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LANSING OUTLINES PLANS FOR PAN-AMERICANISM

American Secretary of State Explains Policy of "One for All; All for One" at Scientific Congress Today---Promises Aid to Others.

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 27.—A Pan-Americanism of "one for all; all for one" was outlined by Secretary Lansing today at the opening of the Second Pan-American Scientific Congress.

"Pan-Americanism," said the secretary, "is an expression of the idea of international amity. America has become the guardian of that idea which will in the end rule the world. Since the European war began factors have strengthened this natural bond and given impulse to the movement. Never before have our people so fully realized the significance of the words 'Peace and Fraternity.'"

At another point of his address Secretary Lansing said: "If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States and, I hope and believe, the United power of the American republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbors from unjust invasion and aggression."

Mr. Lansing spoke in full as follows:

"It is an especial gratification to me to address you today, not only as the officer of the United States who invited you to attend this great Scientific Congress of the American republics, but also as the presiding member of the governing board of the Pan-American Union. In this dual capacity I have the honor and the pleasure to welcome you, gentlemen, to the capital of this country, in the full confidence that your deliberations will be of mutual benefit in your various spheres of thought and research, and not only in your individual activities but in the all-embracing sphere of Pan-American unity and fraternity which is so near the hearts of us all.

"It is the Pan-American spirit and the policy of Pan-Americanism to which I would for a few moments direct your attention at this early meeting of the congress, since it is my earnest hope that 'Pan-America' will be the key note which will influence your relations with one another and inspire your thoughts and words.

The Monroe Doctrine

"Nearly a century has passed since President Monroe proclaimed to the world his famous doctrine as the national policy of the United States. It was founded on the principle that the safety of this republic would be imperiled by the extension of sovereign rights by a European power over territory in this hemisphere. Conceived in a suspicion of monarchial institutions and in a full sympathy with the republican idea it was uttered at a time when our neighbors to the south had won their independence and were gradually adapting themselves to the exercise of their newly acquired rights. To those struggling nations the doctrine became a shield against the great European powers, which in the spirit of the age coverted political control over the right region which the new-born states had made their own.

Courageous Thing

"The United States was then a small nation which had been tried in the fires; a nation whose indomitable will had remained unshaken by the storm through which it had passed. The announcement of the Monroe doctrine was a manifestation of this will. It was a courageous thing for President Monroe to do. It meant much in those early days, not only to the country but to those nations which were commencing a new life under the standard of liberty. How much it meant we can never know, since for four decades it remained unchallenged.

"During that period the younger republics of America, giving expression to the virile spirit born of independence and liberal institutions, developed rapidly and set their feet firmly on the path of national progress which has led them to that plane of international and material prosperity which they today enjoy.

When Cleveland Showed Courage

"Within recent years the government of the United States has found occasion, with the exception of the famous boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe doctrine remains unaltered a national policy of this republic. The Republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity. With enterprise and patriotic fervor they are working out their several destinies.

"During this later time, when the American nations have come into a consciousness of their nationality and are fully conscious of the responsibilities and privileges which are theirs as sovereign and independent states, there has grown up a feeling that the interests of this hemisphere constitute a group separate and apart from the other nations of the world, a group which is united by common ideals and common aspirations. I believe that this feeling is general throughout North and South America, and that year by year it has increased until it has become a potent influence over our political and commercial intercourse: It is the same feeling which, founded on sympathy and mutual interest, exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the twenty-one republics and makes of them the American Family of Nations.

"This feeling, vague at first, has become today a definite and certain force. We term it the "Pan-American spirit," from which springs the international policy of Pan-Americanism. It is that policy which is responsible for this great gathering of distinguished men, who represent the best and most advanced thought of the Americans. It is a policy which this government has unhesitatingly adopted and which it will do all in its power to foster and promote.

Analyzing It.

"When we attempt to analyze Pan Americanism we find that the essential qualities are those of the family—sympathy, helpfulness and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity, absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the domestic peace of a neighbor. Such are the qualities of the family tie among individuals, and such should be, and I believe are, the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American Family of Nations.

No Spirit of Greed

"I speak only for the government of the United States, but in doing so I am sure that I express sentiments which will find an echo in every republic represented here, when I say that the might of this country will never be exercised in a spirit of greed to arrest from a neighboring state its territory of possessions. The ambitions of this republic do not lie in the path of conquest but in the paths of peace and justice. Whenever and wherever we can we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help. If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States and, I hope and believe the united power of the American republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion or aggression. The American Family of Nations might well take for its motto that of Dumas' famous Musketeers, 'One for all; all for one.'

