

Wilson Urges Preparedness in His Message; Steel Goes Up High as a Direct Result

Ideal Pan-Americanism Is Advocated

United Press Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—Following the publication of Wilson's message, steel jumped to 88, or within three-eighths of the year's highest mark.

United Press Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—President Wilson made his tenth appearance before congress today, when he gave his message to the sixty-fourth session. His appearance at 12:40 was the occasion for a strong ovation, and the "rebel yell" of the Southerners was heard above the applause.

"Since I last had the privilege of addressing you on the state of the Union," said the president, "the war of nations on the other side of the sea, which had then only begun to disclose its portentous proportions, has extended its threatening and sinister scope until it has swept within its flame some portion of every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere, has altered the whole face of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of re-organization and reconstruction such as statesmen and peoples have never before been called upon to attempt.

"We have stood apart, studiously neutral. It was our manifest duty to do so. Not only did we have no part or interest in the policies which seem to have brought the conflict on; it was necessary, if a universal catastrophe was to be avoided, that a limit should be set to the sweep of destructive war that some part of the great family of nations should keep the processes of peace alive, if only to prevent collective economic ruin and the breakdown throughout the world of the industries by which its populations are fed and sustained. It was manifestly the duty of the self-governed nations of this hemisphere to redress, if possible, the balance of economic loss and confusion in the other, if they could do nothing more. In the day of readjustment and recuperation we earnestly hope and believe that they can be of infinite service.

"In this neutrality, to which they were bidden not only by their separate life and their habitual detachment from the politics of Europe, but also by a clear perception of international duty, the states of America have become conscious of a new and more vital community of interest and moral partnership in affairs, more clearly conscious of the many common sympathies and interests and duties which bind them stand together."

The course the administration has used in Mexico, and the better union of the American countries as a result was dwelt upon by Wilson. He promised aid, but not coercion for Mexico, and maintained that the course of the nation in this respect should be sufficient proof to all America that the United States seeks no political superiority or selfish control. This, he held, was real Pan-Americanism, the effectual embodiment of the spirit of law, liberty and mutual service.

Extracts from the remainder of the message follow:

No one who really comprehends the spirit of the great people for whom we are appointed to speak can fail to perceive that their passion is for peace. Great democracies are not beligerent. They do not seek or desire

war. Their thought is of individual liberty and of free labor that supports life and the uncensored thought that quickens it. Conquest and dominion are not in our reckoning, or agreeable to our principles.

But just because we demand unmolested development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty, we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression we ourselves will not practice. We insist upon security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development.

We do more than that. We demand it for others. We feel it wherever there is a people that tries to walk in these difficult paths of independence and right. From the first we have made common cause with all partisans of liberty on this side of the sea, and have deemed it as important that our neighbors should be free from all outside domination as that we ourselves should be; have set America aside as a whole for the uses of independent nations and political freedom.

We regard war merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression. And we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as of aggression from without.

We will not maintain a standing army except for uses which are as necessary in times of peace as in times of war; and we shall always see to it that our military peace establishment is no larger than is actually and continuously needed for the uses of days in which no enemies move against us. 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. It is a thing of disciplined might. If our citizens are ever to fight effectively upon a sudden summons, they must know how modern fighting is done, and what to do when the summons comes to render themselves immediately available and immediately effective. They must be fitted to play the great role in the world, and particularly in this hemisphere, for which they are qualified by principle and by chastened ambition to play.

It is with these ideals in mind that the plans of the department of war for more adequate national defenses 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.

They contemplate an increase of the standing force of the regular army from its present strength of 5,023 officers and 102,885 enlisted men of all services, to a strength of 7,000 officers and 184,707 enlisted men, or 191,747, all told, all services, rank and file, by the addition of fifty-two companies of coast artillery, fifteen companies of engineers, ten regiments of infantry, four regiments of field artillery, and four aero squadrons, besides 750 officers required for a great variety of extra service, especially the all important duty of training the citizen force, of which I shall presently speak. 793 non-commissioned officers for service in drill, recruiting and the like, and the necessary quota of enlisted men for the hospital corps.

