

REVISE TREATIES

International Trade Conference Offers Suggestions. After War U. S. Will Change Commercial Agreements.

New York, Dec. 7.—Revision of treaties between the United States and the European countries after the war, the establishment in America of a credit system for foreign buyers and the popularization of foreign establishments throughout this country were suggested today by speakers at the international trade conference.

WILSON WHIPS HYPHEN

(Continued from Page One.) National defense. The program included the army and navy, and ready made public by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels; legislation for government owned merchant ships; a credit law; the Philippine and Porto Rico bills which failed of final passage at the last session; conservation legislation; a law governing 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.

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 the Philippine and Porto Rico bills, automobile and internal excise engines, fabricated iron and steel, and a stamp tax on the extension of the war revenue bill and continuance of the present tariff on sugar were recommended, and the sale of bonds offered.

Wilson's Longest Message. This message was the longest Mr. Wilson has ever delivered to Congress. He began with a statement that since his last address to Congress:

"The European war has extended its threatening and sinister shadow over every quarter of the globe, not excepting our own hemisphere. It has altered the relations of international affairs, and now presents a prospect of reorganization and reconstruction such as states never before have seen."

"The United States has remained neutral, he said, locally it has no interest in the causes and because it was the duty of the nations of the western hemisphere to prevent collection of the war debt."

"But," he added, "it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and every thoughtful man of fair mind would welcome the circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of war, but of a friendly and honorable association of partners in the interests of all America, North and South."

"Our concern for the independence and the prosperity of the states of Central and South America, and the whole life of our government, which has inspired us throughout the whole life of our government, and which was so frankly put into words by President Monroe. We still mean ways to make a common cause of national independence and of political liberty in America. But that purpose is now better understood so far as it concerns us. It is known not to be a selfish purpose. It is known to have in it no thought of taking advantage of any government in this hemisphere or playing a political game for our own benefit. All the governments of America stand, so far as we are concerned, on a footing of genuine equality and unquestioned independence."

"We have been put to the test in the case of Mexico, and we have stood the test," declared the president. He added that it remained to be seen whether Mexico had been benefited by the course taken by the administration, but that "we have at least proved that we will not take advantage of her in her distress and undertake to impose upon her an order and government of our own choosing."

"The moral is," continued the president, "that the states of America are not hostile rivals but co-operating friends and that their growing sense of community 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 in a new 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."

"I am interested to fix your attention on this prospect now, because unless you take it within your view period the full significance of it cannot be understood. I cannot find the right light in which to set forth the particular matter that I wish to bring to your attention, unless I mean national defense. American people, the passion of the American people, the passion declared, was for peace; that conquest and dominion was in their reckoning no agreeable to their principles."

"But just because we demand unimpaired development and the undisturbed government of our own lives upon our own principles of right and liberty," he said, "we resent, from whatever quarter it may come, the aggression of any nation which would insist upon our security in prosecuting our self-chosen lines of national development. We do more than that. We insist upon security for others."

War, the resident declared, was regarded by the United States merely as a means of asserting the rights of a people against aggression, and that "we are as fiercely jealous of coercive or dictatorial power within our own nation as we are of such power elsewhere."

"But war has never been a mere matter of men, arms, armies, and national defenses. The program included the army and navy, and ready made public by Secretaries Garrison and Daniels; legislation for government owned merchant ships; a credit law; the Philippine and Porto Rico bills which failed of final passage at the last session; conservation legislation; a law governing education; and the creation of a commission to inquire into the transportation problem."

"There are citizens of the United States, born under other flags but welcomed under our generous naturalization laws to the full freedom and opportunity of our country, who have poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life; who have injected into the body politic a germ of corruption, the name of our government into contempt, to destroy our industries wherever they thought it effective for their vindictive purposes, to strike at them and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue."

"No federal law exist to meet this situation, said Mr. Wilson, because such a thing would have seemed incredible in the past. Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy ought to be crushed out. They are not many but they are infinitely more numerous than you would expect, and should close over them at once."

Turning again to military questions, the president said he might find it desirable to call upon the military and the establishment of a supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, who would receive training for short periods throughout three years of a six years' enlistment. "It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not," said the president.

"The president presented the war department plan of strengthening the army as "the essential first step" and "for the present sufficient." The plans include the increase of the regular army to a force of 141,843 men of all services, and the establishment of a supplementary force of 400,000 disciplined citizens, who would receive training for short periods throughout three years of a six years' enlistment. "It would depend upon the patriotic feeling of the younger men of the country whether they responded to such a call to service or not," said the president.

"The president pointed to the attitude of the United States towards Mexico as proving that this country has no selfish motives in its interest in countries in Central and South America. There was a time, he said, when the United States looked upon itself as a sort of guardian of the republics to the south against the encroachment of efforts of political control from Europe."