On Harmony With Doctrine

"If I have correctly interpreted Pan-Americanism from the standpoint of the relations of our governments with those beyond the seas, it is in entire harmony with the Monroe Doctrine The Monroe Doctrine is a national policy of the United States; Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas'. The motives are to an extent different; the ends sought are the same. Both can exist without imparting the force of either And both do exist and, I trust, will ever exist in all their vigor.

Beyond This Sphere

"But Pan-Americanism extends beyond the sphere of politics and finds its application in the varied fields of human enterprise. Bearing in mind that the essential idea manifests itself in cooperation, it becomes necessary for effective cooperation that we should know each other better than we do now. We must not only be neighbors, but friends; not only friends but inmates. We must understand one another. We must comprehend our several needs. We must study the phases of material and intellectual development which enter into the varied problems of national progress. We should, therefore, when opportunity offers, come together and familiarize ourselves with each other's process of thought in dealing with legal, economic, and educational questions.

"Commerce and industry, science and art, public and private law, government and education, all those great fields which invite the intellectual thought of man, feel within the province of the deliberations of this congress. In the exchange of ideas and comparison of experiences will come to know one another and to carry to the nations we represent a better and truer knowledge of our neighbors than we have had in the past. I believe that from that wider knowledge a mutual esteem and trust will spring which will unite these republics more closely politically commercially, and intellectually, and will give to the Pan-American spirit an impulse and power which it has never known before.

A Contest Inevitable

"The present epoch is one which must bring home to every thinking American the wonderful benefits to be gained by trusting our neighbors and by being trusted by them, by cooperation and helpfulness, by a dignified regard for the rights of all, and by living our national lives in harmony and good will.

"Across the thousands of miles of the Atlantic we see Europe convulsed with the most terrible conflict which this world has ever witnessed; we see the manhood of these great nations shattered, their homes ruined, their productive energies devoted to the one purpose of destroying their fellowmen. When we contemplate the untold misery which these once happy people are enduring and the heritage which they are transmitting to succeeding generations, we can not but contrast a continent at war and a continent at peace. The spectable teaches a lesson we can not ignore.

Two Ideas

"If we seek the dominant ideas in world politics since we became independent nations, we will find that we look on our liberties when individualism absorbed men's thoughts and inspired their deeds. This idea was gradually supplanted by that of nationalism, which found expression in the ambitions of conquest and the greed for territory so manifest in the nineteenth century. Following the impulse of nationalism the idea of internationalism began to develop. It appeared to be an increasing influence throughout the civilized world, when the present war of empires, that great manifestion of nationalism, stayed its progress in Europe and brought discouragement to those who had hoped that the new idea would usher in an era of universal peace and justice.

(Continued on Page Four.)

JAPANESE LINER NOT WARNED HE SAYS

(By Associated Press.)

Washington, Dec. 27.—American Consul Bristow at Port Said cabled today that no warning was given to the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru before she was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean last Tuesday by a submarine of unestablished nationality. The liner, he added, made no attempt to escape.

The consul's dispatch which came in response to Secretary Lansing's call for reports on the disaster, was the first received and is expected to result in an exchange of diplomatic correspondence.

Today's report says that the liner made no attempt to escape and that only the periscope of the submarine was visible. The ship sunk in 47 minutes and all the survivors, including W. J. Leigh, an American, were rescued by a French gunboat.

The general assumption here is that the submarine must have been German or Austrian. Renewed efforts will be made to determine its nationality, and instructions to that effect will be sent out today by the state department.

If these efforts succeed the United States is prepared to include the incident in its correspondence on the sinking of other ships.

The outcome of the Yasaka Maru case is generally regarded by officials and diplomats here as surrounded by wide possibilities for Japan. It has been suggested that she might answer the challenge to her shipping by a wide participation in the war even to sending troops to Europe.

NEARLY 100 MADE HAPPY

Mr. Marshall Yount in the role of Santa Claus made between 75 and 80 little children happy Christmas morning. From 9 until 10:30 he was host at the California Fruit store and all who came were given fruits and candies. There was much interest in this event in Hickory, and many a child went home beaming with pleasure.

COMMITS SUICIDE OVER COLT'S DEATH

(By Associated Press.)

Louisa Court House. Va., Dec. 27.—Grieved at the death of a favorite colt, Pendleton Butler, aged 18, whose home was between here and Gordonsville, hanged himself yesterday to an oak.

Zake Butler, father of the lad, discovered the body.

RECEIVER ASKED FOR TEXAS RAILROAD

(By Associated Press.)