By way of making the country

ready to assert some part of its real power promptly and upon a larger scale, should occasion arise, the plan also contemplates supplementing the army by a force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, raised in increments of 133,000 a year throughout a period of three years. This it is proposed to do by a process of enlistment under which the serviceable men of the country would be asked to bind themselves to serve with the colors for purposes of training for short periods throughout three years, and to come to the colors at call at any time through out an additional "furlough" period of three years. This force of 400,000 men would be provided with personal accoutrements as fast as enlisted, and their equipment for the field made ready to be supplied at any time. They would be assembled for training at stated intervals at convenient places in association with suitable units of the regular army. Their period of annual training would not necessarily exceed two months in the year.

It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the

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FARMERS MEET AT HENLEY SOON

ILLUSTRATED TALKS ON FARM TOPICS TO BE FEATURE OF GATHERING OF COMMUNITY'S RESIDENTS

A farmers' meeting is to be held at the Henley school house on the afternoon of Tuesday, December 14th, at which time farming subjects will be discussed, and matters of interest to all will be brought up for attention. All farmers interested are invited to be present.

Illustrated talks are to be made by P. W. Sexton, principal of the Henley school, and County Agriculturist H. Roland Glaisyer. The former's subject will be chicken raising, and Glaisyer will talk on general agriculture.

Besides these, City School Superintendent R. H. Dunbar will talk on bee keeping. Other speakers will be listed between now and Tuesday, and the session should prove highly interesting and helpful to all attending.

Goes to California.

A. G. Will, who has been local manager for Wood, Curtis company, has resigned his position and gone to Healdsburg, Calif., where he will engage in ranching.

Estate Appraised.

According to the inventory of the appraisers, the estate of the late Christopher C. Pearson of Dairy is worth \$4,424.75.

NEUTRALITY NOT ENDANGERED IN KLAMATH FALLS

PATRIOTIC EXERCISES ARE INTERNATIONAL

Presentation of Flag to Circuit Court Is Followed by the Taking of the Oath of Allegiance to the United States by Five Former Subjects of Warring Nations—Many in Attendance at Affair.

Those who went to the circuit court room last night to attend the flag presentation expected to see a patriotic exercise, but the program held was one that exceeded all their expectations, and made everybody leave glad to be citizens of the little old neutral U. S. A.

There were on hand members of the Grand Army, and in Ballif M. G. Wilkins the Confederacy was represented. The comradeship between the Boys in Blue and the Boy in Gray proved again forcibly the cementing of the break in the sixties.

There were also present subjects of England, Italy, Austria and Germany, four of the countries engaged in Europe's slaughter. But there was no animosity; instead, they lined up side

GERMANY ISN'T TICKLED ABOUT RECALL REQUEST

by side, and with their right hands upraised, they solemnly swore allegiance to the United States, announcing forever the monarchies' whose power lust has spread misery and death.

Indian War veterans, Spanish War veterans, members of the Relief Corps and other loyal societies and school children were there, too, and all joined heartily in singing "Star Spangled Banner," under the leadership of Professor Taylor of the high school.

A brief but elegant talk on the American flag was made by Chas. J. Ferguson, a Spanish-American War veteran, and this was followed by the presentation of the silk flag to the court in behalf of the Oregon Society of the Sons of the Revolution by Captain O. C. Applegate, who in addition to being a member of the society, also served his country in the Modoc War. Judge D. V. Kuykendall responded to Applegate's fervid speech in most beautiful vein.

Following this, Joseph Viktorin and Vincent Zumer, Austrians; Arthur Boleo, Italian; Otto Frederick Boye, German, and John A. McMillan, Canadian, stood in a row and were administered the oath of allegiance by Circuit Court Clerk George Chastain. They were then presented with their citizenship papers, and the exercises closed with the singing of "America."

