

PAN-AMERICANISM ADVOCATED FOR WORLD POLITICS

UNITE NATIONS OF 2 AMERICAS FOR PROTECTION

President in Third Annual Address to Congress Advocates Doctrine of Full Partnership Between American Nations in World Affairs—Preparedness the Theme.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—A doctrine of Pan-Americanism—of full partnership between the nations of the Western Hemisphere in world affairs—was proclaimed by President Wilson today in his third annual address to congress, the theme of which was preparedness by the United States to defend not only its own independence, but the rights of those with whom it has made common cause.

Every recommendation embodied in the document had to do with comprehensive plans for strengthening the national defenses. The program included the army and navy plans already made public by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels; legislation for government-owned merchant ships; a rural credit law; the Philippine and Porto Rico bills which failed of final passage at the last session; conservation legislation; a law giving federal aid to industrial and vocational education; and the creation of a commission to inquire into the transportation problem.

Naturalized and native born Americans, who, sympathizing with belligerents abroad, have plotted and conspired to violate their own country's neutrality, were scathingly denounced by the president, and congress was urged to provide adequate federal laws to deal with such offenders.

Internal taxation was proposed as the means of providing the money necessary to add to the naval and military establishments. Sources of taxation suggested were incomes, gasoline, naphtha, automobile and internal explosion engines, fabricated iron and steel, and a stamp tax on bank checks.

This message was the longest Mr. Wilson has ever delivered to congress. He began with a statement that since his last addressed congress:

Effect of War

"The European war has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept into its flame some

CHAMBERLAIN BILL TO SETTLE O. & C. LAND GRANT CASE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Senator Chamberlain today introduced a bill returning to the United States the unsold lands of the Oregon and California land grant and the payment to the railroad company of \$2.50 an acre for the lands returned. The bill provides for the classification of lands into mineral, timber and agricultural, and the disposition of mineral land under the mineral land laws. The timber lands to be disposed of as agricultural after the timber is removed by sale, under sealed bids. The agricultural lands are to be disposed of under general homestead laws and the payment by entrymen of \$2.50 an acre. The proceeds of the sales of the land is to be distributed to the railroad at the rate of \$2.50 an acre, and the balance, 40 per cent to the Oregon school funds, 40 per cent to Oregon roads and bridges, and 20 per cent to be returned to the federal treasury.

SILENCE GREETS PRESIDENT ON PREPAREDNESS

Crowded Galleries Hear Annual Address—Applause for Pan-Americanism—Remarks Upon Disloyal Foreign Citizens Cheered—Takes Hour to Read Message.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The public galleries were packed three hours before the time for President Wilson to deliver his annual address, and hundreds of disappointed ones who had failed to get the coveted tickets of admission lined the corridors of the capitol and stood on the plaza outside to get a glimpse of the president as he passed in.

There were unusual arrangements to preserve order. Only those who had tickets of admission were permitted to go to the upper galleries, and an elusive rumor of some sort of a woman suffrage demonstration brought out extra guards who were sprinkled among the spectators and in the corridors through which the president had to pass.

Scenes at Reading

When the galleries had been filled with the usual visitors, the official parties came in. Mrs. Galt, the president's fiancée and her party took the executive gallery. Other reserved places were occupied by government officials and their wives. The diplomatic gallery was unusually well filled, the Latin-American members being largely represented.

Just after 12:30 o'clock the president took his place at the clerk's desk with his manuscript in hand ready to begin. Everybody in the house, floors and galleries alike, rose and cheered.

Remarks Cheered

Then a tense silence settled down over the hall as the president began reading in a low even voice which could be heard everywhere. His reference to all parts of the American continent standing "so far as we are concerned on a footing of genuine equality," aroused the first applause. Then the allusion to "United States aid, but not coercion" of Mexico, evoked more enthusiasm.

Finally at 1:40 o'clock, after having been reading steadily more than an hour, the president finished, and another outburst of cheering took place as he left the chamber, and started back to the white house. The joint session dissolved, the senate filed back to its chamber, and the house resumed work where it had left off.

SUBMARINE FIRES ON AMERICAN SHIP

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Word from the cruiser Des Moines was received today at the navy department that the American boat sending the "S. O. S." call out last Saturday off Crete was the Standard Oil tanker Petrolite, which was fired on, presumably by an Austrian submarine. One man was wounded, advices stated.

PRESIDENT READING HIS ANNUAL MESSAGE



COMPANY GETS ONLY \$2.50 AN ACRE ON GRANT LAND

PORTLAND, Or., Dec. 7.—A decree providing that the grantees of land under the Coos Bay wagon road grant are entitled to a value of \$2.50 per acre in the property and no more was signed by Judge Charles E. Wolverton in the United States district court here today. The Southern Oregon company, holder of 35,000 acres of the grant, which comprises 96,000 acres in Coos and Douglas counties, announced that it would appeal.

The signing of the decree is important in that the conditions under which this land was granted are similar to the conditions surrounding the Oregon & California railroad grant, the disposition of which is involved in a similar controversy with the government.

