#### FIRST AUTHORITATIVE STATEMENT OF MR. KITCHIN

(Continued from First Page)

strongest and most powerful navy in the world, except that of Great Britain (which is eliminated as above stated). Our navy is stronger than that of Germany, far superior to that of France, more than twice as strong as that of Japan, or of any of the other nations. Admiral Fletcher, the highest active officer in the navy, commander of the Atlantic fleet, the man who will have to do the fighting if any is to be done, (whose judgment on naval subjects the Secretary of the Navy, before the Naval Committee, deciared he had sooner take than that of any man in the world) expressly declared, at the naval hearings during the last session of Congress, that we had a navy, superior to that of Germany or any other nation, except Great Britain. In answer to the question, "If in a war with Germany, could our navy successfully resist that of Germany?" he answered "Yes!" Captain Winterhalter, another naval expert, testified: "Judge Witherspoon has proved that our navy is superior to that of Germany and I agree with him." Admiral Badger, ex-commander of the Atlantic Fleet (a member of the General Board of the Navy) declared that no one had ever heard him say that "Germany had a superior navy to ours."

The facts of record, the tests laid down by naval experts here and abroad, and the naval authorities of the world (all of which I have before me as I write) confirm the truth of this testimony.

#### Twenty German Battleships Can't Cross Ocean.

The armored fleet of Germany, consisting of battleships, dreadnaughts and pre-dreadnaughts, armored cruisers and battle cruisers (built and building) in number is 52 (to say nothing of the vessels lost since January 1, 1915). The fleet of the United States, of the same vessels, is in number fifty-six, with over 40,000 more tonnage. Number and tonnage, however, are not the criterion of superiority. Of twenty of Germany's battleships listed by our Navy Year-Book, sixteen are not able to go more than 1,000 miles from base to engage in naval warfare. Not one of the sixteen carry coal enough to go from Hamburg or Bremen to within five hundred miles of New York and return (to say nothing about being employed in a naval engagement). The Oregon, which some of our naval experts say is obsolete, and not listed by our Navy Year Book (the Indiana and Massachusetts not listed also) in every characteristic of a fighting ship (bigger guns, heavier armor, stronger ship) is far superior to any one of the twenty German battleships listed by our Year-Book. Four of the German ships listed by our Year-Book as dreadnaughts are in reality not dreadnaughts, and are shown by one of the highest naval authorities in the world (Jane's Fighting Ships) to be defective, unsuccessful ships, and to known to be by every student of naval affairs. The last five dreadnaughts authorized by Congress are superior to any six dreadnaughts Germany has, built or building. Our ships are better, larger, stronger and more heavily armored. Our guns are larger, stronger and more effective. Of the big guns of the ships, twelve inches and over, we have 284, while Germany has only 194 (built and building).

If the navy of Great Britain is to be eliminated in the "Preparedness" program, which our naval experts say it should be, and if we have a navy how superior to that of Germany or any other nation in the world, except Great Britain, for whom or against whom do we propose to prepare by the fabulous increase of our naval appropriations which the proposed program

# Large Increases In Wilson Administration.

Instead of our "navy growing weaker." as the metropolitan press, the "Patriotic Societies" and the jingoes and war traffickers would have the people believe, it is growing bigger, stronger, more efficient and better equipped every year. In the two years of Wilson's Administration the naval building program authorized is twice as large and costly as the last two years of Taft's Administration, and larger and more costly by \$8,000,000 than the entire four years of Roosevelt's last term and practically as large as the entire four years of Taft's Administration. .There is today over 50 per cent. more construction going on for our navy than on the first day of March, 1913, or at any other time in the history of our country. We have munitions than we had on the first day of March, 1913, and steadily increasing them. We have under Mr. Wilson's and Mr. Daniels' Administration, for the first time in years, the full complement of enlisted men authorgized by law.

We are preparing!

#### Ouotes President Wilson's 1914 Speech.

In view of the foregoing facts, was not President Wilson right when he said in his message to Congress, December, 1914, in opposing the program of the Hobsons and Gardners: "Let there be no misconception. The country has been misinformed. We have not been negligent of national defense."

