

PAIN-AMERICAN NATIONS TO JOIN IN A PEACE PACT

Arbitration to End Boundary Disputes—No Munitions for Revolutionists.

TO SHOW UNITED STAND FOR MONROE DOCTRINE

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—Confidential negotiations are in progress between Secretary of State Lansing and the diplomatic representatives of all Central and South American republics looking to the establishment of a new Pan-American alliance, under which all boundary disputes will be settled by arbitration and a general agreement adopted to bar munitions of war from shipment to revolutionists in any of these countries.

The negotiations which developed in connection with the Pan-American Scientific Congress now in session here have the full support of President Wilson, who is said to have in common with Secretary Lansing for the discussions of this congress has been an effort to create among the delegates from Latin America a widespread approval of closer union and friendship.

Confers With Diplomats.

Since delivering this address the Secretary has been having conferences with the Latin American diplomats in pairs and has outlined to them his policy. Following these conferences the details of the plan to their respective Governments are awaiting instructions. For their convenience it is understood that Secretary Lansing furnished each Ambassador and Minister with a written memorandum of his proposals.

Peace Would Be Assured.

It is pointed out that if all the Pan-American countries, including the United States of course, would consent to resort only to arbitration as a means of settling boundary disputes and would bind themselves not to ship arms to revolutionists in any of the countries, peace among these countries would be to a large extent insured and the nations left free to work out their destinies.

From the rapid decline of the Villa revolution in Mexico following the shutting off of arms and ammunition from the forces, the United States has been given practical opportunity to test out the effectiveness of such a method of discouraging internal troubles in a neighboring country.

Pan-American Qualities.

At another point Mr. Lansing said: "When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism we find the essential qualities are those of the family of sympathy, helpfulness and sincere desire to see another growth in prosperity, absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of malice, absence of the prominence and, above all, absence of that spirit of intrigue which menaces the democratic peace of a neighborhood, with all earnestness, therefore, we commit to you the thoughts of the American people, twenty-one sovereign and independent nations bound together by faith and justice and firmly cemented by a sympathy which knows no superior and no inferior but which recognizes only equality and fraternity."

60. CALIFORNIA SNOWBOUND.

Much Damage to Fruit Industry Is Reported. LOS ANGELES, Dec. 30.—One of the heaviest snowstorms in the history of this section of the country is to-day sweeping southern California from mountain to sea and from the Tehachas to far below the Mexican border.

BIG RUSSIAN LOAN DENIED.

Bankers Here Unable to Reach Protocols by Cable. Reports that a large loan had been secured in this country by the bankers here were denied yesterday by the bankers here who have been conducting the negotiations for the placing of a loan of \$60,000,000.

Code Messages to Headquarters.

The Postal Telegraph Cable Company announces that messages for Honolulu may now be accepted in A. B. C. code, Lieber's, Western Union, Bentley's, Scott's Tenth Edition, An. French, Century Standard and Bamper codes. Messages must bear the name of the code used in check. Plain Spanish or English language also allowed.

SMALL NATION'S HOPE LIES IN NEW LAW—ROOT

He Urges That a Moral Code Be Formulated by Private Societies of Experts for Adoption by the World.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—For the protection of the weak nation against the strong the adoption of international rules of right conduct was urged by Elihu Root to-day in an address to the international law section of the Pan-American Scientific Congress, the American Society of International Law and the American Institute of International Law. Such a code, said Mr. Root, is the only defense of the small nation against the bully.

How such a code of international law may be best formulated was the question under discussion. Simeon E. Baldwin, ex-Governor of Connecticut, proposed that the work be entrusted to the committee of a scientific academy rather than to a commission, which would probably be composed of statesmen or politicians instead of scholars, and then submitted to all the peoples of the world for approval.

Arthur N. Kuhn of New York suggested that progress toward an international regime of law must lie in the direction of emphasizing its obligatory character and that the law should be codified with that end in view.

Mr. Root's Speech.

Mr. Root said in part: "Are the small nations of the earth to continue? Is it to be any longer possible for the little people to maintain their independence? That is a serious question with many of us in this joint meeting of the sub-section of the Society of the Pan-American Congress and the American Society."

"The large nations can take care of themselves by the exercise of power if they are willing to be armed to the teeth and to use that power. But what are they to do? There is no protection for them, but the protection of law, and there is no protection in law unless the law be made clear and definite and distinct rules of right conduct for the control of the great nations in their dealings with the small.

