

THE KINSTON FREE PRESS.

PUBLISHED TWICE-A WEEK—WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS

VOL. XXXV—No. 47

KINSTON, N. C.

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1915

PRICE FIVE CENTS

AMERICA'S PASSION IS FOR PEACE PRESIDENT DECLARES IN MESSAGE TO SIXTY-FOURTH CONGRESS TODAY

Democracy's Great Leader delivered impressive Address to Joint Session of House and Senate—Preparedness the Chief Thought, As Was Expected—The Whole Burden of Thought Should Be to Make Country More Efficient and Secure—Must Make Its Independence Sure by Establishment of Adequate Merchant Marine to Carry Wares to Foreign Markets—Moral Federation and Co-Operation of All Countries of Western Hemisphere Urged

(By the United Press)

Washington, Dec. 7.—Preparedness by the whole western hemisphere in moral partnership and co-operation in American aims, policies and national economics is the mammoth conception of the President's annual message, read today. It was primarily a preparedness talk, but for preparedness by the co-operation of all the Americas to develop all their resources.

The galleries were filled when the President started at 12:40.

Mrs. Galt was an interested spectator with the President's family. The President was given an ovation. In brilliant attire, the diplomatic staffs sat in the galleries, evidently much interested in the preparedness discussion. The President's denunciation of foreign plotters in the midst of Americans created a sensation. He read the message slowly and carefully.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The President addressed the 64th Congress in joint session in the hall of the House today. He began his remarks at 12:30 P. M. The message, though perhaps one of the most important that has ever been delivered to a Congress and one that the entire country has awaited with the deepest interest, is comparatively brief. It covers the points that so vitally touch the country's interests now. The President sums up the purport of the message in the concluding paragraph when he declares that "what we are now seeking and what is the single thought of the message, is national efficiency and security."

The message deals at length with the question of preparedness and the programs proposed for the Army and Navy; that those two branches of the service may be made to conform with efficiency; it declares the people of America have a passion for peace; it refers to the new interpretation of the Monroe Doctrine, which the world has been forced to make; it urges a merchant marine sailing under American colors, which will insure the independence of this country; it asks for an intelligent investigation into the railroad and transportation problems before any further legislation is undertaken; it decries the disloyalty of some naturalized citizens, and of those who have forgotten the land of their nativity and have proven false to the United States.

The President reasserts that the program of the Army and Navy is not brought about by any imminent danger of foreign attack, and declares that the Navy program is not a new one, but the time for its completion has simply been more restricted. The message in full follows:

Gentlemen of the Congress:

Monroe Doctrine Not Selfish.

"Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the union the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere. It has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never been called upon to attempt before.

Studiously Neutral.

"We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which such as have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war and that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

In this neutrality, to which they were hidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe, but also by a clear perception of international duty, the States of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bid them stand together.

"There was a time in the early days of our own great nation and of the republics fighting their way to independence in Central and South America when the government of the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her as against any encroachments or attacks at political control from the other side of the water; felt it its duty to play the part even without invitation from them; and I think that we can claim that the task was undertaken with a true and disinterested enthusiasm for the freedom of the Americas and the unmoled self-government of her independent peoples. But it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and without provoking serious misconceptions of our motives, and every thoughtful man of affairs must welcome the altered circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wards but, instead, a full and honorable association as of partners between ourselves and our neighbors, in the interest of all America, north and south. Our concern for the independence and prosperity of the States of Central and South America is not altered. We retain unabated the spirit that has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns ourselves. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing its political fortunes for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are

concerned, upon a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence. We have been put to the test in the case of 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 distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing. Liberty is often a fierce and intractable thing, to which no bounds can be set, and to which no bounds of a few men's choosing ought ever to be set. Every American who has drunk at the true fountains of principle and tradition must subscribe without reservation to the high doctrine of the Virginia Bill of Rights, which in the great days in which our government was set up was everywhere amongst us accepted as the creed of free men. That doctrine is, "That government is, or ought to be, instituted for the common benefit, protection and security of the people, nation, or community"; that "of all the various modes and forms of government, that is the best which is capable of producing the greatest degree of happiness and safety, and is most effectually secured against the danger of maladministration; and that, when any government shall be found inadequate or contrary to these purposes, a majority of the community hath an indubitable, inalienable, shall be judged most conducive to the public weal." We have unhesitatingly, or abolish it, in such manner as and indefeasible right to reform, al- tatingly applied that heroic principle to the case of Mexico, and now hopefully await the rebirth of the troubled Republic, which had so much of which to expunge itself and so little sympathy from any outside quarter in the radical but necessary process. 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 subrainty or self-fish control.

"The moral is, that the States of America 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 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.

