

PRESIDENT WILSON'S MESSAGE READ

WILSON READS MESSAGE BEFORE CONGRESS TODAY

Every Available Seating Space was Occupied When the President Made His Tenth Appearance in Person.

PREPAREDNESS AND THE HYPHEN

Pan-Americanism Defined as Embodiment of the Spirit of the Law and Independence and Mutual Service.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—President Wilson made his tenth appearance in person before a joint session of congress today.

The lure of seeing the president, of hearing him urge his views on what is expected to be one of the most momentous sessions of congress in American history, drew crowds early to the capitol. Only 356 cards of admittance to the public galleries were issued. Every one of them was used. Even the diplomatic and executive galleries were filled.

Some of the early arrivals brought lunches—but door keepers would not permit their entry into the galleries unless the lunches were inside the bearers. The usual old lady with her knitting had obtained a ticket somewhere and had a front row seat.

It was precisely noon when Speaker Clark's gavel fell in the house. The blind chaplain, Rev. H. N. Coudon, prayed that members of congress might receive the president's message and "act calmly, discretely and wisely and thus serve the interests of the people whom they represent."

Mrs. Galt arrived shortly after noon, during a twenty minute recess of the house. She wore a dark blue broad-cloth suit, dark hat and a small bouquet of orchids.

Among the diplomats were: The British ambassador, Japanese ambassador, Russian ambassador and Argentine ambassador and the ministers from Persia, Panama, Salvador and Sweden.

It was exactly 12:40 when the president appeared. He was accorded a prolonged ovation and out of the hum of hand clapping, was heard the famous "rebel yell."

The president's voice was faint as he started, but grew in volume as he proceeded. He read slowly, emphasizing his words with care and pausing perceptibly after each phrase.

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BALKANS

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] ATHENS, Dec. 7.—Fierce fighting in northeast Montenegro and a sudden assault by the Bulgarians against the French army, marked the renewal of important activity in the Balkans today.

The Greek army, largest in eastern Montenegro is about to fall to the Austrians, according to advices received here. After holding the enemy in check for forty-eight hours by valiant resistance, the Serbs and Montenegrins are reported in retreat, assailed on their right flank by bands of Albanians.

Whether the Bulgarian onslaughts against the French mark the beginning of an effort to throw the allies back to Salonika, it is too early to determine. Lack of definite information regarding the position of Field Marshal Mackensen's main army adds to the anxiety felt in some quarters over the position of the Anglo-French forces.

Mackensen, it is believed, may be preparing to hammer the expeditionary forces back across the Greek border in one mighty smash.

The Bulgarian attack was preceded by violent bombardment of the French positions near Valandov. The infantry onslaughts were launched Sunday night. The result of the fighting is in doubt.

No official explanation had been received here today of Roumania's reasons for commandeering foreign shipping.

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ELECTRIC SHOCK IN THE MESSAGE

Denunciation of Hyphenated Americanism by President Was Bunch of Bitter Words.

ASKS CONGRESS TO HEED Honor and Self-Respect of the Nation Is in Danger From Activities of This Class.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—In words that fairly snapped with vigor and burned in their vitriolic strength, President Wilson hurled at congress today a denunciation of hyphenated Americanism.

It was the electric shock of his annual message to congress. The bitter words with which he embellished his demand that congress take cognizance of "corruptions of the mind and heart," against those "who had poured the poison of disloyalty into the very arteries of our national life," rang out staccato like in the vast hall of the house.

The president demanded that law makers devise a means of reaching those "who have sought to bring the authority and good name of our government into contempt to destroy our industries whenever they thought effective for their vindictive purpose to strike at them and to debase our politics to the uses of foreign intrigue."

He urged such measures "to do nothing less than save the honor and self-respect of the nation."

The very vigor of the phrases seem intensified by the fact that the president himself spoke them. "Corrupt systems," "ugly and incredible things," "malign reaction," were some of his diatribes.

The president said he need not guess the terms with which congress might take measure of preparedness against the situation he bared. "Such creatures of passion, disloyalty and anarchy must be crushed out," was his demand. "We should promptly make use of processes of law by which we may be purged of their corrupt distempers," he reiterated again.

"The gravest threats against our national peace and safety have been uttered within our borders," he stated. "At its close he concluded: "No laws, I suppose, can reach corruptions of the mind and heart; but I should not speak of others without also speaking of these and expressing the even deeper humiliation and scorn which every self possessed and thoughtfully patriotic American must feel when he thinks of them and of the discredit they are daily bringing upon us."

FRANCE

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] PARIS, Dec. 7.—Under Lieutenant George Victor Hugo, grandson of the famous French novelist, has been cited in the order of the day and decorated with the cross of war for bravery under fire in the allied offensive in September.

LIVELY CANNONADING. PARIS, Dec. 7.—Lively cannonading in Champagne throughout last night and a local battle around a French advance post south of St. Souplet were reported in this afternoon's communique.

