

ADDRESSES TO BUSINESS MEN

COMMERCE OF AMERICA OUGHT TO MOBILIZE FOR BIG WORK.

BE NO PATCHED-UP PEACE

President in Masterful Address Says Business and Politics Will Not Mix Readily.

Columbus, O.—President Wilson expressed the opinion that there will be no patched-up peace following the European War. In a comprehensive and forceful address before the Columbus Chamber of Commerce, he urged American business men to mobilize their resources in order that the United States might be prepared to play a more important part in the world's affairs, and bring about justice after the present war.

The President spent 18 hours in Columbus during which he was active every minute. His reception was enthusiastic and pleased him greatly. In addition to the Chamber of Commerce speech he delivered an address before the commission on country and church life of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ of America, shook hands with more than 7,000 people at a reception in the rotunda of the state capitol, spoke briefly to a large crowd from the steps of the capitol and took a long walk about the streets of Columbus. The entire city and many people from surrounding towns greeted him.

In the Chamber of Commerce address the President defended his Mexican policy and said as long as he was President nobody should "butt in" to alter the Mexicans' Government for them; urged business men to pay more attention to foreign commerce and be more self-reliant; demanded the restoration of the American merchant marine; praised the new banking and currency law; and touched on the attitude of the United States toward the European war.

"When the present great conflict in Europe is over, the world is going to wear a different aspect," Mr. Wilson declared. "I don't believe there is going to be any patched-up peace. I believe that the thoughtful men of every country and of every sort will insist that when we get peace again we shall have guarantees that it will remain, and that the instrumentalities of justice shall be exalted above the instrumentalities of force."

"I believe that the spirit which has hitherto reigned in the hearts of Americans and in like people everywhere in the world will assert itself once for all in international affairs, and that if America preserves her peace, preserves her self-possession, preserves her attitude of friendliness towards all the world, she may have the privilege, in one form or another, of being the mediating influence by which these things may be induced."

ASSURE AMERICAN RIGHTS.

Vigorous Resolutions Are Presented on Subject in Congress.

Washington.—The long-expected storm in congress over the administration's conduct of the defense of American rights on the seas broke in Congress when Senator Hoke Smith, Democrat, demanded an investigation of Great Britain's interference with neutral trade and Senator Lodge, Republican, replied with a demand that an investigation include the loss of American lives.

The body of an innocent child, floating dead on the water, the victim of destruction of an unarmed vessel, is to me a more pregnant and a more tragic spectacle than an unsold bale of cotton," declared the Massachusetts senator.

Both resolutions were referred to the foreign relations committee. Their introduction has served to bring out the first debate of the session on a subject to which all minds had turned.

NAVY IN SPLENDID FORM.

Secretary Daniels Makes Interesting Statements of Condition.

New York.—The United States Navy has a waiting list at its recruiting offices and accepts only one in six of the men who apply for enlistment, Secretary Daniels told members of the Southern Society of New York, speaking at the society's annual banquet on "The Navy." When he took office, the secretary said there were 4,053 vacancies in the authorized enlisted personnel of 51,000, but as a result of the steps taken to make the service more attractive to young men of proper qualifications, this has been overcome and in addition the proportion of re-enlistments has risen from 54 per cent to 82 per cent, "which means the securing of men of long training for the service."

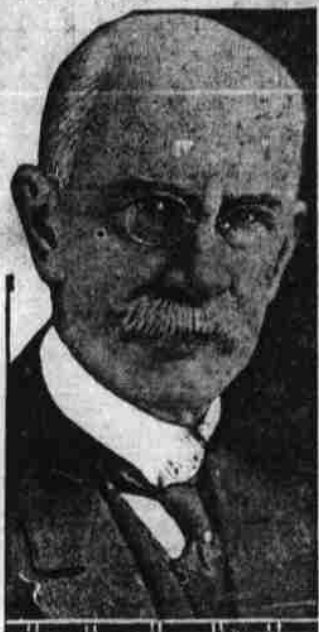
President Wilson Confident.

Washington.—President Wilson told members of the Democratic National Committee at a luncheon in the state dining-room of the White House that the Republicans had no issue for the next campaign except the tariff and that democracy was certain to win. "Our constructive work has started an irresistible movement which cannot be stopped," he declared. "Any one who tells you otherwise is talking through his hat." Mr. Wilson said nothing to indicate whether he would again be a candidate.

Situation is Tense.

Washington.—Diplomatic relations with Austria are in grave danger of being broken off over the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona with the loss of American lives. All officials here continue to preserve silence over the negotiations with Austria, but through the veil which has been drawn about the situation is seen a crisis just as grave as that which attended the submarine negotiations with Germany. The question of continuing diplomatic relations may be said to depend upon a satisfactory settlement.

SENATOR CHARLES S. THOMAS



Senator Charles S. Thomas of Colorado, chairman of the senate committee on woman suffrage, pacified the suffragists by providing for a hearing before the committee on the Susan B. Anthony amendment removing from the ballot the qualification of sex.