"The presence here of Dr. Mathura, who is a great proponent of the Hague convention, leads me to urge forward that process by which, in its better moments, mankind may be led to agree to the setting up of clear and definite and distinct rules of right conduct for the control of the great nations in their dealings with the small.

"I can go a step further than that. The changes in international relations which have been so rapid in recent years, have outstripped the growth of international law.

Think It Quite Right to Say That

"The law of nations does not come so near to covering the field of national conduct to-day as it did fifty years ago. The development of international relations in all their variety in the multitude of questions that arise goes on more rapidly than the law, and if you wait for custom without any effort to translate the custom into definite statements from year to year you will never get any law settled except by bitter controversy.

"The pressing forward of codification of international law is made necessary by the rapid moving of events among nations. We cannot wait for custom to lag behind the action to which the law should be applied.

"I want to express entire harmony with what Gov. Baldwin said a few moments ago upon the other branch of this question as to whether it should be done by government or by private societies. It is not practicable that governments should do the thrashing out of questions necessary to reach a definite statement as a conclusion. That has to be done by freedom from constraint by the private individual doing his work in a learned society or in private intercourse.

"I think it is not generally understood that the first conference at The Hague, American people, love liberty not in the restricted sense of desiring it for themselves alone but in the broader sense of desiring it for all mankind.

"The great body of the people of these United States love justice, not merely as they demand it for themselves, but in the willingness to restrict their own liberties in the independence and the well-being of nations, and while we are great

we estimate our greatness as one of the least of our possessions and we hold the smallest State, be it upon an island of the Caribbean or anywhere in Central or South America, as our equal in dignity in the right to respect and in the right to the treatment of an equal.

Nobler Than Material Wealth.

"We believe that nobility of spirit, high ideals, capacity for sacrifice, nobler than material wealth. We know that these can be found in the little states as well as in the big ones. In our respect for you while you are small and for you when greater there can be no element of condescension or patronage, for that would do violence to our own conception of the dignity of independent sovereignty."

Mr. Root then discussed the question whether or not international law should be codified. "If that means should we undertake to put the law of nations into a single body which shall be the rule and guide for all nations, I think," he said, "we must answer no; that is impossible at the present time. On the other hand, codification considered as the practice of obtaining birth certificates in Austria and naturalization in Germany, is a process which must be pressed forward and urged with all possible force."

"There is but one way in which that weakness of international law can be remedied and that is by the process of codification, a process which must be extended through long periods, which has been going on very gradually for many years. The Declaration of Paris was a little bit of codification. The three rules of the treaty of Washington constituted a little bit of codification as did the United States and Great Britain and they have been substantially accepted and adopted by the nations of Europe and the Hague.

"The Geneva convention covered a certain field and the realizations of the Hague conventions a much wider field. So I say, considered as a conclusion, there can be no codification but considered as a process there must be codification pressed forward and urged on by all possible means.

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Law Doesn't Keep Pace.

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GERMANY EXCLUDES AMERICAN CITIZENS

Won't Honor Passports Without Birth Certificates—Many Held in Austria.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—On the heels of the information this afternoon that the Austrian reply to the second American note had been delivered to Ambassador Penfield announcement was made to-night at the State Department that Germany is refusing to honor passports held by American citizens in Austria who desire to pass through German territory to Holland for the purpose of returning to the United States.

According to reports received from Ambassador Penfield, who has communicated the information to Ambassador Gerard at Berlin, with a request that the matter be taken up with the German Foreign Office, the German consulate at Vienna is refusing to issue the American passports unless these holders are able to produce birth certificates or certificates of American naturalization.

In consequence of this the Ambassador indicated in his report to the Department both native and naturalized Americans are practically excluded from German territory. Officials of the Department infer that with the development of the Austrian crisis, American citizens in Austria are doubtful as to the outcome of the controversy, are endeavoring to leave the country and are anxious to obtain passports for their own exit, namely, the route through Germany to neutral Holland.

At the German Embassy to-night it was denied that any regulations had been issued here to confirm the report of Ambassador Penfield or to explain the purpose of the new regulations.

As the practice of obtaining birth certificates is never before required, and as American citizens are not in the habit of getting such certificates, officials here regard the regulations as prohibitive. For this reason it is thought probable that Ambassador Gerard will be instructed to make vigorous protest of instructions to that end have not already been sent.

The report from Ambassador Penfield to the Department follows: American Consul at Vienna refuses to issue American passports for travel in German Empire unless bearers present certificate of birth or naturalization in Austria and here not possessing these documents, consequently being detained. Have presented matter to German Embassy with request for hardships and delay, making it practically impossible for such persons to embark on Holland.