"But," he added, "it was always difficult to maintain such a role without offense to the pride of the peoples whose freedom of action we sought to protect, and every thoughtful man of fair mind would welcome the circumstances of the new day in whose light we now stand, when there is no claim of guardianship or thought of war, but of a friendly and honorable association of partners in the interests of all America, North and South."

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said that the additional revenue required to carry out the program of military and naval preparation would be \$23,500,000 for the fiscal year 1917, but that if the present taxes were continued throughout this year and the next there would be a balance in the Treasury of about \$74,000,000. The end of the present fiscal year and a deficit at the end of the next year of \$112,000,000, reckoning in \$4,000,000 for deficiency appropriations.

Proposing that the new bills should be paid by internal taxation, the President suggested that by lowering the present limits of income exemption and the figure at which the surtax is imposed, and by increasing step by step throughout the present graduation, the surtax itself, income taxes at present apportioned would yield sums sufficient to balance the books of the treasury at the end of the fiscal year 1917 without anywhere making the burden unreasonably heavy. He added that there were many additional sources of revenue which justly could be resorted to without hampering the industries of the country or putting any too great charge upon industry.

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FARRELLY IS OUT OF IT

Well Known Democratic Leader Says He Will Not Run for Office in 1916.

Hugh P. Farrelly of Chanute, prominent Democratic leader, will not run for office in 1916. He says there isn't a job on the election list that he will seek and wouldn't be governor if he could get the job without a campaign. Recently Farrelly has been mentioned as a possible Democratic gubernatorial possibility. At other times he was listed as a congressional candidate in the Third district. Other supporters have lined Farrelly up for the senatorial race in 1918.

"I won't run for any of them—possibly not even Farrelly's statement today when each of the probable jobs were mentioned to him. I am through with office. Making a note of it. I have performed my obligation to my party and paid off most of my obligations to my friends. As for governor, I wouldn't have the job if I could get the certificate without a campaign or a dollar of expense."

HE PLEDGES FARM

(Continued from Page One.) the hospital and the farmer as guardian had held the money, expecting to use it for funeral expenses when the man died.

Records at the state hospital show that the insane patient was entered as a charity patient. In other words the state bore all expenses for his care and treatment. Using the state's own figures of \$3 a week for the care of a patient, the expense for the care of the insane man during the thirty years has been \$4,800. Now the state is to receive \$100,000 for the care of the western farmer and guardian of the insane man, dies.

"State Ought to Have Money." "This is money I have kept for my brother-in-law for nearly thirty years," the Kansas farmer told members of the state board of control. "I want you to take it. The state ought to have the money. In fact I want it to get every cent that the handling of this case has cost."

"I have kept this money for years thinking it would afford my brother-in-law a decent burial. We were poor. We had a little money, but it was all light and \$500 was a lot of money in those days. Now I have made some money, but it is not clear to me, for my wife and I want to pay the state some day. We can't do it right now. When we die, though, we want to pledge the state to our funeral expenses, for its service. We have no children and our property is sufficient to pay any claims the state may have."

World's shipments of oats last week were 3,000,000 bushels, compared with 2,900,000 bushels last week. Minneapolis wheat stocks increased 650,000 bushels last week. Chicago stocks of wheat in all positions increased 250,000 bushels last week; corn 200,000 bushels; oats 100,000 bushels.

The presents of corn last week were 8,228,000 bushels, compared with 8,228,000 bushels in the preceding week and 8,228,000 bushels a year ago. Shipments from America were 2,000,000 bushels.

Shipments from Canada and America were 2,500,000 bushels of wheat, 10,000 barrels of flour, 17,000 bushels of corn, 10,000 bushels of oats, 10,000 bushels of barley, 10,000 bushels of rye, 10,000 bushels of sorghum, 10,000 bushels of millet, 10,000 bushels of buckwheat, 10,000 bushels of speltz, 10,000 bushels of amaranth, 10,000 bushels of quinoa, 10,000 bushels of millet, 10,000 bushels of buckwheat, 10,000 bushels of speltz, 10,000 bushels of amaranth, 10,000 bushels of quinoa.

BOY BABES IN LEAD

Birth Records show That Male Children Born in Kansas Last Year Exceed Female by 1,043.

Birth records in Kansas for the first ten months of 1915, as compiled by W. J. V. Deacon, registrar in the state board of health department, show that 15,919 boys and 14,876 girls were born. The records for this year show an increase in the number of male children. In several former years the number of girls born in the state far exceeded the number of boys. Last year, however, there were 831 more boys than girls born in Kansas. The records for ten months of this year show 1,043 more boys than girls born in this state.