SUBMARINE CAPTURED. PARIS, Dec. 7.—The French submarine Fresnel was sunk by an Austrian warship Sunday and its crew of two officers and twenty-six men were made prisoners, according to a report reaching the ministry of marine this afternoon.

The Eifel Tower wireless station obtained the information by "listening in" on a German wireless dispatch. No official information has been received, but it is assumed the report is true.

The Fresnel was built in 1909, displaced 392 tons above surface and carried six torpedos tubes.

RUSSIA

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] LONDON, Dec. 7.—The meeting of the Russian duma which was set for tomorrow has been indefinitely postponed by the czar, retrograd dispatches reported today. The emperor alleged as his reason the failure of the budget committee to complete their work.

TURKEY

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] BERLIN, Dec. 7. (Via wireless to Tuckertown, N. J.)—The position of the British at the Dardanelles grows more perilous every day. Constant reports said today. Owing to the stormy weather, provisions cannot be landed and the troops are suffering from lack of water.

Cases Postponed. [United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—The cases of owners and officers of the steamer Sacramento, indicted at San Francisco for supplying a German sea raider with munitions, have been postponed from December 17 to the middle of February, the justice department announced today.

The first of the cases will be heard February 14. It is understood the reason for postponement of the cases is their similarity with the Hansburg American case in New York.

NEARER BREAKING POINT THAN EVER BEFORE

Relations Between United States and Germany are Closer to an Open Rupture Than Any Time Since War Began.

OVER RECALL OF TWO OFFICIALS

Kaiser Demands That He be Given Detailed Reasons Why Boy-Ed and Von Papen are Asked to Leave.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Relations between the United States and Germany today are nearer breaking down than at any time since the war began, or Germany is making a colossal diplomatic bluff. The outcome is uncertain, with serious eventualities possible.

A breach of diplomatic relations with the recall of Ambassador Bernstorff possibly voluntarily by his own government, was gravely discussed. Officials were hopeful, however, over the present procedure. Unless it reaches the stage of an acquiescence directly between the Berlin foreign office and state department, the administration hopes for a solution that will prevent a diplomatic breach.

The deadlock over Germany's demands for reasons prompting this government asking the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen, showed little signs of an immediate solution today. Secretary Lansing is adamant on the proposition that this government is not required to state its reasons and that the mere facts it indicates Von Papen and Boy-Ed are persona non grata makes acquiescence by Germany in their recall, imperative.

State department officials were today bending their energies to avoid flat disagreement on this proposition. Most of all the department wishes to avoid curt and summary dismissal of the two embassy attaches, the only recourse left open, if Germany should squarely and flatly refuse to detach them.

It was explained that Lansing's statement to Bernstorff that the request for the recalls was for "military" reasons, was voluntary and not required by this government under diplomatic etiquette.

Another angle of the dispute was the position taken by Ambassador Bernstorff that Germany is not required to ask for safe conduct for the two attaches, but that it is incumbent upon the United States to insure their safe return to Germany. Lansing has said that this government has no objection to the recall by international usage, is required only to provide safe conduct for the attaches across the U. S. border or as far as the three mile limit at sea. International law is supposed to protect diplomats at sea regardless

of their military character and the fact that the countries are at war.

Angered at the implied personal reflections upon his two assistants, Bernstorff is taking the position that the American government's demands are in reality a reflection upon the German government. Denying that they have participated in criminal conspiracies, recently exposed or under investigation, the German envoy insists any acts they have performed were specifically in behalf of their government in their official capacities.

There were indications today that the whole matter would be handled directly between Berlin and Washington, through American Ambassador Gerard. So far the developments with Gerard have been informal.

While Von Papen and Boy-Ed, as diplomats, are immune from criminal prosecution for acts while in official capacity, if they should, after losing official status, be guilty of a criminal act, they could be treated like other individuals.

The possibility that if Germany refuses to recall the attaches and the United States dismisses them, that Bernstorff would be recalled by Berlin as an indication of Germany's disincassure, was widely discussed today. Germany would still be represented here through Prince Von Hatzfeldt, embassy counselor.

Information Refused. WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Formal refusal by the state department of the German request for the reasons actuating the recall of Captains Boy-Ed and Von Papen, was sent last night to Berlin, and to Ambassador Bernstorff, it became known today.

The action was interpreted at the German embassy today as "very unfriendly." The German government through Ambassador Bernstorff at Washington and Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, it was said at the embassy, has requested that the reasons for the recall be given privately to the German government if the state department did not care to make public the reasons. Secretary Lansing in his reply refused any information, it

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WAR AGAINST THE PLOTTERS WILL BE WAGED VIGOROUSLY

Strikes, Violence and Law Violations by Pro-German Propagandists Probed.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] NEW YORK, Dec. 7.—A continuous series of investigations, indictments and trials of alleged pro-German propagandists in the government's war against the campaign of strikes, violence and violations of American neutrality, was promised here today by federal officials.

Numerous fires aboard steamships leaving American ports are believed to be accounted for with the indictments of "Lieutenant" Robert Fay and his associates. Strikes are now being taken up and munition factory fire probes will follow.

