HONOR FIRST, THEN PEACE, ADVOCATED

Princeton President Urges Preparedness "Against," but Not "For" Hostilities.

SPEECH STIRS CONFERENCE

American Situation Is Intimated to Be Not Impossible of Catastrophe—John Barrett Outlines Pan-America's Part.

MOHONK LAKE, N. Y., May 19.—Dr. John Grier Hibben, president of Princeton University, stirred the Lake Mohonk Peace Conference on International Arbitration today by taking issue with pacificists who favor disarmament and by advocating "a wise preparedness of our military forces in the United States."

"I do not advocate preparedness for war," he said, "but a preparedness against war—a preparedness which in the event of the catastrophe of war itself will prevent the enormous initial sacrifice of human lives which has characterized every war in which the United States has been engaged.

"No one can be so blind regarding the significance of present conditions as to take the position that a grave National emergency is not at least a possibility."

Honor Put Above Peace.

Without naming any of the belligerents Dr. Hibben asserted that the fallacy tending to obstruct the progress of peace was that "this present terrible war has developed certain practices and usages which will revolutionize the accepted restrictions of international law so that hereafter all immemorial obligations of nation to nation in a state of war will be swept away.

"In the high tension of international hate and international suspicion the most insignificant accident may chance to precipitate for us a National catastrophe. And in the great emergency, if it should come, what shall we say? Peace? Peace at any price? By all means let us pay any price which can buy peace—restraint of passion, long sufferance, sacrifice of material wealth or of every personal convenience and comfort. Let us sacrifice it all, everything which can buy peace. But let us not forget that there are some things which cannot buy peace. If we sacrifice them in order to secure peace, the peace thus sought becomes for us the veriest torment of a living hell. We dare not trade honor for peace."

Call Never Equaled.

Never in the 21 years of its existence had the Lake Mohonk Conference heard such a call to arms. The Princeton president's appeal aroused intense interest and discussion among more than 200 delegates here from all parts of the country.

The conference was opened by Daniel Smiley, who, as usual, was host to all the members of the conference and their wives. The president's address was delivered by John Bassett Moore, professor of international law and diplomacy at Columbia University and ex-counselor of the State Department.

Other speakers at the opening session were Theodore Marburg, of Baltimore, ex-Minister to Belgium, and John Barrett, director-general of the Pan-American Union.

"The war has done more than any other political influence, since the declaration of the Monroe Doctrine in 1823, to promote Pan-American solidarity and emphasize the importance of the common interests of the Western Republic," said Mr. Barrett.

Pan-Americans May Aid Peace.

"In this growth of Pan-Americanism there looms high the possibilities of a united America, using its influence for peace in Europe. The nations of the old world cannot fail to be impressed with the fact that all of the republics of the new world are at peace with one another and are doing everything in their power to preserve that condition. When one group of men is engaged in a bitter quarrel in contract to another group which is characterized by most peaceful and friendly relations, it is almost inevitable that the former shall appeal to the latter for the settlement of a serious dispute. It is, therefore, altogether possible and feasible that not alone the United States, but the United States having the co-operation of the other 20 American republics, or a group of them, shall be able yet to respond favorably to an appeal that might be made from the old world to arbitrate or settle its differences.

"Such a situation is far from being so remote as many persons might think, because Europe of late years has been recognizing, as never before, the importance of the Latin-American governments in international affairs, and might feel a surer confidence of absolute impartiality of treatment if the great statesmen of the leading Latin-American governments were to join with those of the United States Government in responding to an European or old-world appeal for adjustment of its difficulties, or in placing themselves in a receptive mood to hold the 'olive branch.'"

CHINA CAPABLE OF POWER

Senator Stone Tells Pekin Commission of Nation's Strength.

ST. LOUIS, May 19.—"Why should China stand in need of help?" declared United States Senator Stone here tonight in an address to a banquet in honor of a party of Chinese trade commissioners, who are touring the country.

"China needs only to become fully conscious of her stupendous strength and power to enable her to shake off every grip of unjust restraint, to divest herself of every encumbering entanglement and to assert and uphold her independence with her own hands," he continued.

Before referring to China's latent strength, Senator Stone said:

"The American people would aid and encourage the people of China in every way possible to build their new government on a sound foundation." He continued:

"Aside from its purely business aspect, I can see a means through commerce whereby Republican America might add impetus and strength to those who struggle for freedom and popular government in China."

EDITORS FACE EARLY TRIAL

Court Refuses to Continue Case for Deposition From Pope.

KANSAS CITY, May 19.—A motion to continue the trial of the Government's case against the publishers of the Menace, an anti-Catholic weekly newspaper published in Aurora, Mo., was overruled by Judge Van Valkenburgh in the Federal Court here today. The individual defendants named in the indictments, which charge that obscene matter was sent through the mail, are Wilbur F. Phelps, Bruce M. Phelps, Theodore C. Walker and Marvin Brown.