The principal stockholders in the southern Oregon company are Charles R. Smith of Menasha, Wis., and members of his family. The company contended that the expenses incurred in handling the lands gave them an equity above the \$2.50 per acre for which the grant stipulated they should sell the lands to settlers.

DAKOTA BANKERS UNDER ARREST

FARGO, N. D., Dec. 7.—R. C. Kittle and William Kittle, brothers and former president and cashier respectively of the First National bank of Casselton, N. D., were arrested today by United States Marshal Doyle, charged with conspiracy in making false entries to cover an alleged embezzlement of \$100,000 from the funds of the bank, the doors of which were closed yesterday.

The Kittles waived preliminary examination and the case will go direct to the next grand jury. Both men were released on bond. They insist that the closing of the bank was due to slow paper and that every dollar will be paid and the bank be re-opened.

DEMOCRATS SEAT KING AS OREGON COMMITTEE MAN

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The democratic national committee met here today to fix the time and place of the next democratic national convention, elect a secretary, dispose of contests for membership from Kentucky and Oregon, and transact such other business as might come before it, including the reception of advocates for and against woman suffrage.

Of the three cities in the field for the convention, St. Louis claimed priority. Its delegates asserted openly that the committee would decide in its favor on the second or third ballot, a claim that was not conceded, however, by the delegates from Dallas and Chicago.

Thomas J. Pence, assistant to the chairman, was elected secretary pro tem. Mr. Pence told the committee there was no truth in reports of discord between Mr. McCombs and himself.

After a short opening meeting the committee went into executive session to decide the contests from Kentucky and Oregon. In Oregon, W. H. Eastery contested the seat of Will R. King. The Kentucky contest involved General W. B. Haldeman of Louisville and Urey Woodson of Owensboro.

Will R. King won his fight for a seat in the committee from Oregon. The sub-committee appointed to consider the Kentucky case decided in favor of Urey Woodson and will so report, it was said later in the day.

Mr. King was seated without reference to a sub-committee. After the contest had been decided in his favor the committee appointed a sub-committee to draft a resolution to cover cases of conflict between appointees of state committees and candidates for the committee elected at primaries in the same state.

FRENCH RETREAT FROM SOUTHERN SERBIA SALIENT

Berlin Claims Allies Retire to Avoid Envelopment—Bulgars Defeated by French—Serb Retreat into Albania Hampered—Germans Reinforce Bulgarian Forces.

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—The war office announced today that the French forces in southwestern Serbia near the Vardar river, have been compelled to retreat.

The capture of Ipek, Montenegro, also is announced.

The official Balkan statement follows: "The city of Ipek (Montenegro about 150 miles from the Serbian border) has been reached. Some 1250 prisoners were brought in. "On account of a threatened envelopment of their positions in the Cerina Karasu-Vadar salient, the French have been compelled to give up their positions there."

Bulgars Defeated

PARIS, Dec. 7.—Defeat of the Bulgarians December 5 in attacks on the French line at Abozarki, Demir-Kapu and Costmorino is reported in a dispatch from Athens to the Havas News agency under today's date.

The Serbian retreat into Albania, says the dispatch, is hampered by bad weather and roads and the presence in the Serbian ranks of more than 40,000 Austrian prisoners.

There are now 100,000 Serbian troops and 20,000 refugees gathered in Albania, the Athens advices state.

Germans Aid Bulgars

LONDON, Dec. 7.—The campaign against the main Serbian armies having been closed, it is expected General Von Gallwitz, with his German forces, will join the Bulgarians in Macedonia in an effort to crush the French and British armies before they become much stronger.

Information from Berlin indicates that the German forces engaged in the earlier movements in the Balkans have now been detached for the purpose of sharing in the attack on the Franco-British forces along the southern Macedonian front. Dispatches from Athens partly corroborate this theory, as it is reported two German divisions are co-operating with the Bulgarians near Strumitsa.

There is little to report from the other fronts save the usual minor operations.

NAVAL REPLETION JAPAN'S PROGRAM ASSERTS OKUMA

TOKIO, Dec. 7.—Count Okuma, the Japanese premier, having recovered from the indisposition caused by an operation on his leg recently, addressed the diet today.

The premier dwelt on the universal spirit of loyalty and patriotism manifested by the Japanese people at the coronation of Emperor Yoshihito as a basis for further strengthening solidarity and prosperity of the imperial house and the empire. He emphasized the statement that the project for naval repletion which was ratified by the council of defense was the first necessity in the present situation of the world.

"Not a day can be lost in carrying out the plan," he declared. Count Okuma said that he considered the economic and financial outlook propitious.

PRESIDENT FIRM FOR RECALL OF GERMAN ENVOYS

Kaiser Informed That Request for Dismissal Is Due to Naval and Military Activities of Boy-Ed and Von Pappen—Specifications Refused—Are Persona Non Grata.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Secretary Lansing has replied to Germany that the American government's request for the withdrawal of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Pappen, the naval and military attaches respectively, of the German embassy here, was entirely because of their military and naval activities.