Regarding the railroads, the president said "there had been reason to fear that they could not cope much longer with the transportation problem, and suggested it would be wise to provide for a commission of inquiry to ascertain whether the laws as at present framed and administered were as serviceable as they might be in the future. He said that the question was whether there was anything to be done to better the conditions under which the railroads are operating."

CONDENSED NEWS

Ellen Luck French Dies. Newport, R. I., Dec. 7.—The death of Mrs. Ellen Luck French, wife of Francis G. French, and mother of Mrs. Elsie French Vanderbilt, at Bourneouth, England, was announced here today.

Ledyard Limited Now Haven Prove. New York, Dec. 7.—Testimony was given by Ledyard, a New Haven resident, to the eleven former directors of the N. Y. N. H. and H. road that Lewis Cass Ledyard, a New Haven resident, successfully secured his influence with President Taft and the then Attorney General Wickham to have the grand jury investigation into the Haven affairs in 1912 limited in its scope.

Marsh for Bourbon Treasurer. Washington, Dec. 6.—W. W. Marsh, Democrat national committeeman in charge of the task of building up the Democratic national committee as treasurer to succeed Rolla Wells of Missouri, will resign when the committee meets here tomorrow. Mr. Marsh recently succeeded Martin W. Wade as national committeeman from Iowa.

Iowa Coach Resigns. Chicago, Dec. 7.—Jess Hawley, for six years coach of the State university of Iowa, said today that he had resigned to enter business.

British House Ridiculed Ford. London, Dec. 7.—The house of commons laid aside the cares of war this afternoon to joke fun at Henry Ford's peace course.

U. S. Seals Wireless. Galveston, Dec. 7.—United States customs authorities today sealed all wireless telegraph sets on foreign ships in port as a precaution against the presence of a British cruiser.

Just outside the 3-mile limit here for several hours yesterday a report that a cruiser had communicated in a wireless code message with one of the vessels in port could not be verified.

Secret Service Holds Austrian. New York, Dec. 7.—Acting under instructions from William Flynn, chief of the secret service, detectives took today Eugene Kluge, described as a Hungarian typesetter, his wife and Anton F. Mente, an Austrian. Kluge's apartment at 107th street, they found a large consignment of chemicals and explosives. Detectives also found a revolver and a pocket watch, observing his acts at various steamship docks both in New York and Hoboken.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Chicago, Dec. 7.—WHEAT—Look of support caused the wheat market today to advance 1/4 cent. The market was quiet, but the price of wheat was 1/4 cent higher than it was at the close of the previous day. The close was nervous, 1/4 cent off to 1/2 cent lower, with December at \$1.10 1/2 and May at \$1.06 1/2.

CORN—Corn eased off with wheat. On the down turn, though, the market ran into selling orders to buy. After opening 1/4 cent higher, the market fell 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent lower. The close was nervous, 1/4 cent off to 1/2 cent lower, with December at \$1.10 1/2 and May at \$1.06 1/2.

OATS—In the oats crowd, a general run into selling orders to buy. After opening 1/4 cent higher, the market fell 1/4 cent to 1/2 cent lower. The close was nervous, 1/4 cent off to 1/2 cent lower, with December at \$1.10 1/2 and May at \$1.06 1/2.

PROVISIONS—Provisions advanced quite sharply on account of commission liquidation. Pork advanced 1/4 cent, especially of pork. Brokers said the buying was mainly on sentiment. The large receipts of logs appeared to be ignored.

Chicago Grain Market. (The range of prices for grain futures on the Chicago Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.)

Table with columns: Grain, Open, High, Low, Today's Close. Includes Wheat, Corn, Oats, and various futures.

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Liverpool Grain Market. Liverpool, Dec. 7.—WHEAT—Spc No. 1 Market 48 1/2, No. 2 47 1/2, No. 3 46 1/2, No. 4 45 1/2, No. 5 44 1/2, No. 6 43 1/2, No. 7 42 1/2, No. 8 41 1/2, No. 9 40 1/2, No. 10 39 1/2, No. 11 38 1/2, No. 12 37 1/2.

Grain Gospel. (By special wire to T. J. Myers, Columbian Bldg.)

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thousand share lots at 10 1/2, an advance of 1/2 and its best price of the year, and Canadian Pacific also rose. In the stock market, one of three points were recorded by Industrial Alcohol, Baldwin Locomotive, Willys-Overland, Pressed Steel, and United Fruit, all preferred.

Chicago Live Stock Market. (Close of prices for the leading stocks on the Chicago Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.)

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Chicago Live Stock Market. (Close of prices for the leading stocks on the Chicago Board of Trade as reported by Thos. J. Myers, Broker, Columbian Bldg.)

Table with columns: Stock, Open, High, Low, Today's Close. Includes various stocks like Am. Beet Sugar, Am. Can, etc.