REFUSAL OF LANSING TO GIVE REASONS NOT PLEASING TO THE EMBASSY

Issues Arising From Pro-German Charges Become Slightly Tanght, And Certain Points Bring Relations Closest to Breaking They Have Ever Been—Probes by Federal Sleuths Continue All Over Nation.

United Press Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—The state department last night made a formal refusal to give its reasons for asking the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and von Papen, German embassy attaches. This was sent to Ambassador von Bernstorff, and by him it is viewed as "very unfriendly."

Bernstorff said Lansing could give his reasons secretly, but Lansing is said to have refused any information. This has the effect of calling for a show down from Germany.

It is admitted that Lusitania negotiations are hopelessly muddled, and that if Germany makes good any bluff she may be attempting, either a breaking of diplomatic relations or Germany's complete acquiescence are the only moves to prevent this, unless the state department permits a long series of conferences.

It was reported today that Germany had recalled the two military attaches. The state department stated that no such dispatches has been received up to noon, and that none were expected.

If this report is untrue, it is a fact that relations between the two countries are nearer a severance than they have ever before been, or else Germany is making a colossal diplomatic bluff. The outcome is uncertain, with serious eventualities possible.

There is no sign of immediate solution of the deadlock over the demand for the reason the recalls were asked for. In refusing to give his reasons, Lansing has the president's expressed backing.

United Press Service

NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A continuous series of investigations, indictments, etc., for alleged pro-Tonkin propaganda moves is promised by the federal authorities. Now that the origin of fires on steamships have been simmered down to a low directly concerned parties, the government is ready to investigate the strikes, etc., at munition factories.

United Press Service

LANSING, Pa., Dec. 7.—One hundred machinists are picketing the munition factory of the Diggs-Seabury Ordnance corporation here, where a strike, affecting 800 employes, has been declared.

United Press Service

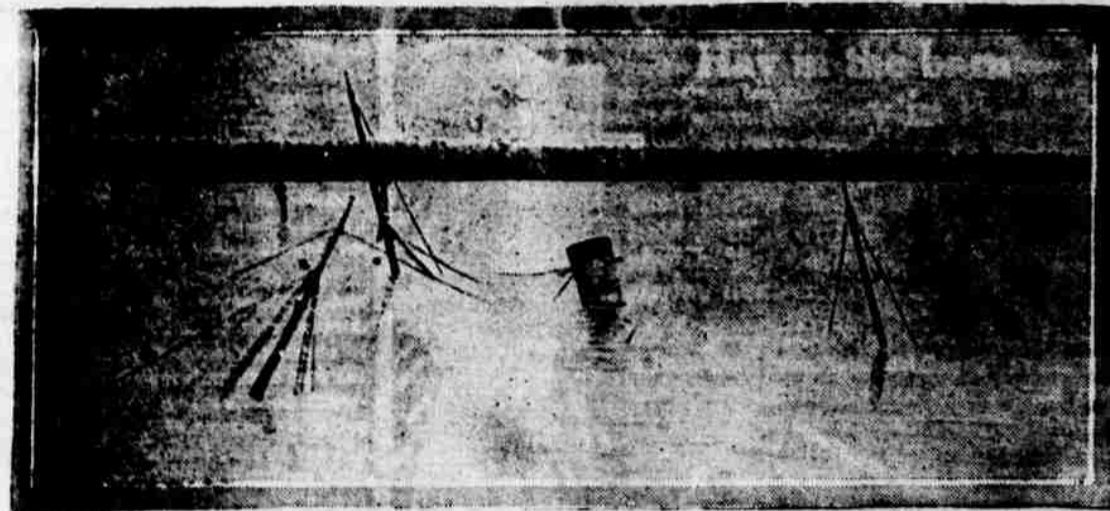
SAN FRANCISCO, Dec. 7.—It is feared that a fire is smoldering in the hold of the crippled Minnesota, which is wallowing off Lower California, and that a mutinous crew prevents the captain from sending information ashore.