FOUR INDICTED FOR FIRE.

Maniacturer Charges Follow Death of 12 in Factory.

The Kings county Grand Jury yesterday returned four indictments charging manslaughter in the death of twelve persons in connection with the Diamond candy factory fire at 285 North Sixth street, Brooklyn, on November 8 last, in which twelve employees died.

The indictments are against Celia Diamond as owner and her husband, Edward Z. Diamond, James J. Leary, and Samuel Baikin and Samuel Simon as agents in charge of the Essex Waist Company on the third floor of the building.

It is specifically charged that the defendants allowed the trap door at the head of the stairs between the third and fourth floors to be locked while the employees were in the building. The defendants were arraigned before Judge Lewis in the County Court, pleaded not guilty and the \$10,000 bail they furnished in the Coroner's Court was returned.

YOUTHFUL HEIRESS WILL GET HER CASH

Don Teixeira Promises a Speedy Accounting to His Daughter.

PORT JEFFERSON, L. I., Dec. 30.—Senorita Georgiana Teixeira, who says she had to flee to a hotel at Port Jefferson, L. I., from the home of her father, known as Don Eugenio de Teixeira, Marquis of Agulla Branca, at Setauket, L. I., because he would not let her handle a fortune inherited from her mother or receive letters or visit from her friends, had a long conference with her father here to-day.

Justice of the Peace Jacob S. Dreyer, to whom Senorita Teixeira first took her story of being "held practically a prisoner" in the home of her father and stepmother, acted as a sort of unofficial referee. Ex-District Attorney George H. Furman of Patchogue, Miss Teixeira's counsel, was present with her. The Marquis had as his lawyer T. J. Rich of Port Jefferson, in whose office the conference was held. The Senorita Carolina and Eugenia Teixeira, sisters of Georgiana, sat beside their father.

"The Marquis who was soft spoken throughout the meeting, said he would estimate the total of stocks, bonds, mortgages and cash belonging to his daughter and turn it over to her. The sum belonging to the senorita has been estimated as high as \$100,000, but there are those who believe \$100,000 about the correct amount. She was assured by her counsel that she cannot be forced to return to her father's home.

FIRE TRAPS ORDERED VACATED

Court Backs Up Adamson When Notices Are Ignored.

Fire Commissioner Robert Adamson has decided to close owners and proprietors of factories to obey the fire prevention laws or he will seek through the courts to have the buildings which they occupy condemned.

He began his crusade yesterday. Two buildings were ordered closed for business purpose by an order from Supreme Court Justice Platzeck. They are at 51 Elizabeth street and 273 Canal street. Violations of the fire prevention laws were found in both the buildings. The occupants were notified but ignored the notice.

Then Commissioner Adamson sent word to the various firms in the buildings that they would have to vacate the buildings. This order was also ignored. Then he asked for the court order.

U. S. TO TRADE OR NOT TO TRADE, SCIENTISTS ASK

War Follows Commerce, Others Say It Doesn't, at Washington Conference—Willard D. Straight Talks on Pan-American Credit.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 30.—The promotion of trade and prevention of war divided the hundreds of scientists who congregated in the capital for the purpose of an American congress into two hostile camps to-day.

While the economists, financiers and transportation experts were discussing ways and means for advancing international trade, particularly between the countries of the Western Hemisphere, the sociologists were asserting that war is the result of trade expansion and rivalry between nations for the control of trade routes and foreign markets.

Where the scientists met on the same ground there were clashes over militarism and nationalism. Columbia University, proposed that the United States join other nations to enforce peace by arms if necessary.

"Peace can only be secured by force," he said. "If the United States continues to sit in world council unarmed it cannot sit there without fear."

This utterance evoked many protests. Willard D. Straight, speaking on "The Relation of Public Finance to Private Credit," said that the war has given to the world republics a new bond of mutual dependence; that they politically are closer than ever before and that there must be much more intimate commercial and financial relations.

"Any nation would do well," said Mr. Straight, "to observe closely the manner in which the nations at war have dealt with their problems. Cooperation on the scale which has permitted England and France to conserve their resources would be impossible in the United States without special legislation, he believes."

"We are not," he said, "widened our financial outlook and engaged in operations which two years ago we would have considered fantastic. In making a public offering of the Anglo-French loan in this country the American bankers were performing a function analogous to that of the Government in Europe."

Mobilizing Capital.

"By mobilizing our private capital they were endeavoring to create a public credit to finance the great export trade from which our present prosperity has been derived. This transaction was almost as important to this country as a whole as it was to the Powers now at war. Every individual who has invested in the European credits negotiated here has stimulated the export of American goods, and by acquiring a private investment, has performed a public service."