2. As to the Enormity of the Program-What It Is:

There heretofore large and growing expenditures for our navy had aroused the people of the country into asking, "where shall it end?" Secretary Daniels, in his report to the last session of Congress, December, 1914, said (and he was but substantially repeating what had been said in the British Parliament, the German Reichstag, the French Assembly, and by prominent statesmen the world over relative to the armament expenditures of their respective countries for the last several years): "The naval appropriations in our own country have doubled in a dozen years and have gone up by leaps and bounds in other countries. If this mad rivalry in construction goes on the burden will become too heavy for any nation to bear." In his report of December, 1913, he says: "The growing cost of dreadnaughts, of powder and of everything that makes an efficient navy gives reason to pause. The heavy expense commands national and international consideration. Ten years ago our largest battleships cost \$5,282,000. The next dreadnaught will cost \$14,044,000." (The dreadnaughts hereafter to be authorized will cost from \$18,000,000 to \$20,000,000, and in an interview the secretary says all ship materials and munitions of war have gone up over 30 per cent.) He asks "When is this accelerating expenditure to be reduced? \* \* \* If it is not hastened by appeals for the peaceful settlement of national differences, the day is not far distant when the growing burdens of taxation for excessive war and naval expenditures will

# U. S. Appropriations Exceed Those of Balance of World.

Now, in the face of the deplorable truth recited by the secretary; in the face of the fact that we have a navy superior to that of Germany or any other nation, except that of Great Britain, in the face of the fact that our navy is growing larger, stronger and better equippedthan ever before; in the face(of the fact, as the President declared both in his message to Congress December last and in his recent Manhattan Club speech: "We are threatened from no quarter," the proposed "Preparedness" program at one bound-one year-increases our already immensely large naval appropriations more than our total increase for the last fourteen years; more than the increase by Germany the whole fifteen years preceding the European war, and more than the combined increase of all the nations in the world in any one year in their bistory (in times of peace)!

The five-year program increases our naval appropriation over forty times more than the increase by Germany in five years preceding the Euro-Pean war; and \$200,000,000 more than the combined increase of all the nations in the world for the five years preceding the European war; and over \$50,000,000 more than the combined increase of all the nations in the world for the whole period of ten years immediately preceding the Euro-

Add to this the fact that prior to the beginning of the European War we were expending annually on our navy from \$20,000.000 to \$30,000,000 more than Germany or any other nation (except Great Britain) was expending on its navy.

For the ten years preceding the European war we had expended on our navy over \$300,000,000 more than Germany or any other nation (except Great Britain) had expended on its navy! And yet the metropolitan press, the magazine writers, the "Patriotic Societies" and the jingoes and war traffic"ers would frighten the country into the belief that we have a little, puny, egg-shell of a navy!

by the people, be it remembered!

membered. Extra taxes must be paid the proposed military and naval pro-At the expiration of the five-year States will be expending over 70 per

The five year naval program calls will then be expending on its army for an increase of \$500,000,000- and navy more than any nation in \$100,000,000 increase a year. This is the world in times of peace ever exall extra-in addition to the large appended on its army and navy. At the propriations we have been annually beginning of the European War Germany was expending for past wars The army four-year program de- and preparations for wars (on its armands \$450,000,000 increase, over my and navy) 55 per cent, of the to-\$100,000.000 a year extra, being an tal amount of revenues collected, Jaincrease of more than 100 per cent, pan 45 per cent.; Great Britain 37 over our annual army appropriations. per cent.; France 35 per cent.; the All extra appropriations, be it re- United States over 60 per cent. With gram enacted into law the United period for the program this country cent. of its total revenues.