The Minnesota left Seattle recently for England, and her trip so far has been a series of mishaps, which, it is charged, is due directly to mutinous influences.

United Press Service

OAKLAND, Dec. 7.—William Rife fell into a vat of boiling water at the gas plant this forenoon, and the temperature of the water was such that the skin was burned from his body. On his way to the hospital Rife begged policemen to shoot him and end his intense misery.

War Has Reached the Garden of Eden



During the recent Persian Gulf campaign the Turks sank the steamship Eclatance, and effectively blocked a narrow channel in the Euphrates River.



War Bulletins

United Press Service

PARIS, Dec. 7.—An Austrian warship was sunk by a French submarine at Frenesnel Sunday. Twenty-six of the crew were captured.

United Press Service

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—Secretary Lansing has received a message indicating that an Austrian submarine fired on the American oil tanker Petrolite, wounding one man. The occurrence is said to have taken place between Crete and Tripoli.

United Press Service

BERLIN, Dec. 8.—Constantinople reports the position of British forces at the Dardanelles as getting more

serious every day. Owing to stormy weather it is impossible to land winter provisions, and the troops are also said to be short of drinking water.

United Press Service

LONDON, Dec. 7.—ePetrograd dispatches say the czar has indefinitely postponed the Duma meeting, scheduled for tomorrow. The alleged reason is the failure of the budget committee to finish its work.

United Press Service

BERLIN, Dec. 7.—Austro-Germans have captured Ipek, the French retreating. It is also announced that the Germans recaptured 250 yards of trenches east of Auberville, which the French took during their Champagne offensive in September.

ST. LOUIS SEEMS CONVENTION CITY

PRESIDENT SEEMS ONLY NOMINEE IN SIGHT AT DEMOCRATIC COMMITTEE SESSION — KING WINS OREGON SEAT

United Press Service WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 7.—St. Louis as the city where the democratic national convention will be held June 12, with President Wilson as the party candidate seems the probable result of the democratic national committee meeting now in session

national committee's annual meeting and the committees from cities seeking the convention, were here as usual.

President Wilson received the committee in a body at the White House. His address was regarded as the democratic keynote for the forthcoming contest. That the president had no preference regarding the time or place

Ballotting on the convention city is up tonight or in the morning. Will R. King was seated as the democratic committeeman from Oregon. He defeated H. M. Eastery, who was elected by the democrat voters, with the understanding that Eastery succeeds King after the coming convention.

Democratic leaders, war horses and politicians, the usual entourage of the

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NEW SIDEWALKS ARE REQUESTED

MILLS ADDITION PEOPLE SEEK ROUTE FOR FREE MAIL DELIVERY—HILL PEOPLE AND HOT SPRINGS FOLKS WANT WALKS

Three sidewalk applications came before the council last night. All were referred for ordinances, etc., preparatory to ordering walks built.

A lengthy petition from Mills Addition people asked the construction of a sidewalk on the north side of Wantland avenue from Sixth street to Mitchell street, about five blocks. Frank Applegate stated that this walk would prove a great benefit to all Mills people, and would make a proper circuit to allow that section mail delivery.

A petition asking for a walk on First street between Main and High was read. This was signed by several Ewauna Heights property owners.

Construction of a walk on the north side of Lincoln street between Eleventh and Twelfth also came up, and was referred to the city attorney for an ordinance.

A sidewalk on the east side of Ninth street between Pine and High streets, and construction of portions needed to fully connect that side on Grant street was also brought up by Councilman Struble.

In order to make easier traffic near the Methodist church, the council ordered a crossing built across Teeth street on the north side of High street.

Sidewalks are also to be built around the city hall, and from the hall to Klamath avenue.

FATALLY INJURED MAN BEGS POLICE TO SHOOT

United Press Service

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