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## Wilson Castigates The Hyphenated Americans

### MESSAGE SCATHINGLY HITS THOSE WHO INSULT NATION OF THEIR OWN ADOPTION

Washington, Dec. 7.—"The Americans for Americans."

This is the new doctrine for the United States, for all the Americas and for the world, enunciated today by President Wilson.

The message is regarded as the most important in years. The crowded galleries and floor listened intently. Tense silence prevailed during the castigation he gave hyphenated Americans. There were no German diplomatic representatives in the gallery though those of other belligerents were numerous.

Tremendous applause occurred when the President entered. His voice was faint as he began but grew stronger as he progressed. It was noticeable however that when he spoke of the army and navy needs there was generally no applause.

#### Stock is Effected.

Following publication of the speech, United States steel jumped one and an eight points within three eights of a point of the top price for the year.

"National adequacy and security," were the keynotes of his opening message to congress, read by him at a joint session of the senate and house.

**Americas for Americans Theme.**  
Pan-Americanism, a partnership of the Americas against European aggression, in common causes of independence, political liberty, economic adjustments and developments of the world war, is the president's conception of the modern development of the Monroe doctrine.

Upon this broad foundation the president based his pleas for preparedness, a preparedness applying not only to the army and navy but to all national functions, industrial, commercial, of transportation, in a word, national adequacy.

Marshalling of the nation's resources, not for war but to ensure peace, in a union of the Americas to maintain, secure from European interference, American ideas and ideals, was the paramount thought pounded home by the president. The address, of about 900 words, was the longest ever made to congress by the president. Scathing, scorching denunciation of hyphenated Americans "who preach and practice disloyalty," was a feature.

Among the president's specific recommendations were:

Secretary of War Garrison's army reorganization plan.

Secretary of the Navy Daniels' navy building program.

A naval advisory council of defense.

Laws to deal with foreign plots and conspirators.

Government ship purchase.

Increased taxes without a bond issue.

Rural credits legislation.

Conservation measures.

Philippine and Porto Rican "Independence."

Investigation of railroad regulation and future development.

In dedication of the new era of pan-Americanism and its bearing upon necessity for United States "self-sufficiency and security" the president graphically pictures the present and future effects of the war.

"There was a time when the United States looked upon itself as in some sort the guardian of the republics to the south of her," said the president. "Every thoughtful man of America must welcome the altered circumstances of the new days in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of wars but instead a full and honorable association as partners in the interest of all America. We still mean always to make a common cause of national independence and political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood."

#### Mexican Policy Explained.

Citing Mexican affairs as an example of the new doctrine, the president continued:

"Her fortunes are in her own hands. But at least we have proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her a government of our own choosing. We will aid and befriended Mexico, but we will not coerce her; and our course ought to be sufficient proof to all America that we seek no sovereignty or selfish 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 true and deep 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."

**National Defense Upheld.**

The president then outlined his plan for national defense.

"Great democracies are not belligerent," he said. "They do not seek or desire war. 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 have set America aside as a whole for the uses of the independent nations and political freedom."

"We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war. 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."

"But war has never been a mere matter of men and guns. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done. And the government must be their servant; must supply them with the training they need to take care of themselves and of it. The military arm of their government they must properly use to make their independence secure—and not their own independence merely, but the rights also of those with whom they have made common cause, should they also be put in jeopardy. They must be fitted to play the great role of the world and play in this hemisphere for which they are qualified by principle and chastened ambition to play."

"It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defense were conceived which will be laid before you, and which I urge you to sanction and put into effect as soon as they can be properly scrutinized and discussed."

The navy building five years program, endorsed in detail, was said by the president to involve "only a shortening of the time within which plans long matured shall be carried out."

Trade and shipping is another problem of national adequacy, the president declared, urging the government ship purchase bill. He did not recommend any specific appropriation.

**Own Carriers Needed.**

"It is of capital importance," he declared. "Not only that the United States should be its own carriers on the seas and enjoy the economic independence which only an adequate merchant marine would give it, but also that the American hemisphere as a whole should enjoy a like independence and self-sufficiency, if it is not to be drawn into the tangle of European affairs."

"Moreover, we can develop no true or effective American policy without ships of our own—not ships of war, but ships of peace, carrying goods and carrying much more; creating friendships and rendering indispensable service to all interests on this side of the water. They must move constantly back and forth between the Americas. They are the only shuttles that can weave the delicate fabric of sympathy, comprehension, confidence and mutual dependence in which we wish to clothe our policy of Americas for Americans."

Legislation for "alteration and reform of the Philippines government and public justice to the people of Porto Rico," were urged by the president.

#### Revenue Needs Discussed

Tuning to revenue needs, the president said if the present "war" tax and sugar duties were discontinued and the national defense program enacted, the 1917 treasury deficit would aggregate \$297,000,000.

The first year's cost of the preparedness program, he said, would be

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AMERICAN CONSUL AT MUNICH DINING WITH BRITISH ENEMY.