#### Treasury Less Able Now to Stand Increase.

3. As to the Condition of our Treas- cates "national defense" or "creparury and its Revenues and Extra Tax- cdner;" program- \$200,000.000 annu-

ation Required: -euphoniousely called by its advo- means.

al increase of taration is required The condition of our Treasury and This is three time: larger annual inour revenue and the necessities of the crease than was ever required or raisgovernment are less able now to per- cd (and practically all of it must be mit increased appropriations than raised by direct or excise taxe.) than ever before. The Treasury has felt at any time in the history of our govmost heavily the burden of the pres- ernment except during the Civil War. ent war. We have strained the No man in the Administration or in nerves of the government to get suf- the Ways and Means Committee, alficient revenue to meet its ordinary though for months they have wearexpenses. After the expiration of the ied their wits over it, has yet been present emergency tax December 31, able to solve the problem of raising 1915, we will be faced with deficits this enormous increase of revenue. I for the coming year of at least \$117,- have had hundreds of suggestions as 000,000. This is upon the assumpt to how to raise it. All the suggestion that not a dollar of increased tions combined would not begin to appropriation will be made for any raise the amount. When the Ways purpose over the last year's appro- and Means Committee begins to atpriation (yet I understand that there tempt to frame measures for raising will be from \$30,000,000 to \$40,000,- the revenue, and especially when the 000 increase asked other than the ar- people begin to pay the taxes for this my and navy increase). For this enormous increase, they will then, program of militarism and navalism perhaps, realize what the program

## Program Will Shock the World If Carried Out.

4. The Big, Overreaching Objec- will postpone for generations the day tion to the Program:

world again into an armed camp. It petual peace.

of universal peace for which Chris-The big, overreaching objection to tendom has been praying. It will dethis stupendous program is that this prive this Government, through its sudden, radical and 'revolutionary President, of the greatest opportunimove for big war preparation on our ty to serve mankind that ever came part is going to shock the civilized to nation or to man, in the final neworld, and whatever be the outcome gotiation of peace terms among the of the present war, will alarm the belligerents to lay the basis of per-

#### United States Will Be Held Up as Examle for Other Powers.

The militarists and war traffick- even with all possible moral refineers of every nation in the wrold will ments it is the absolute right of a napoint to our conduct as an example tion to live to its fullest intensity, to and a cause why big war preparations expand, to found colonies, to get richand big armaments should be renewed er and richer by any proper means, on a larger scale than ever before and such as armed conquest. Such expanits consummation will only be lim- sion as an aim is an inalienable right, ited by the ability of the nations ap- and in the case of the United States pealed to. If we take this step every it is a particular duty. nation will be suspicious-in fact, The world, even among the belligevery nation will feel convinced, and erents of the present war is already no argument of our Government can looking with grave suspicion and dissipate such conviction-that our alarm upon this colossal step. In country in this tremendous step has confirmation of it, the speech of Lord other designs than mere self-defense. Roseberry, from which I quote." I The world will be convinced, in spite know nothing more disheartening of our protestations, that we are pre- than the announcement recently made paring, as the Seven Seas Magazine, that the United States-the one great the organ of the Navy League, de- country left in the world free from clared in its last issue that we should the hideous, bloody burden of warprepare for "wars of conquest." This is about to embark upon the buildorgan of this so-called patriotic so- ing of a huge armada. It means that ciety in its same issue boldly broad- the burden will continue upon the

casts throughout our country the sav- other nations, and be increased exage, barbarous sentiment which I actly in proportion to the fleet of the nuote: "There should be no doubt that United States." Mines and Submarines Can Protect United States' Coasts.

5. As to the Fears of Our People: my on her shores, why in the name

In the hope of allaying to some ex- of common sense should any man, wotent the alarmed state of mind and man or child in the United States fear

barding her coast and landing an ar- the world to my knowledge."