Secretary Lansing's reply to the German government's inquiry, which indicated the Berlin foreign office intended to contest the withdrawal of the attaches under certain conditions, was delivered in a long communication which the German embassy immediately forwarded to Berlin. At the embassy all comment on it was refused.

President Wilson has fully approved Secretary Lansing's decision and it was said authoritatively today that it would be adhered to no matter what Germany does.

Neither was there any indication of whether the reply would meet the contention of the German government that it should know the reasons for the request for the withdrawal of its officers. It was broadly intimated to the state department that if the request was based on something else than the developments of the Hamburg-American line conspiracy trial or the case of James F. J. Archibald, the American war correspondent who secretly carried dispatches for Captain Von Pappen, Germany would decline to withdraw either of the men.

The general impression was that Secretary Lansing's reply at some length repeats that the two officers have become persona non grata because of their military and naval activities and that further under diplomatic usages existing between nations it is unnecessary for one government to do more than intimate to another that the presence of a diplomatic officer is distasteful.

One reason why the American government will not furnish Germany with specific reasons for the request for the recall of Captain Boy-Ed and Captain Von Pappen, is because it is determined to keep secret the sources of its information while reports involving other men in this country are investigated.

GERMAN AGENT DOUBLE CROSSED BY LABOR CHIEFS

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—United States Attorney Snowden Marshall declared that Franz Rintelen, the German agent who is accused of coming to this country armed with a large corruption fund to incite strikes in munition factories, was "double-crossed" by the labor men he tried to corrupt.

Mr. Marshall said that despite the expenditure of several hundred thousand dollars Von Rintelen failed to accomplish his mission in any effective manner. He gave the major credit for Rintelen's failure to the stand taken by high officials in labor organizations.

"Rintelen only succeeded in corrupting some subordinates," Mr. Marshall said, "and he was beautifully double-crossed. The real labor leaders took prompt steps to check his activities. Save for a few small strikes, none of his efforts were successful and all the strikes he did instigate were killed by the good men at the head of the unions."

"I am not prepared to state just how much money Rintelen expended, but it ran into hundreds of thousands of dollars. He had \$500,000 to his credit in one bank."

Enforcing the old Sunday closing laws hits a snag in Oregon as fast as communities find out its wide scope. They are not ready to turn back 299 years in development and enterprise.

SUGAR COMPANY STILL SEEKING BEET ACREAGE

Medford Committee Retires From the Field When Company Refuses Definite Information Concerning Factory Location—Company Says Get Required Acreage First.

The Medford beet sugar committee, after six weeks of continuous campaigning among the farmers of the valley to secure needed acreage for a sugar beet factory, withdrew Monday from further participation in the campaign, having been unable to secure satisfactory statements from the Oregon-Utah Sugar company as to the location of the proposed factory. The company announces that it will continue its efforts to secure acreage until the 5000 acres required have been signed and that in February the Salt Lake capitalists financing the factory will select a site. Chairman C. E. Gates of the committee states:

Committee's Statement

"Grants Pass now has approved and accepted contracts covering an acreage of 1250 acres. The sugar company concedes that that acreage can be increased to 1800. The Medford committee gave 2104 acres. That acreage was reduced to 1318 acres, covered by accepted and approved contracts. In addition to this, the Medford committee agreed to give bond that it would increase that acreage to 3200 acres, provided the factory be located anywhere between Gold Ray and Ashland. That was unsatisfactory to Mr. Nibley, secretary of the Oregon-Utah Sugar company. We, therefore, agreed to deliver to him contracts in twenty-four hours covering sufficient acreage to make the 3200 acres, with a clause inserted in the contract and to be made a part thereof that these contracts would be null and void unless the factory be located as above stated. This Mr. Nibley would not accept, but insisted on contracts without strings on them and to be allowed to take them to Salt Lake and submit them to the bondholders there! Then he would give his answer."

"The committee could not do this, as it had agreed with the farmers that it would use these contracts only on the condition that the sugar mill were located as above stated. Hence the committee informed Mr. Nibley that it would drop out of the sugar beet acreage campaign and permit him and his associates to procure the acreage wherever they could; and to locate the factory wherever and whenever they pleased, and that the Medford committee would place nothing but its own name on the contracts."

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FOOD PROBLEMS OCCASION DEBATE IN THE REICHSTAG

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Vigorous and unrestrained discussion of the problem of food regulation continues in the budget committee of the reichstag.

Full reports of the debate are not appearing in the newspapers but the accounts published indicate that one aspect of the discussion consists of controversial attempts to lay the blame for various alleged failings on the shoulders of producers, dealers or consumers, or representatives of different ministries.

Both the minister of the interior, Clemens Delbrueck, and the Prussian minister of agriculture, Baron Von Schorlemer, have come under fire.

One radical speaker directed his criticism against producers for desiring higher maximum prices. He pointed out that the German tariff system in times of peace had been directed for years toward strengthening German agriculture for its task in war time. Farmers should, therefore, be contented with small profits at the present.

The regulations already put into force for the distribution of food products are being discussed at length. Some of the members contend that the federal council delayed its action too long.