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Have Stood Test With Mexico.

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Pan-Americanism Not Spirit of Empire.

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.

"A very notable body of men recently met in the city of Washington, at the invitation and as the guests of this Government, whose deliberations are likely to be looked back to as marking a memorable turning point in the history of America. They were representative spokesmen of the several independent States of this hemisphere and were assembled to discuss the financial and commercial relations of the Republics of the two continents which nature and political fortune have so intimately linked together. I earnestly recommended to your perusal the

reports of their proceedings and of the actions of their committees. You will get from them, I think, a fresh conception of the ease and intelligence and advantage with which Americans of both continents may draw together in practical co-operation and of what the material foundations of this hopeful partnership of interest must consist,—of how we should build them and of how necessary it is that we should hasten their building.

"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.

Passion of America—Peace.

"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 genius 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 labour that supports life 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 national development. We do more than that. We demand it also for others. We do 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 (Continued on page three)

POPE SETS UP PLANT OPPOSITION TO FORD

Would Have Vatican Peace Factory, Tells Cardinals at Consistory—German and Allied Delegates at Church Assembly to Get Together for Discussion of the Subject

(By the United Press)

Rome, Dec. 7.—The Pope delivered his allocution speech today and indicated that he has hopes that the Vatican may be made a clearing house for peace and center for the exchange of the nations' views.

Cardinal Hartman of Cologne and the cardinals of the allied countries are here to confer.

BIG MERGER MUNITIONS MANUFACTURERS, SAID

Lackawanna, Cambria and Youngstown Companies Combined With Hundred and Fifty Millions Capital—War Supplies Worth \$15,000,000 Shipped From New York In Five Days

(By the United Press)

New York, Dec. 7.—The Lackawanna Steel, Cambria Steel and Youngstown Sheet and Tube Companies are reported to have merged, with a capital of \$150,000,000.

War supplies worth fifteen millions were shipped to the Allies from here between December 1 and 5.

INVESTIGATION OF GERMAN ACTIVITIES NOW FAR-REACHING

Extends to Suspicious Fires and Strikes in Munitions Plans

PEACE COUNCIL CHARGED

With Being the Medium Through Which Money Was Distributed for Fomenting the Troubles—Is Backed by Government

(By the United Press)

New York, Dec. 7.—The government's investigation of supposed German propagandists has widened to strikes and munition factory fires, it was learned today. David Lamar and Wolfe of Wall street, and others interested in the labors of the peace council are under investigation. Associates of Antone Mentte, an Austrian, arrested in a bomb studio, are being sought.

District Attorney Marshall claims the Peace Council is financed by imperial German funds through agents, and that it has fomented many strikes.

C. H. Canode and William Kramer, Chicago labor leaders, testified today. Indictments are expected tomorrow.

WARRANTS FOR ARREST OF NINE HARVARD MEN

(By the United Press)

Cambridge, Dec. 7.—Nine warrants were issued today for the arrest of Harvard faculty members and students indicted for alleged illegal registration and assessments. Two hundred citizens and students are believed involved.

BULGARIANS RENEW ACTION IN BALKANS ATTACKING FRENCH

Fierce Combat in the Montenegrin Hills—Serbs and Troops of King Nicholas Retreat Before Advancing Austrians

(By the United Press)

Athens, Dec. 7.—Fierce fighting is in progress in northeastern Montenegro. A sudden assault of the Bulgarians on the French right marked the renewal of action in the Balkans. Ipek is about to fall, say Austrian advices. The Serbs and Montenegrins are retreating, following a valiant defense.

Large Number Serbs in Albania.

Athens, Dec. 7.—Salonika dispatches say 120,000 Serbians have retreated into Albania. Fresh Anglo-French troops arrived at Salonika today.

TILLMAN SAYS CANAL SLIDES RE IMMENSE

(By the United Press)

Washington, Dec. 7.—Senator Tillman today the President he believes the Panama slides will halt traffic through the Panama canal for many months. He has just returned from there.

RECESS APPOINTMENTS OF PRESIDENT TO SENATE

Washington, Dec. 7.—Scores of recess appointments, including Lansing's, were sent to the Senate by the President today.

Jordan Wilson, white, was held up by two men, believed to be negroes, at Tar river bridge at Greenville on Tuesday night, and robbed of \$9.20.

ST. LOUIS WILL BE CONVENTION PLACE DEMOCRATS IN 1916

Wilson to Be Nominee by Acclamation in All Probability, Indicated at Meeting of National Committee at Washington Today

(By the United Press)

Washington, Dec. 7.—Selection of St. Louis for the convention city and Wilson for the nominee by acclamation, it is believed will be the result of the Democratic National Committee meeting here this morning. St. Louis, Chicago and Dallas had much strength in the meeting in that order. Kentucky and Oregon contests over committeemen were settled.