Dallas, Texas, Dec. 27.—Receivership for the Texas & Pacific Railway Company was asked in a petition here today for the Bankers Trust Company of New York through their local attorneys, Locks and Locks. Default in payment of interest on securities was alleged. Hearing was set for January 7 by the United States judge of the northern district of Texas.

WILLIAM CLEARY, WITH RECORD, CAUGHT AGAIN

(By Associated Press.)

Nyack, N. Y., Dec. 27.—William Cleary, former treasurer of Haverstraw, who was acquitted of the murder of his son-in-law, Buck Newman a year ago. was today sentenced to not less than six months and not more than three years in prison. He was convicted of forgery.

The reform within the Republican party, it appears still is being conducted by Senator Penrose, Murray Crane and "Boss" Barnes of New York.—Kansas City Star.

Dr. Ignaz Jastrow, of the Berlin University, says the American note to Austria was clumsy and that Austria's reply was witty. Still, as Cervants once remarked it is well not to "put too fine a point to your wit for fear it should get blunted."—New York World.

Another good thing about that prospective peace in baseball is that it will allow the winter schedule to devote more time to winning next year's pennant.—Indianapolis News.

Reading between the lines, Japan seems to have given a quiet tip to President Yuan that Emperor Yuan will bear watching—Washington Post.

FRENCH STEAMER IS TORPEDOED AND SUNK

(By Associated Press.)

Paris, Dec. 27.—The French steamer Ville la Citot, with passengers on board, was torpedoed without warning and sunk by a submarine in the Mediterranean on December 24, the ministry of marine announced today.

BRIGHT OUTLOOK FOR BUSINESS NEXT YEAR

Hickory business men were at their places of business early today after a merry Christmas and every man was optimistic. It is generally conceded that the coming year will be the best in the history of the country.

Since the first of September business conditions throughout the country have improved steadily, and while December in most lines is not as active as other months, the present month has been an exception. All industries have been prosperous and the indications point to 1916 as a record year. Many manufacturing concerns report orders ahead sufficient to run their machinery for several months and in some cases orders have been booked for indefinite delivery.

The farmers have been unusually prosperous. Cotton has sold well all winter and wheat has ranged from $1.20 to $1.40 a bushel. The sweet potato crop, a considerable item, is lying in store houses waiting for the market to advance, when thousands of bushels will be shipped north and west. The association planned to release a few hundred bushels in the fall, but prices were too low, and so the great bulk of the crop was held.

Keen business men say 1916 will be a repetition of the last three months of the present year, if indeed it does not cause more activity in the financial world. Merchants enjoyed good trade, farmers sold their products at the top price, manufacturers were kept hustling and every line of enterprise has marched steadily forward. There is every sign that with the advent of the new year a general increase in all lines of activity will result.

Ask any business man about the prospects, and he will expand.

Miss Zelma Winkler who has been taking treatment at the Richard Baker Hospital left today for Douglas and Casper, Wyoming to visit friends.

Mrs. T. L. Henkle of Hickory and Mrs. S. E. Hoey of Shelby, spent the night in Statesville with Messrs. C. V. and L. P. Henkle, brothers of Mrs. Hoey.

MRS. PERRINE DEAD

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 27.—The death of Mrs. Emma Folsom Perrine, mother of Mrs. Emma Folsom Preston, who was Mrs. Grover Cleveland of Princeton, N. J., was announced here today by a close member of the family. Her death occurred late last night. She was 71 years old.

THE WEATHER

Forecast for North Carolina: Partly cloudy and warmer tonight. Tuesday, unsettled and warmer: probably rain; light to moderate winds.

COMPARATIVE WEATHER

December 26.—	1915	1914
Maximum	50	33
Minimum	36	20
Mean	43	26½

GERMAN LINES FROM WEST TO EAST

(By Associated Press.)

In the Argones, Franca, Dec. 27.—"All Aboard for Bagdad." Such was the humorous suggestion of a sprightly German officer as the tiny engine on the Argonnes railway whistled for its departure.

From the Argonnes to Bagdad is quite a stretch, even for the imagination, and yet, through the seemingly impossible construction of a railroad through the French mountains, the Germans have in fact established a connection, more or less direct, but nevertheless unbroken from the trenches at the front in the west to the Asiatic city of their Turkish ally.

To build the Argonnes railway the Germans went to an abandoned French mine, and from a depth of some 800 meters resurrected miles of trackage which at no end of care and trouble has been laid on the surface, over land so swampy and difficult that the first train came to grief simply through sinking into the ground.