Attorneys for the defense today asked delay in the trial, set for the June term of court in Joplin, Mo., on the grounds that it was necessary for them to go to Rome to obtain depositions of the Pope, his secretary and the keeper of the Vatican records. By them, the attorneys asserted, they would attempt to prove "that Roman Catholic priests were required to take an oath traitorous to the United States Government and requiring them to teach against the doctrine of American liberty."

In his ruling Judge Van Valkenburgh held that "the Roman Catholic Church is not on trial in this case" and that "the question is whether the defendants have violated the penal code.

"Were they able to secure testimony on the points they have raised," he said, "it would not be admissible as evidence."

BARNES PLOT CHARGED

T. R.'S ATTORNEY SEES PURPOSE TO DESTROY INFLUENCE.

Jurors Urged to Have No Part in Plan to Break Down Defendant—Verdict Today Is Possible.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., May 19.—John M. Bowers, chief counsel for Theodore Roosevelt in the trial of William Barnes' suit for libel, spent three hours today in summing up the case of the defense. Near his conclusion he asserted that the action brought by the ex-chairman of the Republican state committee was "a proposed act of the machine to destroy Colonel Roosevelt's usefulness."

William M. Ivins, chief counsel for Mr. Barnes, who will argue tomorrow, said he might conclude within an hour. Supreme Justice Andrews, presiding, will then deliver his charge to the jury. That completed, the jury will retire and begin deliberations. A verdict may be returned late tomorrow.

In his address, Mr. Bowers urged that the jury consider "the evasions, and, in a sense, the denials" of Mr. Barnes. He urged a comparison between the two principals. Mr. Bowers questioned the truth of many of the statements made by Mr. Barnes and presented arguments designed to convince the jury that his client was justified in saying the things he did about Mr. Barnes.

In concluding his address Mr. Bowers described Colonel Roosevelt as closely following President Wilson as a "guide of the Nation."

Then he referred to his client and his case in this manner:

"Ex-President, ex-Governor, the people's true representative. Jurors, will you let him be broken down and destroyed? Stand for him; stand for the people. Give no vote to accomplish the purpose sought by this action. Meet the responsibility that rests upon you with a clear conscience, and Theodore Roosevelt will remain a power for good."

PARCEL POST IS SCORED

COUNTRY MERCHANTS WILL BE RUINED, SAY WHOLESALERS.

Increase of Postage Rates and Limit of 40 Pounds on Packages Are Suggested as Remedies.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 19.—The parcel post was condemned today as the threatening destroyer of rural communities and the small business men by officers of the National Wholesale Grocers' Association, at the opening session of the ninth annual convention. Increased postal rates and limited weight were offered as remedies.

President Oscar B. McGlasson, of Chicago, and Fifth Vice-President O. J. Moore, of Sioux City, Ia., discussed the subject.

"It is the dream of the Government to bring the producer and the consumer together," Mr. McGlasson said of the parcel post. "It will be the ruination of the country merchant. All small commercial interests are threatened by its perniciousness. It is an enormous octopus slowly but surely draining the life of the little business man. It is threatening the small towns by centralization of business in big cities."

As remedies for some of the evils charged to the parcel post, Mr. Moore suggested an increase of 20 per cent in postal rates and a 40-pound limit on parcel post packages. He said "graft tainted the postal service for years in second-class, and now it is creeping into the parcel post. The present regulations of the parcel post are a great menace which will sound the doom of the rural communities if not curbed immediately. In five years it will have destroyed individual businesses."

MORGAN HAS NO MONOPOLY

Financial Contract With Great Britain Is Not Exclusive One.

LONDON, May 19.—It was revealed in the House of Commons today by Harold Baker, financial secretary of the War Office, that the existing contract between the British government and the firm of J. P. Morgan & Co., of New York, does not debar the giving of business to other firms in the United States should circumstances make such a course advisable.

Mr. Baker made this announcement in answer to a question asked by Sir Richard A. Cooper, Unionist, who wanted to know if firms in America which declined to negotiate with or through the Morgans were still able to supply Great Britain with munitions of war.

BRITISH PERMIT EXTENDED

Americans May Receive German Goods via Neutrals Until June 15.

WASHINGTON, May 19.—The British government today gave notice to the State Department that it had extended to June 15 the time within which German goods may be shipped to America from neutral ports, provided they were bought before March 1 last. The former limit was June 1.

Soon after the issue of the order-in-council the British government undertook to allow the export of German and Austrian goods which had been bought by Americans through neutral ports on the issue of a special permit in each case.

Redmen Offer 20,000 for War.