DIVIDED AS TO SUFFRAGE

NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE HEARS VIEWS FROM BOTH SIDES.

Other Suffragist Leaders Want Democrats to Champion in Congress or Next Democratic Convention.

Washington.—Women suffragists and anti-suffragists in stirring speeches debated the question of votes for women for an hour before the National Democratic committee.

The committee held public session in a hotel ballroom to hear the women, and the place was packed to the doors.

Six suffragist leaders told the committee that the women of the nation were looking to the Democratic party to champion a Federal suffrage amendment, either in the present congress or in the platform of the next Democratic national convention. Two leaders of the national society opposed to suffrage argued that the party already had declared that suffrage is wholly a state question and that moreover a majority of American women did not want to be enfranchised.

The committee took no action, but the members appeared to enjoy the debate thoroughly and applauded each speaker liberally.

The hearing was arranged because the Congressional Union for Woman Suffrage, in convention here this week, wanted to tell the committee that suffrage had become a national issue. When the union's request went in, the National American Woman Suffrage Association asked to be heard and then the national society opposed to woman suffrage sent word to the committee that they could not allow the claims of the suffragists to go unchallenged.

Speaker Champ Clark was seated in the front row of the committee men when the first suffrage delegation went to the platform.

ST. LOUIS GETS MEETING.

Uphold Hands of Wilson.—McCombs Chairman.—Pence Secretary.

Washington.—The Democratic National Convention of 1916 will be held at St. Louis beginning Wednesday, June 14, at noon. The Democratic National Committee named the convention city and adopted resolutions calling for the renomination and reelection of Chairman W. F. McCombs as leader of National Democracy. Thomas J. Pence of North Carolina, was elected secretary.

Chicago and Dallas contested with St. Louis for the honor of the convention, but St. Louis easily led from the start and won on the second ballot. When the trend of the voting was seen Texas moved that the choice of St. Louis be made unanimous.

Dallas held second place on the first ballot, but was displaced by Chicago on the second roll call.

The result of the first ballot was: St. Louis, 25; Dallas, 14; Chicago, 13. On the second ballot the vote was: St. Louis 28; Chicago 15; Dallas 9. The majority for St. Louis was gained on this ballot when John T. McGraw changed West Virginia's vote from Chicago to the Missouri city.

Bankers to Help Farmers.

New Orleans.—Definite plans designed to aid in the advancement of the South's agricultural, commercial and other interests were promulgated by the conference of cotton states' bankers, at its closing session here, in the adoption of resolutions pledging support to various movements discussed at the two days' meeting. The bankers promised to aid the farmers in marketing and financing their cotton crops and in promoting a selling season extending over the entire year instead of a few months.

CITY OF HOPEWELL WRECKED BY BLAZE

FIRE SWEEPS CLEAN NEW MUSHROOM TOWN OF HOPEWELL, VA.

SOME SCENES OF DISORDER

Militia Summoned to Take Situation in Hand and Martial Law is Proclaimed in District.

Hopewell, Va.—This mushroom town of 25,000 people, grown up since last summer with the great new gun cotton plant of the Dupont Powder Company, was completely destroyed by a fire which started in a restaurant and did property damage estimated at from one to three million dollars. The Dupont works outside of the settlement was undamaged, but was once seriously threatened. Villages A and B, near Hopewell, built to house the families of married employees of the factory, also escaped.

Scenes of wild disorder accompanied the fire and citizens lynched a negro for looting. There was no loss of life otherwise and only a few minor injuries were reported.

Martial law was proclaimed with the arrival of six militia companies, rushed from Richmond by order of Governor Stuart. The thousands of homeless men, women and children had been sent to Petersburg and Richmond, but many men remained to guard what little property they had been able to save.

The fire was said to have been caused by the overturning of an oil stove, though there were rumors that it had been incendiary. These rumors first were given credence in many quarters because of the arrest at the gun cotton factory of a man-whom, factory officials said, had attempted to put a charge of nitroglycerin in one of the beater houses and had been under surveillance for several days.

The fire raged from 1:45 p. m., until nearly 9 p. m. Available fire fighting apparatus was utterly inadequate to cope with the situation the flames eating their way through the flimsy frame structures quickly, thrown up during the early days of the town last summer, like so much tinder.

Several times sparks set fire to mule sheds of the explosive factory, but the flames which followed were quickly extinguished.

While the fire raged the police were busy on all sides, keeping back a great throng of people eager to get near the flaming structures.

As soon as it was realized that the place was doomed, the police, assisted by experts from the powder plant, began dynamiting buildings.

WOULD ACCEPT PEACE PLAN

Germany Disavows Responsibility for Continuation of War

Berlin.—(By Wireless to Sayville, N. Y.)—"If our enemies make peace proposals compatible with Germany's dignity and safety, then we shall always be ready to discuss them," said the Imperial Chancellor, Dr. von Bethmann-Hollweg, in addressing the Reichstag.