June probably will be the convention date. There was no fight on Chairman McCombs.

WEEK NEEDED FOR THE SHIPPING BILL, SAID

Washington, Dec. 7.—A week is needed in which to prepare the administration shipping bill, Senator Fletcher today announced.

SAID THE NORFOLK SOUTHERN CAN OUST CLAIMANTS OF LAND

Number of Individuals Holding Disputed Property in Eastern End of the City Will Be In Bad Way If Railroad Succeeds In Ejecting Them

(Daily Free Press, December 7)

The owners of property lying along the Norfolk Southern Railroad's tracks in the eastern part of the city cannot help themselves if the railroad attempts to oust them, it was today said by persons who claim to be informed in the premises.

That the Norfolk Southern has ordered two or more persons summarily to vacate land held by them and claimed by the former, is said on good authority, but cannot be substantiated by admissions of the property holders, who are not inclined to talk. The Norfolk Southern contends, it is said, that much of the property granted the old Atlantic & North Carolina in the original rights-of-way was squatted upon by individuals during the fifty years or more following before the N. S. leased the A. & N. C. Practically all the papers of the railroad are supposed to have been burned since the war. Copies of the charter, of course, are had.

It is said by the persons claiming knowledge in the matter that the charter stipulates the railroad's holdings, and that having had residence on the property many years will not protect the present holders in this case, because of some variance in the law as applied in this case from the usual statutes governing the tenure of property.

It is known that if the situation is as grave as it is supposed to be some of the individuals will be practically financially ruined.

BULLETINS

(By the United Press.)

BIG BUSINESS MEN TALK PREPAREDNESS.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—Preparedness a protective tariff and the merchant marine were the topics of discussion by the big business men who are guests at the convention of manufacturers here today.

ALLIES' WAR COUNCIL MEETS.

Paris, Dec. 7.—The second conference of the Allies' war council was held here today.

GERMANY MAY BREAK OFF RELATIONS THE FEAR WASHINGTON

Imperial Government Wants Reasons for Recall of Two Attaches

LANSING WON'T GIVE 'EM

Bare Intimation Sufficient Cause for the Foreign Office to Call Them Home, He Says—Gravity of the Situation Admitted

Washington, D. C., Dec. 7.—

Formal refusal by the State Department of the German request for the reasons for asking for the recall of Boy-ed and Von Papien were sent to Von Bernstorff and Berlin last night. The action is interpreted as the German embassy as very unfriendly. Lansing is abiding by the custom in his refusal. In effect, this calls for Germany to show down. Further conferences between the secretary and ambassador are expected. The situation is this afternoon considered grave. Breach imminent, feared.

A breach of diplomatic relations with Germany is feared to be close. The possibility of Von Bernstorff's recall is gravely discussed. As the result of Lansing's stand the United States is not required to state the reasons for Boyed's and Von Papien's recall, as asked for.

Germany yesterday requested through two sources, the embassy and the Foreign Office direct, the reasons for the attaches' recall.

In the reply, to be made immediately, Lansing, it is understood will not give the reasons. The United States takes the stand that an intimation that a diplomatic officer has made himself disagreeable is sufficient to cause his removal.

COMMISSIONERS IN SELECTION COUNTY EMPLOYEES REPEAT

Parrott Re-Elected Superintendent of Health, Taylor of Roads, Oettinger Auditor, Cowper, Attorney—Bridge Keepers Renamed

(Daily Free Press, December 7)

The Board of County Commissioners late Monday re-elected all the county officers for the fiscal year from December 1 to the first of December next. They are:

Superintendent of Health, Dr. Albert D. Parrott.

Superintendent of Roads, J. B. Taylor.

Superintendent of the County Home and Farm, Mrs. Agnes Lee.

Auditor, Clarence Oettinger.

Attorney, G. V. Cowper, Esq.

Mrs. Lee succeeded her late husband, George Lee, in the superintendency of the farm, and managed it creditably during the remainder of his term. The Board decided to combine the two offices and keep Mrs. Lee in charge of the home and farm. It is understood there was no increase in her salary.

Bridgekeepers were all re-elected. They are: Hardy bridge, Ben. Her-ring; Edwards' bridge, W. C. Worthington; Oak bridge, Stephen McCoy; Kinston bridge (Iron Bridge), Sam Taylor.

NORFOLK WOMAN GETS A YEAR FOR MURDER

Norfolk, Dec. 7.—Mrs. America C. Stokely was today sentenced to a year in the penitentiary for killing A. P. Hasset in June. She said she shot to defend her honor.