the fears of our people, I desire to can ever get within gun reach of our make a few observations. With the shores or land an army on our coast, experience of the present war, which when they are over 3,000 miles away, we are daily observing, even if our provided we are equipped with mines fleet were not half as big as it is and submarines? Add one thing fur-(and I have shown that it is superior ther, that, in spite of the press, the to that of any other nation in the "Patriotic Societies" and the fingoes world, except that of Great Britain), and war traffickers, our coast defenit would be impossible for Germany ses are superior to that of any nation or any other country to ever bom- in the world. President Taft, in his bard or land a soldier on our coast, speech in Chicago, November 10, beprovided we were equipped with fore the National Security League. mines and submarines. With these said: "American coast defenses are we are most rapidly equipping our- as good as any in the world." At selves. The bulk of the English and the hearings in the last session of French fleet is now, and has been, Congress (this year) General Eraswithin less than a day's run of the mus M. Weaver, chief of coast artil-German coast. If England could lery, whose duty it is he said, to "be bombard or land on the coast of Ger- advised as to the character and sufmany, on the North Sea or on the ficiency of our seacoast armament." Baltic Sea the war would end in six- stated, "My information is that our system of fortification is reasonably Certainly it is not the little one- adequate for all defensive purposes fourth size fleet she has, but because which they are likely to be called upof mines and submarines. If Ger. on to meet." General Crozier, chief many, with her fleet not one-third as or ordnance, sa'd: "In my opinion. strong as that of the Allies, does not these guns with the other advantages fear the bombardment of her coast or which our land defense fortifications the landing of an army by the Allies, have, will be adequate for maintainand if Russia, with her little fleet ing a successful combat with vessels one-fourth as large as that of Ger. of war armed with any gun which meny, is not afraid of Germany bom- now under construction anywhere

# Cordial Relations and Perfect Understanding With Wilson.

6. As to the Relations Between the regrets (and, I am sure, sincere re-President and Myself:

grets) that I could not support the We thoroughly understand each program. My inability to agree with other. I know that he is convinced him and my opposition to his prodeeply and sincerely that his pro- gram do not interfere with the pleasagreed to disagree, both expressing and conviction of each individual.

#### Will Stand by Convictions Regardless of Consequences.

of the moment to be severely criti- ed by a sense of duty, I take the step, cized, and sometimes denounced by mattering not the consequences, pothem, gives me not only exceeding re- litical or otherwise, to myself. gret, but much pain and distress. However after having given the subject much study and thought, being once on the Naval Affairs Committee, and interested for years in naval subjects, I cannot support the pro- Monday.)

gram is right. He knows that I am ent, cordial relations that exist bethoroughly convinced that it is tween us. This question is not a parwrong. On this question we simply ty question but one for the thought In conclusion: to differ with the gram. Having the approval of my President, to differ with my friends, judgment and conscience, after main and out of Congress, in the heat ture study and thought, and impell-

> CLAUDE KITCHIN. (For lack of space one or two important sections of the statement

> were omitted. These will be given

### GREAT WAR HURTS FARMS OF NATION

European Countries' Dire Need Produces Finely Organized Agriculture, While United States Methods

- ACM

Chicago, Nov. 13 .- One influence of the European war upon America is yet to be adequately stated and genenally comprehended by the people of the United States, according to the authorities of the National Conference on Marketing and Farm Credits.

"All the nations at war have given he rest of the world an object lesson in what organization of a nation's food supply means," says an announcement issued today, "War made it necessary to eliminate the waste and delay of handling foodstuffs for the army. Later, the press of circumstances made it necessary for the governments to take a hand in preventing tremendous increases in the price of food. In Germany, England and France the governments made

use of machinery already in existence to control the food supply, stimulating production and facilitating distribution both to the army and the civilian population.

"And this efficiency, acquired in time of war, certainly will remain when peace is restored. The war will have emphasized the great benefits to be derived for the people at large, for the producer as well as the consumer, from an organized system of marketing. This new order has come

"How is the American farmer to meet this new order? Is he to try his luck in competition with his European brothers without organizing for the contest? If he does not organize, he will be placed at a great disadvantage. Marketing in this country is not organized. Waste still exacts a tremendous toll."

Children Cry FOR FLETCHER'S CASTORIA

# **Don't Worry** About **Christmas Gifts**

Purchase them next week at the Japanese Art

Sale To open at 3 o'clock, next Tuesday afternoon, November 23, in the office of Mr. Will Fields on South Queen

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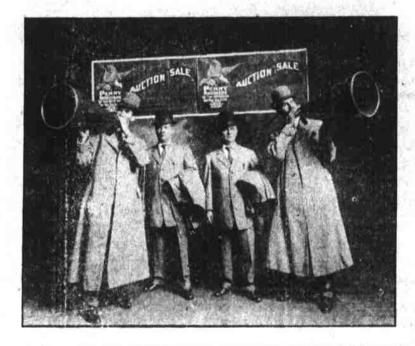
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