The question of trade development between the United States and Latin American countries will be discussed further at the full congress of the Pan-American Union to-morrow. John B. Harley of the National City Bank of New York, Fairfax Harrison, president of the Southern Railway; Willard Straight, E. N. Harby of the Federal Trade Commission, John H. Fahy, president of the National Chamber of Commerce.

His Views Challenged.

These observations did not please other sociologists. Prof. A. B. Wolfe of the University of Texas said that Mr. Adams was all wrong; that talk of commercial and industrial cooperation as the center of world trade is its greatest danger, he said.

At the same time Mr. Adams did not overlook the United States. He characterized the attitude of many Americans as blundering and stupid. War, he said, would confront the United States as inevitably as it has confronted other nations controlling trade routes. The present European conflict, he added, is but the beginning of a long struggle.

TWO WOMEN HELD FOR A SHOPPING SWINDLE

Arraigned in Court in Finery for Which They Used Others' Names.

A young woman who said she was Mrs. Theresa Watson, 23 years old of Baltimore, and a friend, who said she was Miss Anna Seguire, were arraigned in court yesterday and pleaded guilty to a charge of fraudulently obtaining costly clothing, some of which they wore in court, from various department stores by writing to the stores to send gowns, stockings and other articles to their hotels and signing the names of out of town women with charge accounts at the stores.

Detectives Martin and Daly, accompanied by the complainant, arrested Mrs. Watson late on Wednesday in her room in the Grand Hotel after a decoy package had been sent, as ordered, to Mrs. James J. Leary, a Southern woman with a charge account in a number of stores here—and received by Mrs. Watson, who, the detectives say, signed Mrs. Sprunt's name to the messenger's book.

Mrs. Watson said tearfully when arrested, according to the police, that Miss Seguire had caught her and said she was to get things from stores and that until two weeks ago she never had done such a thing. Yesterday afternoon the detectives, now accompanied by various store employees, arrested Miss Seguire in the Hotel Monaco in West Thirty-fourth street.

She was arraigned before Magistrate Simon Jefferson Market court, and like Mrs. Watson in the woman's night court pleaded guilty. While in court Miss Seguire was handed over to a policeman to be compelled to take off an expensive tailored gown trimmed with fur and put on an old gown of her own.

A specific charge of obtaining fraudulently \$120 worth of goods was admitted by Mrs. Watson and a similar charge of getting \$48 worth of goods was admitted by Miss Seguire. Both young women, dressed in plain, were held for Special Sessions. Mrs. Watson in \$500 bail and Miss Seguire in \$1,000 bail. Both are now in the Tombs.

SALE

Six \$785 "Four" \$395

Tried and found true by 40,000 owners—Saxon "Four" Roadster. See the new 3 speed models.

At the Show Main Floor First Aisle to Right

FOUR STATES GOING PREMATURELY DRY

Washington, Oregon, Idaho and Colorado Have Big Sales to Prepare for Prohibition.

SEATTLE, Dec. 30.—With liquor of all kinds except beer at a premium and with whiskey at \$1 a gallon where it formerly sold for \$2 and \$3 three States are on the verge of going "dry" within a few hours.

At midnight to-morrow Washington, Oregon and Idaho will no longer be classed among the wet, and the last named State has the dryest of all the three dry laws. The "boose party" started to-night. Grill tables are overcrowded.

In Washington the brewers have hope yet, their attorneys believing that new points in the prohibition law will be brought out in the Federal court as the result of an application for a restraining order filed to-day by the Seattle Brewing and Malting Company against Attorney-General Tanner.

In its complaint the brewing company, which is represented by former Senator Samuel Piles and James H. Howe, alleges that Attorney-General Tanner has threatened that after January 1 he will prosecute all manufacturers of liquor and destroy all goods made by the brewing company prior to the first of the year.

The company declares that it has \$500,000 worth of beer in storage, which owing to the limited time allowed, cannot be shipped out of the State. The company asks that the restraining order be made effective until January 16, when it will be able to get rid of its stock.

In all three States the shelves of the liquor houses look as though a cyclone had struck them. The reserve stocks are gone and the only liquor in any of the saloons case goods have been practically disappeared.

There is a little Scotch to be had for a highball, but that is about all. Bar whiskey is likely to be almost anything and the proprietors are thankful if they can get anything that looks like whiskey to keep their places open until midnight of Friday.

Beer is abundant and the dealers are not cutting rates. Much champagne and whiskey have been imported in the last few days.

