmers who were landowners five years ago and now renters, 102; renters five years ago but landvigorous protest against such a meas- owners now, 2,897; increase in renture should he receive an affirmative ers due to farmers losing ownership of land, 5; tenants due to farmers moving from farms and turning them over to renters, 25.

Erecting Creamery Plant.

Forest City .--- B. H. Bridges, secretary and treasurer of the Farmers Coway has been purchased from Charles Ford, and the erection of the building will begin at once. The building will be of brick with concrete floors 28x51 feet. Power and heat will be furnished with a boiler. It is probable that an ice plant will be installed in Richmond, Va.-Henry B. Wilcox, of connection with the creamery at an Baltimore, has been elected a class early date. The plant when completed "A" director in succession to Waldo will represent an outlay of about

Mrs. A .B. Andrews Dead.

Raleigh .- Mrs. Julia M. Andrews. widow of the late Col. A. B. Andrews, Railway Company, is dead. The end came about noon at the Andrews home on North Blount street after a protracted illness. The end had been expected for several weeks, but the very many in North Carolina and throughout the country.

Big Moonlight School.

Shelby .- South Shelby has one of the largest moonlight schools in North Carolina. Supt. Sam C. Lattimore stated that he has an enrollment of 7t and is assisted by the

is necessary for many weighty reasons of without. We will not maintain a stand- ing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no longer than is actually and continuous- into longer than is actually and continuous- into enemies move against us. But we do believe in a body of free citizens ready and sufficient to take care of themselves and of the governments which they have set up to serve them. In our constitutions themselves we have commanded that "the right of the people to keep and bear arms shall not be infringed," and our confidence has been that our safety in times of danger would lie in the rising of the nation to take care of itself, as the farmers rose at Lexington.	<ul> <li>Initize deen reason to tear that our pair- ens of taxtation they now from the outset, hould be paid by in- then, shall we turn?</li> <li>hen, shall we turn?</li> <li>the greater part or the revenues we need they might be in the solution of the prob- lem. Y is obviously a problem that lies and by increasing, out the present grad- elf, the income taxes ry, which will be im- you.</li> <li>y additional sources n justly be resorted that sources. It is the genus of common meh for self-government, industry, justice, lib- ret y and peace. We should see to it that it lacks no instrument, no facility or vigor of the fudures of the sources. It is the genus of common meh for self-government, no facility or vigor of the sources. It is the genus of common meh for self-government, no facility or vigor of the sources. It is the single thought of the sould serve it in the spirit of its peculiar of the fudures of the any too great ual excess. In this we are no partisans but</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Willa Planning Border Raids.</li> <li>Washington.—Attributing his presnt situation to the fatlure of the United States government to support him, eneral Villa is planning raids in merican territory along the border, ccording to information reaching Mator General Funston, commanding the merican border guard. In reporting his to the war department General unston said he could not believe Genal Villa actually contemplated any uch hazardous undertaking but pro-</li> <li>Witing which show the remarkable progress they are making. Some have learned to write fairly well, multiply, add and subtract.</li> <li>A. D. Dupre Succeeds E. G. Sherrill. Raleigh.—E. G. Sherrill has resigned his place in the department of state as grant clerk and Secretary of State Grimes has appointed Alvin D. Dupree of Pitt county as his successor. Mr. Sherrill decided to return to his old position in Washington and his family has gone to their old home in Greensboro. He succeeded the late George W. Norwood as grant clerk last April. Mr. Dupree graduated in the state as the succeeded the late George W. Norwood as grant clerk last April. Mr. Dupree graduated in the state as the succeeded the late george W. Norwood as grant clerk last April. Mr. Dupree graduated in the succeeded the late george W. Norwood as grant clerk last April. Mr. Dupree graduated in the succeeded the late george W. Norwood as grant clerk last April.</li> </ul>
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