MATTOON, Ill., May 19.—Indorsement of President Wilson's note to Germany and an offer of 20,000 men for the United States Army in the event of war with Germany were voted today by the great council of the Illinois Improved Order of Redmen. The council and delegates manifested enthusiasm.

Men may be as big cowards as women, but they hate to admit it.

COMPLETE DEFEAT OF VILLA FIRST AIM

General Carranza Announces Part of Constitutionalists' Military Programme.

FEAR FOR SELF DENIED

Mexico City Not Held Because Large Garrison Would Be Required and It Is Also Declared Valueless as War Base.

GALVESTON, Tex., May 19.—A reliable statement of some of General Carranza's military plans, coming from Carranza himself, was given out here today by an American who has just returned from Vera Cruz. Reports are frequent in Vera Cruz that Carranza intends soon to remove his capital to Puebla, then to retake Mexico City and there permanently establish the constitutional government.

General Carranza frankly says he has no immediate intention of returning to Mexico City, notwithstanding the moral effect the return might have among other nations. Carranza's reasons for this, he says, are:

That the people of Mexico City are antagonistic to him; that the city would require a large garrison, which necessarily would take thousands of his soldiers from active field work; that Mexico City has no military advantage; that at Vera Cruz supplies are available from foreign countries and communication with the outside cannot be interrupted.

This question recently was put to Carranza:

"The conclusion is drawn in some quarters in the United States that your being in Vera Cruz is an admission that you are not strong enough to hold the capital; that you sought a port as a means of personal safety in case of defeat. Is that true?"

"I am not conducting my campaign according to the views of foreigners," replied General Carranza. "The holding of Mexico City is an empty honor. It has no value from a military standpoint. We could take it with little effort if we wanted it. This is shown by the fact that our army under General Obregon is fighting northward of the capital after having gone around it. When General Villa is crushed in the north Mexico City will fall into our hands without our fighting for it."

General Carranza rarely appears in public. Fortified in a lighthouse 300 feet from the bay and within sight of the American cruiser and gunboat usually lying off the harbor, the first constitutional chief remains secluded with his Cabinet members.

VALOR EXCEEDS ALL WARS

(Continued From First Page.)

ever even approached battle in these little wars. Otherwise, France has been peaceful and committed to the cult of peace. Her prejudiced enemy to the North, who caricatures the French soldier with lace edgings on his uniform, has made this a count in his indictment of "degeneracy"—the French have grown "degenerate through peace."

Desperate Deeds Are Common.

The war broke, and the French, in fighting quality, have proved about as degenerate as Bombardier Wells or Jess Willard.

Americans, Irishmen and students of military affairs remember with a thrill the charge of Meagher's Irish Brigade at the foot of Mayre's Heights in the battle of Fredericksburg. They were annihilated; nearly every man of them was dead or wounded when the guns stopped, but not a man ran away. Now, what if the comrades of the Irish Brigade, having seen this work, had followed another charge, equally desperate and equally fatal, and still another charge, until the last desperate thrust of all carried them over the redouts and among the guns? Now, such a feat as this the French have performed again and again. These deeds are not recorded in journalism, as were the deeds of Meagher's men at Fredericksburg. They lie hidden under brief summaries in official reports: "We gained a height near this-village-or-that yesterday"—"We gained yesterday in the Argonne."

British Win New Laurels.

Britain has virtually known peace in all this generation. The South African war called out, in all, about a quarter of a million men. But the real fighting was done, mainly by the professional army, which is a class a little apart from the currents of British national life. It affected the fibre of the people but little. I take it that war, in order to "regenerate" a people, to "harden" them, to create the "manly virtues," must affect the whole people, or a majority of them. If they are not actually fighting, they must know the reduction of standards of living or want or grief or fear of the invader, nobly resisted. By such standards Britain has known no war since she finished with Napoleon.

Yet nearly every Briton on that Flemish line deserves at least "mention in dispatches" if we go by the standards of old wars. The Charge of the Six Hundred, the stand of the Guards at Waterloo—they are dimmed by the deeds of the British in early stages of this war. The honors of war go now only to men who have done superhuman things, or to men whose bravery has had exceptional results—as when Lieutenant Dimmer, wounded, kept to his machine gun and saved a brigade. The old professional army has no monopoly on such deeds.

Raw Recruits Save England.

The naval brigade went into Antwerp in late September unseasoned men. Most of them had, up to August, sat at city desks. They held against all the improved and cruel devices of modern warfare and against overwhelming odds until their superiors ordered the hopeless position abandoned. In the first battle of Ypres the units were filled out by men recruited in August. Few of them had ever faced bullets until the day they went to the line to face a million bullets. Not a man of them "funked" or ran; if they had behaved as raw troops are supposed to behave the British might now be preparing to resist invasion. In August they were all men of peace, with three generations of peace behind them. In October they saved England by such a trial as British valor never knew before.