Thomas St. John Gaffney.

This remarkable photograph of Thomas St. John Gaffney, American consul at Munich, Germany, dining with Sir Roger Casement, the Irishman on whose head the British are said to have set a price of 5,000, ps., shows one reason why he has been recalled by the secretary of state. Sir

Roger had to flee Ireland and Great Britain a long time ago because of his political activities. So anxious was the British government to get him that a large reward was offered for him. He went to Germany, where he was safe. There, as the photograph taken in Munich by H. Hoff-

Sir Roger Casement.

mann shows, he was in social intercourse with an official American representative.

It is possible that representatives made by the British government because of such incidents had something to do with the action of the state department in recalling Gaffney.

## MINNESOTA MYSTERY WORRIES AND MUTINY ABOARD IS FEARED

San Diego, Dec. 7.—Federal officials said this afternoon they had received no wireless of the disabled Minnesota for the past 24 hours. They have no idea of her position. Much concern is felt.

San Francisco Dec. 7.—Marine men have expressed the fear today that fire is smoldering in the whole of the freighter Minnesota and that a muti-

nous crew prevents the captain sending the information to shore.

The Minnesota is in a wind that is blowing crisply on the California coast.

Despite wireless efforts no word had been received in answer from her at noon today. Her state is becoming more critical hourly it is admitted. Her big boilers were blown up by someone aboard the vessel.

## KING VICTOR OVER EASTERLY

NATIONAL COMMITTEE SEATS HIM BY VOTE

H. M. Easterly's Contentions for the Honor Cast Aside

Washington Dec. 7.—Will R. King was seated as Oregon's delegate to the Democratic national committee, winning the contest with H. M. Easterly. The fight to oust McCombs as chairman failed to materialize. Many cities are contending for the convention honors.

Easterly was named by primary vote in Oregon.

#### OPERATION SUCCESSFUL

Aged La Grander Sees After Partial Blindness

J. M. Wilson, aged 79, is back at his home in North La Grande and is able to see again after practically complete blindness for a time. He was operated on at Portland for cataract of the eye. A long time ago he lost the use of one eye and lately affliction fastened itself on the remaining organ. Eventually the operation was ordered and proved successful. Complications made it dangerous. Mr. Wilson is back much elated over his recovery. Mrs. U. R. Wilson of Wallowa, a daughter-in-law, was with him in Portland during the operation.

#### GRAND MASTER HERE.

Masonic Leader Will Visit Eastern Star and Blue Lodge.

Tomorrow evening Frank J. Miller, of Salem, will pay an official and social visit to Hope Chapter No. 13, E. O. S., in the capacity of grand master of Masons in Oregon. The following day he goes to Enterprise to visit the lodge there, and returns to La Grande Friday evening to pay the Blue lodge of this city an official visit. At that time it is expected a big membership of the order will be out to hear him.

**Coos County Land Disposed of**  
Portland Dec. 7.—Disposition of 96,000 acres of timber land largely in Coos county was placed in the hands of congress in a decree filed today in federal court in the government's case against the Southern Oregon Company.

## HORSES HOME WITH RIBBONS

MORE EQUINE GLORY FOR GRANDE RONDE AT LEWISTON

Hunter and Leadbetter Prize Winners Return From Northwest Show

Like as returning victors the fields of battle the prize-winning horses at the Northwest Live Stock show at Lewiston are once again sniffing the pure air of Grande Ronde and carrying with proudly dignity the honors of equine triumph. Albert Hunter defeated the Junior Champion of the Panama-Pacific show and his string of nine Percherons came away from Lewiston with about the same awards as were given them at the Cascade International show at North Yakima. The horses shown by W. R. Leadbetter and Floyd McKennon also fared well and helped put Grande Ronde in the limelight as the home of the blooded horse.

Equally gratifying to this section of the state was the big string of prizes secured by Sam Wade, of Evans, who had Percheron entries that compelled northwest horsemen to take notice.

**Mr. Hunter Made Sales.**  
While at Lewiston Albert Hunter made the sale of two young horses. One was a weanling colt by the grand champion horse and the price paid was \$500. He also sold a two-year-old filly for an equal amount.

#### Called by Mother's Death.

H. P. Brenholts, an employee of the La Grande National Bank, has been summoned to Seattle on account of the death of his mother. It was only about a month ago that a message of similar import came announcing the death of his father.

The father and mother, Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Brenholts, were residents of La Grande for a considerable period, but a few months ago removed to Seattle for the benefit of a change in climate. Both were well advanced in age.

#### Germans Recapture Trenches

Berlin, Dec. 7.—Germans recaptured 250 yards of trenches east of Auberville, which the French took in the September offensive. German positions in the Western front are maintained everywhere it is said.

## O-W IS BOOSTER FOR AGRICULTURE

PRESIDENT FARREL OUTLINES POLICIES.

Railroad Company Has Great Future And Has Done Much in the Past.