Denver, Dec. 30.—Colorado began to go dry to-day, although statewide prohibition does not go into effect until January 1. Many saloons throughout the State closed to-night after disposing of their stocks of liquor.

Dealers estimated that December receipts from the sale of intoxicants would be more than \$2,000,000.

Seven States Will Go Dry on Jan. 1.

Seven States will go dry on January 1 by the operation of laws already enacted. These States are Colorado, Washington, Oregon, Arkansas, Iowa, Idaho and South Carolina.

The States in which prohibition laws will be in operation on that date will be Maine, Kansas, Georgia, Mississippi, North Carolina, North Dakota, Oklahoma, Tennessee, West Virginia, Colorado, Arizona, Washington, Alabama, Arkansas, Iowa, Idaho, South Carolina and Oregon—eighteen.

In addition the State of Virginia has voted in favor of prohibition and laws will be passed by the present favorable Legislature to become effective November 1, 1916.

On September 1, 1914, there were nine prohibition States.

CAN'T SHUT SALOONS SUNDAY—MITCHELL

State Law Prevents, He Tells Prohibition Agitator, and Shows Why.

THREE OF 1,306 CONVICTED

William H. Anderson, State Superintendent of the Anti-Saloon League, having appealed to Mayor Mitchell for aid in "helping to secure for the people legislation under which they can protect themselves against liquor lawlessness," the Mayor sent him a letter yesterday setting forth the position in which this city finds itself.

In the first place, the Mayor finds his hands tied. New York State has no law that permits bringing up the question of prohibiting liquor traffic absolutely within the city whenever 25 per cent of the people want to see it on that subject. The local authorities have no power to fix prohibition districts. The city has no power to discriminate against saloons. Finally the Mayor has no power to revoke permanently the license of a saloon keeper who violates the Sunday closing law.

All of these things which are impossible here, are possible in Chicago, whence hails Mr. Anderson. The Mayor says that despite the opinion of some good people to the contrary, every saloon in New York would not be closed on Sunday evening if the Mayor told the Police Commissioner to do it.

"I am not willing," says the Mayor, "to take any action which would bring back the corrupt days of police despotism through a hypocritical and insincere attitude toward the excise question."

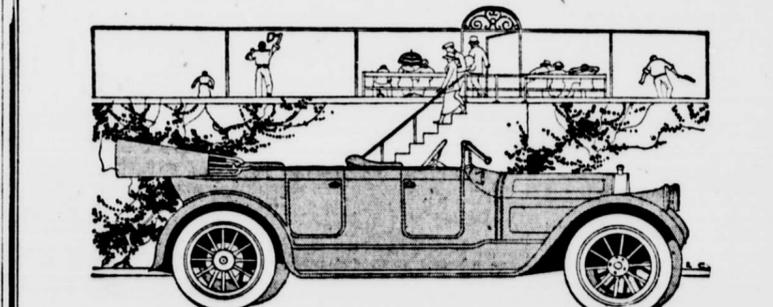
"Do you realize," asks the Mayor, "what has been the situation in New York city for the last few years on the question of violation of the liquor law? During the years 1904 to 1913, both inclusive, 1,306 cases of violation of the liquor law were presented to the Grand Jury. Of these cases the Grand Jury dismissed 1,178. Of the 128 indictments eight-eight were tried and of those eighty-five were acquitted. Out of the whole 1,306 cases, running over a period of ten years, only three convictions were obtained after trial."

"If it is felt," concludes the Mayor, "that the existing liquor laws are productive of an intolerable condition, the remedy lies wholly in the hands of the Legislature, and such citizens as are desirous of a change should seek relief at Albany. I feel strongly, therefore, that instead of blaming the city administration for failure to accomplish the impossible, those who desire a change should secure from the State Legislature such necessary legislation as will provide means for registering in a practical and unmistakable way the public sentiment of the city on the saloon question."

The Mayor will issue to-day the list of places to which licenses have been granted to keep open and to sell liquor until 3 o'clock to-morrow morning. It is understood that only three or four of the applications filed have been rejected.

Delish Woman Dies at 103.

DULUTH, Minn., Dec. 30.—Mrs. J. B. Stock, who was born in County Kerry, Ireland, in 1813, died at her son's home here to-day. She was in possession of all her faculties until shortly before death. Mrs. Stock came to America in 1849, living at Oxford, Ohio, until 1913, when she came here. Her husband also lived to a great age. Four children, twenty grandchildren, twenty great-grandchildren and several great-great-grandchildren survive her.



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