Thus far two main lines have been constructed—the one 95 centimeters wide (37 inches) and the other 1.5 meters wide (38.5 inches). On the section nearest the actual front, benzol engines are used, because of their comparative noiselessness. Farther away from the trenches tiny steam engines draw the diminutive trains.

The engines have an approximate capacity of four cars—better perhaps, the rails and roadbed can stand that much weight without disappearing from view—and are busy every hour of the 24 in the transportation of troops, supplies, ammunition and when possible, wounded.

Automobiles which have come to grief on the terrible roads of the Argonnes have been rebuilt, and have been equipped with 37 or 38.5 gauge wheels of steel in order that they may serve as "cars de luxe" for officers who have to travel from one point to another behind the front. The sight of officers lolling back in dismantled machines towed by diminutive locomotives invariably provokes, first merriment, and then admiration for the system that has literally made something out of nothing and has found a way to overcome the difficulties of the almost impossible Argonnes roads.

These difficulties have been enormous. Rainy weather has been the rule rather than the exception in the Argonnes for months, and it has been a gigantic task to keep the roads—rutted by supply trains and ammunition columns and artillery—from degenerating into mere bogs. The task of maintaining regular and workable communications with the extreme front has been unbelievably hard.

T.P.A. BANQUET TOMORROW NIGHT

Members of Post K, Travelers' Protective Association, are looking forward with unwonted pleasure to the annual banquet of the post at Hotel Huffry tomorrow evening at 7:30 o'clock. There are 51 members of the Hickory post, which last year won the state prize for not having sustained a lapse in membership during the year. The prize was $25.

Music will be furnished by a string band and quartet and the evening will be one of the most enjoyable in the history of the association. Plans have been worked out by President Dellinger, Secretary Johnston and other active T. P. A. leaders, and a splendid time is promised.

Details of the program will face the members when they are seated at the banquet table tomorrow night. Between 50 and 75 are expected. All members and their guests have been provided for.

"KEEP TO RIGHT" SIGNS ARE PLACED

"Keep to the Right" signs, six of them, were received by the city today and placed at the intersection of the more important streets. The indicators are placed in the streets and are a constant reminder to drivers of vehicles. They are placed as follows: Record office corner, Lutz's corner, underpass, Pastime picture house, city manager's office, and the postoffice.

Council ordered these indicators several weeks ago in response to the demand for a stricter regulation of traffic. It is hoped that all autoists and other drivers will observe the injunction and that the regulations will prove helpful.

Hickory is no longer a village and a regulation of traffic will result, it is hoped, in avoiding many accidents, especially when the streets are crowded with visitors.

Mrs. R. W. Frick and little son of Chapin, S. C., will arrive in the city this afternoon to visit her mother, Mrs. L. S. Whitener.

CONFLICTING REPORTS ARE HEARD IN LONDON

British Public Can't Make Heads or Tails Out of Near Eastern Situation---French Report Successes in Artillery Engagements on Western Front.

(By Associated Press.)

London, Dec. 27.—Conflicting reports continue to reach London from the scene of the near eastern campaign. Statements from some sources make it appear that the Teutonic allies are preparing for an offensive movement in conjunction with the Bulgarians and Turks.

Other reports make it appear that the Bulgarians will hesitate to attack lest they be caught between two fires.

The central powers are still negotiating with Greece. An interview with Premier Skouloudis forecasts failure of the efforts for an invasion of Grecian Macedonia. If an invasion is attempted Greece will devote its efforts towards securing guarantees of Greek territory.

Along the western front Paris reports successful artillery actions in the Champagne, Woevre and Vosges regions. Berlin says operations are restricted by incessant rain.

The British public looked forward with keen interest to today's cabinet meeting. It was expected the cabinet would receive the report of the Earl of Derby's enlistment plans.

Attacking Asquith.

The past week has seen a steady growth of the newspaper attacks on the government, the general burden of which is the slowness, the lack of foresight and decision and the mismanagement of the Dardanelles enterprise. While all newspapers disclaim any partisan motives all the more prominent ones participating in the opposition belong to the Conservative party with the exception of the Manchester Guardian.

The newspapers generally hold Premier Asquith responsible for the conduct of affairs. The Northcliffe group headed by the Times and the Daily Mail with the support of the Morning Post, was joined today by the Observer which is the foremost Sunday paper and the Referee which has a large audience among the masses.

David Lloyd-George is the only candidate advanced for succession. He commanded Lord Northcliffe's support sometime ago in his speech charging the government with being "too late" at the most important crisis of the war and at the same time gained for himself a larger following.