The chancellor made it clear that in his opinion it would be folly for Germany to oppose peace "as long as in the countries of our enemies the guilt and ignorance of statesmen are entangled with confusion of public opinion."

Conscious of her military successes, the chancellor said, Germany declines responsibility for a further continuation of the war. Germany, he declared, could not be charged with the purpose of fighting on to make further conquests.

"The war can be terminated only by a peace which will give the certitude that war will not return," the chancellor declared.

"We all agree about that." He asserted Germany's food supplies were sufficient and that her immense stores of copper were adequate for many years.

To Construct Two Battleships.

Washington.—Secretary Daniels announced that contracts for the construction of battleships Nos. 43 and 44, authorized by the last congress, had been awarded to the New York and Mare Island Navy Yards respectively, their bids being New York \$7,890,925; Mare Island \$7,413,156. The decision to build the ships in the government yards was reached at a conference between President Wilson and Secretary Daniels. All bids submitted by private firms exceeded the cost fixed by congress.

Prize Court Will Settle.

Washington.—Great Britain advised the United States that in response to the state department's protest in the case of the steamship Hocking and other vessels of the American Trans-Atlantic Company, orders re-questioning the Hocking and Genesee would be cancelled and test cases would be tried promptly in a prize court to dispose of the charge that the company is partly German owned. Two of the steamers seized by the British cruisers, will be released under bond.

VIENNA DEMANDED TO ACT PROMPTLY

NOTE IS SENT TO AUSTRIA-HUNGARY REGARDING SINKING OF ANCONA.

ILLEGAL AND INDEFENSIBLE

Declares Submarine Commander a Wanton Slaughterer and Demands That He Be Punished.

Washington.—The text of the American note to Austria-Hungary regarding the sinking of the Italian steamship Ancona, just made public, is as follows:

The secretary of State to Ambassador Penfield, Department of State, Washington.

Please deliver a note to the Minister of Foreign Affairs, textually as follows:

"Reliable information obtained from American and other survivors who were passengers on the steamship Ancona shows that on November a submarine flying the Austro-Hungarian flag fired a solid shot toward the steamship; that thereupon the Ancona attempted to escape, but being overhauled by the submarine she stopped; that after a brief period and before the crew and passengers were able to take to the boats the submarine fired a number of shells at the vessel and finally torpedoed and sank her while there were yet many persons on board; and that by gunfire and fouding of the vessels a large number of persons lost their lives or were seriously injured, among them were citizens of the United States.

"The public statement of the Austro-Hungarian admiralty has been brought to the attention of the government of the United States and received careful consideration. This statement substantially confirms the principal declaration of the survivors as it admits that the Ancona after being shelled was torpedoed and sunk while persons were still on board.

"The Austro-Hungarian Government has been advised, through the correspondence which has passed between the United States and Germany of its attitude of the government of the United States as to the use of submarines in attacking vessels of commerce and the acquiescence of Germany in that attitude, yet with full knowledge on the part of the Austro-Hungarian government of the views of the government of the United States as expressed in no uncertain terms to the ally of Austria-Hungary, the commander of the submarine which attacked the Ancona failed to put in a place of safety the crew and passengers of the vessel which they purported to destroy, because, it is presumed, of the impossibility of taking it into port as a prize of war.

"The government of the United States considers that the commander violated the principles of international law and of humanity by shelling and torpedoing the Ancona before the persons on board had been put in a place of safety or even given sufficient time to leave the vessel. The conduct of the commander can only be characterized as wanton slaughter of defenseless non-combatants since at the time when the vessel was shelled and torpedoed, she was not it appears, resisting or attempting to escape; and no other reason is sufficient to excuse such an attack, not even the possibility of rescue.

"The government of the United States is forced, therefore, to conclude either that the commander of the submarine acted in violation of his instructions or that the Imperial and Royal Government failed to issue instructions to the commanders of its submarines in accordance with the law of nations and the principles of humanity. The government of the United States is unwilling to believe the latter alternative and to credit the Austro-Hungarian government with an intention to permit its submarines to destroy the lives of helpless men, women and children. It prefers to believe that the commander of the submarine committed this outrage without authority and contrary to the general or special instructions which he had received.

"As the good relations of the two countries must rest upon a common regard for law and humanity, the government of the United States cannot be expected to do otherwise than to demand that the Imperial and Royal Government denounce the sinking of the Ancona as an illegal and indefensible act; that the officer who perpetrated the deed be punished; and that reparation by the payment of an indemnity be made for the citizens of the United States who were killed or injured by the attack on the vessel.

"The government of the United States expects that the Austro-Hungarian government, appreciating the gravity of the case, will accede to its demand promptly; and it rests this expectation on the belief that the Austro-Hungarian government will not sanction or defend an act which is condemned by the world as inhumane and barbarous, which is abhorrent to all civilized nations, and which has caused the death of innocent American citizens.

PERSONAL AND DOMESTIC. Nearly \$12,000,000 in tax... Washington.—The income tax... Explosion in Belgium... Paris.—One hundred persons... Raise Money for... Washington.—More than 15 minutes...