Labor National Peace Council, of which Congressman Frank Buchanan of Illinois for a time was head, is now admitted to be under investigation. Associates of Anton Mente, 24 years old Austrian, arrested yesterday in his "bomb studio," are to be sought. The government will lay special stress upon numerous strikes in ammunition plants involving the labor council. Dennis Lamar, "wolf of Wall street," and Franz Von Rintelen are named by the government as leaders in the warlike crusade. Von Rintelen is now

Pope Will Turn the Vatican Into Clearing House for Peace

[By Henry Wood, United Press Staff Correspondent.]

ROME, Dec. 7.—That Pope Benedict hopes to make the vatican a clearing house for peace ideas through which the war soon may be ended, was the conclusion drawn here today from the allocation delivered by his holiness at the opening of the secret consistory.

The pope pointed the way to a possible peace agreement by suggesting an exchange of views by the nations at war. His method of arriving at peace, he said, had been tried and found satisfactory in similar circumstances.

No medium through which these peace ideas might be transmitted was mentioned by the pontiff. But the general interpretation today was that Pope Benedict plans to make the vatican such a medium and to employ the whole organization of the church in an effort to bring the warring powers into agreement.

Pope Benedict's suggestions already have borne fruit. Indeed before the cardinals gathered in conclave yesterday, peace talks is understood to have passed between Cardinal Hartmann of Cologne and cardinals from the allied countries. With the papal sanction, it is believed there will be informal conversations during the week. When the prelates return to their homes, each will be in a position to convey to his government the peace views of the others.

the war, Pope Benedict turned to the subject of peace, the principal theme of his allocution.

"In this grave and historic moment before the assembly notwithstanding the ruin accumulating during the last sixteen months, notwithstanding the desire for peace grows daily in many hearts and that numberless families in their sorrow long for it, notwithstanding that I have tried every means that might hasten peace or allay discord, nevertheless the fatal war still grows in fury by land and sea and threatens unfortunate Europe with ruin."

The letter which on the anniversary of the beginning of the war we addressed to the belligerent peoples and their rulers, though it received a reverent hearing, by no means produced the beneficent effects that were expected.

"While we seek with all our resources to alleviate the doleful consequences, we feel obliged by our apostolic office to inculcate anew the only means which can quickly put an end to this tremendous conflagration."

"Prepare for that peace which the whole of humanity ardently wishes for, that is, a peace that is just and lasting—not favorable alone to one group of belligerents."

The way which can really lead to such a happy result and which has already been tried and found satisfactory in similar circumstances and which we have already suggested in our original letter to the powers, consists of an exchange of ideas, both direct and indirect, with voluntary spirit and serene conscience, exposing completely with clearness and deliberation the full aspirations of each, eliminating those that are unjust and impossible and retaining with equal measure when necessary those that are just.

"Naturally as in all human controversies, where those involved themselves seek the solution, it will be necessary that each group of belligerents concede some points and renounce some desired advantages and each should make such concessions with good grace even if they entail certain sacrifices in order not to assume before God and man the enormous responsibility for continuation of this shedding of blood, unprecedented in history, and which, if continued, might constitute for Europe the beginning of decadence from that degree of prosperous civilization to which christianity has raised it."

Only 15 More Shopping Days Until Christmas.

GREAT CROWDS GATHERED TO HEAR WILSON'S MESSAGE

Admission Was by Ticket Only and Every Seat Was Taken in House.

[United Press Leased Wire Service.] WASHINGTON, Dec. 7.—Expectation that President Wilson's message to congress would prove one of the most important communications ever imparted by a chief executive, brought thousands to the capitol today.

The president was to read his message at a joint session of the senate and house at 12:30.

Admission was by card only and these were at a premium. Despite this fact, the capitol was besieged by crowds hoping to gain entrance to the house chamber. All entrances were roped off and only the elect who had tickets were permitted inside.

Neither the senate nor house planned any important business today other than attendance upon the president's message. The legislative message, was its political significance. Democratic and republican leaders expected the president to sound the opening of the 1916 campaign. From all parts of the country democratic chiefs are here for the opening of the democratic national committee's meeting.

house galleries.

Mrs. Norman Galt, Mrs. McAdoo, Miss Margaret Wilson, Dr. Cary T. Grayson and others of the president's party had special reserved seats in an enlarged private gallery.

Many of the diplomatic corps also planned to attend. Representatives of the central powers were assigned seats far from those of the allies who being more numerous, had places in the regular diplomatic gallery.

Unusual police arrangements were made. The capitol was cleared at 9 o'clock of all tourists and stragglers. Guards were then placed at all doors and admitted only persons with tickets.

At the house automobile entrance where the president was due to arrive, a special police guard was assigned. Senators arranged to march in a body through the capitol to the house, headed by Senator Kern, democratic leader, and Senator Gallinger, republican leader. Special committees escorted the president from Speaker Clark's room, where he was taken after reaching the capitol, to the speaker's rostrum.