The two latest counts of the indictment of the cabinet are the postponement until after the holidays of the munitions bill and the postponement of giving the country any insight into Lord Derby's report on his recruiting results. In the meantime the verdict of union labor on Mr. Lloyd-George's appeal to relax union rules in munitions works to permit of the entry of 10,000 unskilled laborers is awaited with interest. One hundred and fifty delegates of the engineering society met in London to consider terms for settling all differences with the government.

Saloniki in Danger.

Speculation over the development of an attack on the entente allies at Saloniki continues. Some papers credit the central powers with a plan to bear down on Saloniki on three sides, the Germans forming the center, with the Turks and Bulgarians on the left and right wings, respectively.

Germany's Difficulties.

Germany probably is confronted with the problem of reconciling the conflicting ambitions of her two Balkan allies, Turkey and Bulgaria, and also trying to keep the friendship of Greece whose support she is credited with still hoping to gain.

The latest reported Greek move is the prohibition of the export of food supplies from Greece to the Franco-British army at Saloniki. General Casteline, chief of the French general staff, has visited King Constantine and met the Greek army staff and the ministers of the allied countries. King Peter of Serbia has arrived in Italy from Avlona and will be the guest of King Victor Emmanuel.

RECEIVE RESIGNATION OF CITY ATTORNEY

The resignation of Mr. Charles W. Bagby, city attorney, will be handed in to city council tomorrow night, Mayor Shuford having received the tender the latter part of last week. Mr. Bagby has given a lot of time to city affairs, but in his letter he states that his family and business interests require that he spend more of his time on his private affairs. He has been a zealous officer and has been of large benefit to council during the first stages of commission government.

Council tomorrow night probably will act on the resignation of Mr. S. C. Cornwell as city manager.

There has been a great deal of interest in these positions and there is much speculation as to who will be tendered the places. Mayor Shuford has indicated that council is in no hurry to name new men, especially a man for city manager since Mr. Cornwell will continue in office until February 1.

GAY COMMITS SUICIDE WHEN POSSE ARRIVES

Wilson, Dec. 27.—Bill Gay, the murderer of Fayte Langley, was trailed yesterday afternoon by a sheriff's posse back to the Langley home. Gay entered the house and was eating when the posse arrived. Sheriff Howe ordered his men to surround the house and, while this was being done. a gunshot was heard and when they rushed the house Gay was found dead, having blown the top of his head off with a load from a shotgun. Just why Gay went to the Langley home is not known but it is presumed that he was searching for Mrs. Langley, whom he had threatened. The house was vacant, the Langley family having gone to the home of Solden Walston after the funeral of Mr. Langley.

Muskogee Quiet After Five Hours Excitement Trying to Break Jail

(By Associated Press.)

Muskogee, Okla., Dec. 27.—With the safe removal from the county jail here of two negroes arrested for the murder of a policeman, Muskogee was quiet today and there was nothing to show that the jail had been beseiged for five hours last night by a mob of white men, who made two assaults on the jail.

Across the street from the jail 200 armed negroes stood guard and announced they would open fire on the whites the minute they attempted violence. Two attempts on the jail were repulsed by militiamen. One time the jail door was bombarded by a rail. While the third assault was being agitated, the two negroes were dressed in militia uniforms, covered by military overcoats with high collars and rushed to a taxicab before the watchers outside knew what was being done.

With the negroes removed, the mob was allowed to search the jail. This relieved the tension. White men declared they would charge the negroes unless they disbanded and went home.

In preparation for trouble a local hardware dealer opened his store and supplied all the whites with arms.

The two negroes, William Green and Mathias Foreman, are believed to have been taken to the state penitentiary at McAlester. They are accused of having slain Samuel Neal, a patrolman, when he attempted to arrest them on suspicion of burglary.

The police today arrested three young white men on a charge of leading the mob and disarmed some negroes. Although company F still remains on guard the city was quiet today.

Northern States Slowly Recovering Today From Sunday's Severe Storm

(By Associated Press.)

New York, Dec. 27.—Northern and eastern New York and New England states are slowly recovering today from the damage of yesterday's storm a succession of snow rains sleet and thunder and lightning winding up the storm that was widespread and caused many deaths and accidents.

Telegraphic communication in some sections was still interrupted today owing to the laying of telephone poles by the wind. In similar manner the railroads were crippled and trains were unable to maintain their schedules. New England suffered most damage. The snowfall except in northern New England and northern New York was comparatively light, but was sufficient to interrupt interurban service.

Eight deaths were indirectly attributed to the storm. The wind here at one time attained a velocity of ninety miles an hour.