In the current issue of the Railroad Journal President J. D. Farrell, of the O-W R. & N. refers to some of the things his company is doing for the further development of agriculture in his company's territory. Among other things he says:

The attention of the company's agricultural department has been directed during the past three years particularly toward a campaign for corn production, which must necessarily go along with hogs and cows. The results have been gratifying and the fact that corn can be raised successfully in every section of the Northwest is coming to be more and more accepted. No county fair is complete now without a corn exhibit. Corn contests were conducted by the company in the falls of 1913 and 14, and this is the year the show was held at Walla Walla, Wash., during the first week of December, and at which cash prizes were awarded by the company as heretofore.

Another line of work in which the Oregon-Washington Railway and Navigation Company has taken a very active part is the introduction of the principles of agriculture into the schools. The "school garden" is becoming popular, particularly in the schools and demonstration farms where the students do regular farm work under the direction and supervision of competent teachers. "Corn clubs" have been organized throughout the territory by the Oregon-Washington Railway & Navigation Company, composed of boys under the age of sixteen.

The company has also engaged in a line of industrial activity which might be regarded as somewhat novel. Owing to the large production of apples in this and other sections of the Northwest in 1914, and the curtailment of exports due to the European war, the demand had been small and the prices low. To stimulate greater home consumption the company inaugurated and conducted in October, November and December, 1914, "Apple Cookery" contests and exhibitions. Contests were held in Portland, Seattle and Spokane and wide-open participation invited. Many prizes were offered and interest visited each exhibition and there could be no doubt that the original constructive purpose of creating a large and healthier home interest in the apple had been accomplished.

Following these contests the company employed a skilled demonstrator who made a tour of the territory served by its lines where the apple is a prominent factor, and delivered a course of lectures upon the food value of the apple, accompanied by demonstrations in cookery. The efforts of the railroad were not merely for the purpose of solving the "surplus" problem but of promoting a healthier condition among the people.

Another avenue employed to aid and promote home and industrial conditions was the employment this year of a skilled demonstrator in canning and preserving perishable fruits and vegetables. During her three

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## UNCLE SAM REFUSES TO CITE CAUSE

BERLIN TOLD OBJECTIONABLE

MEN'S CONDUCT REMAIN SECRET.

GRAVE POSSIBILITIES

LIKELY TO DEVELOPE

Flat Refusal Sent to Berlin to Grant Request for Further Information Concerning Boy-Ed and Von Papen—Wilson Has Assured Backing to Secretary Lansing.

Washington, Dec. 7.—The state department's formal refusal to cite reasons for asking for the recall of Von Papen and Boy-Ed were forwarded to Berlin last night. Simultaneously, it was handed to Ambassador Von Bernstorff.

The German embassy has interpreted the action as "very unfriendly," and the state department has made no attempt to minimize the probable effect of refusal by Berlin but declared Secretary Lansing is following strict precedent.

Wilson has his sanction to Lansing's action. It became known today that Von Bernstorff has arranged for a conference with Lansing for this afternoon. Many indications show the situation is pregnant with possibilities.

#### "TAX-PAYER" ANSWERED.

La Grande, Ore. Dec. 7.—(To the Editor)—In a communication, signed "Taxpayer," in your issue of the 6th inst. he states that "The question to be determined at the election is: Shall the property owners of the city at large pay for the improvement of Fourth street, or shall the cost be borne by the property benefited the same as other streets?" Tax payer will not find fault with me if I differ with him as to what is in fact the real question to be determined at this election upon the adoption or rejection of the new city charter. As I understand it the question to be determined is, "Shall the commission be clothed with power and authority to make a re-assessment of property claimed to be specially benefited by a public improvement, when the first assessment fails, notwithstanding that the commission never took the first step or any step prescribed by the city charter for obtaining jurisdiction to make the improvement, and the contractor failed to perform his contract in a substantial manner?" This power is expressly conferred by the new charter. Listen to what this new charter that the people are asked to adopt says on page 16 concerning re-assessments. "The proceedings required by this charter to be had prior to the making of the original assessment shall not be required to be taken or had within the intent of this Section. Any such re-assessment shall be made and shall become a charge upon the property upon which the same is levied, notwithstanding the omission, failure or neglect of any officer, body or person to comply with the provisions of this charter connected with or relating to such improvement and original assessment, and notwithstanding the proceedings of the Commission or any officer of the City, or contractor or other person connected with such work or improvement may have been irregular or defective, whether such irregularity or defect be jurisdictional or otherwise." All assessments for public improvements approach very closely to confiscation. They are predicated and justified only upon the idea that the property assessed is specially benefited by the improvement to the extent of the assessment beyond that of the public at large. This special benefit is to a very large extent a fiction. It never can be justified without giving the property owner notice in advance of the character of the improvement, its probable cost, the property claimed to be specially benefited and the amount that each tract or lot of property will be assessed for such improvement, and an opportunity for the property owner to present and urge his objections thereto. Without such notice and opportunity to be heard the proceedings become confiscation pure

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