We may dismiss the Germans. Since 1870 they have known less of war than any other of the Continental nations. But they have kept ever in mind the thought of war, have cultivated the religion of valor, have encouraged the little children to play war games in the streets. This state of mind makes them quite exceptional to all rules; they will not do for an exemplar to prove the case. But, of course, they have been as brave as the rest—if anything, braver. The German is cruel in war. Try as one may to make allowances and to dismiss imperfect and prejudiced judgment, he is forced to that conclusion.

German Valor Wonderful.

But he is also wonderfully valiant. Where has history a parallel for those repeated massed charges, four, six and eight ranks deep, wherein the first rank was sent up to die to the last man? At the first battle of Ypres the Prussian Guard came on in such formation; it was piled up eight ranks deep in the forest; but it did not run. The British tell me that the first-rank men came on with their left elbows over their eyes. They knew they were dead men; and, knowing it, they fell back on that instinct by which a man guards his face. But they came on, nevertheless, without slackening their pace; and they all died.

Finally, there are the Canadians. Since the affair which the United States calls the War of 1812 Canada has known no war, save minor engagements with red Indians and the war against nature. The rest has been peace and nation building and prosperity. Now, the Canadian contingent was scarcely upon the line before they behaved heroically at Hill 60. A fortnight later, and while they still ranked as "raw troops," the fortunes of war brought them a supreme test of valor. The poisonous cloud of noxious gas had driven the French to their left. Their line was "dangling in the air." They were bombarded in front, they were enfiladed, they were bombarded from the rear, they were shrouded in poisonous fumes. They held on, they even advanced; they did the impossible by rescuing their guns. They stuck until ordered back to join up the new line.

With them, as with the others, no military decorations can possibly reward all the deeds of valor. There is the boy I saw going under the X-ray. His hands were in bags; they had been shot through. His leg was in a splint; the bone was shattered. He was going to be "X-rayed," however, that the surgeons might find exactly what had happened to a splintered skull. He managed to tell the attendants that he had received his "crack on the head" last of all, and that machine gun fire at close range did it. What a story underlies that statement! Shot in one hand—he kept on. Shot in the other—he kept on. His leg shattered—he kept on, until he fell unconscious from the "crack on the head"!

Then there were the five men in a certain Canadian company—and the unrecorded rest of that company. They had charged, they had won, they started to secure their position. Along came a surprisingly heavy counter attack. But they held and held and held, until, when the recall sounded, only five men leaped up and ran back to the retired trenches—and two of them were wounded. Was Balaklava finer than this? Yet it is lost among the mighty deeds of this war.

After this war let no worshipper of bleeding gods put in his sermons of valor the statement that peace breeds degeneracy. It is not peace which does this; it is too much war.

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DACIA LOSS REIMBURSED

Law Opening Credit for Payment for Cargo Promulgated in Paris.

PARIS, May 19.—A law was promulgated today, according to the Temps, opening a credit for the payment of the cargo of the steamship Dacia, formerly of the Hamburg-American line, but later under American registry, which was seized by a French warship on February 27.

"The law proposes," says the Temps, "that the value of the cargo be reimbursed to the American owners, who demand 2,820,756 francs ($764,151). Whether this amount or a lesser sum will be paid will be determined by a committee of assessors, who will use the cotton market at Rotterdam as a basis of calculation. It was to this port that the vessel was bound.

"The cargo will then be the property of the French government, which will be able either to dispose of it at the most advantageous price or keep it for the needs of France."

CONSCRIPT TALK RENEWED

Britain Alive to Serious Situation, Says War Department Official.

LONDON, May 19.—Replying to a demand from several members that compulsory military service should be adopted, Harold J. Tennant, undersecretary of state for war, said in the House of Commons tonight that the British government was fully alive to the necessity of mobilizing all resources for the successful conduct of the war.

There were some persons, he added, who did not realize the gravity of the situation, but the House should weigh well all considerations before it made any attempt to embark on a system of compulsory service. It would be only with reluctance that the government would embark upon such a policy.

The government, however, Mr. Tennant said in conclusion, realized that such a step might become necessary. He appealed to the House not to press him to say more than that.

Moscow Sunday School Session Ends

MOSCOW, Idaho, May 19.—(Special.)—The Inland Empire Sunday School convention closed here Sunday, after having the largest attendance of any Sunday school convention ever held in the Inland Empire. Eighteen counties of Idaho and Eastern Washington had 400 registered delegates and several hundred visitors. Dean J. G. Eldridge, of the University of Idaho, was elected president for the ensuing year, and Frank Morris, of Lewiston; John M. Emerson, of Pullman; Dr. B. A. Lovelace and Senator H. H. Phipps and Dr. W. H. Davis, of Spokane, were elected directors.

Women's and Misses'

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Unless you say "HORLICK'S" you may get a substitute.

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account

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