GET Out the old resolutions and furbish them up for Saturday.

The Evening Herald

CAN You beat the Christmas weather Albuquerque enjoyed?

TRIBUNE-CITIZEN. Vol. 26, No. 56.

ALBUQUERQUE, NEW MEXICO, MONDAY, DECEMBER 27, 1915.

THE EVENING HERALD VOL. 5. NO. 236.

FRATERNITY AND LIBERTY NAMED AIMS OF ENTIRE AMERICAN FAMILY

Vice-President and Secretary of State in Glowing Words Picture Pan-American Aims to Congress.

SUAREZ REPLIES TO ADDRESS OF WELCOME

Ambassador From Chile, Presiding Officer, Comments Warmly on Statement of Presidential Attitude.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Dec. 27.—Vice President Marshall, in the absence of President Wilson, today welcomed the delegates of the South and Central American republics at the opening session of the Pan-American Scientific congress.

In his brief address, he declared the ideal of Pan-Americanism should be to prevent unjust interference in the affairs of the American nations and that the United States would be the first to resent such interference with any American country.

Secretary Lansing, as head of the governing board of the Pan-American Union, welcomed the delegates in an address, in which he advocated a Pan-Americanism that would be "one for all, all for one," and declared that Pan-Americanism was an expression of internationalism. In behalf of the congress, its presiding officer, Eduardo Suarez, the ambassador from Chile, replied, referring generously to President Wilson's recent address to the American congress in which he discussed the Pan-American relations at length.

"Although representing only one of the republics," said Ambassador Suarez, "I am convinced that I am interpreting the thought and feeling of each and every one of them when I say the government of the United States today completes the erasing with a friendly hand of the last traces of past misunderstandings and erroneous interpretations which had in bygone times clouded the horizon of America.

"No doubt there had prevailed before now in the atmosphere in America foreign offers uncertainties, misgivings and suspicions whenever the well-inspired and unquestionably beneficent declaration by President Monroe was brandished in the United States with a view to practical application. There was lacking the precise definition of the meaning and extent of that memorable document and many of the weaker American nations seemed afraid and apprehensive whenever the news reached them of a possible practical application of its declarations.

"Let us, we delegates with the Latin soul, prove that we are equally capable of generating energy to insure the well being of human kind as our brothers of Saxon America. I request the congress that with all standing up, it shall join me in sending the homage of our respectful greetings to the president of the United States, who is to us the highest embodiment of the national entity of this republic."

Enthusiastic response greeted the conclusion of the ambassador's speech.

The following telegram from President Wilson to Director General John Barrett of the Pan-American Union was received:

"Please present my warmest greetings to the delegates to the Pan-American Scientific congress and extend to them on my behalf a most cordial welcome. It seems to me to be of the highest omen that the attendance upon the congress should be so large and the interest in its proceedings so great. I hope that the greatest success will attend every activity of the congress and that the intimate intercourse of thought which it produces will bind Americans still closer together throughout both continents, alike in sympathy and in purpose.

A Pan-Americanism of "one for all, all for one" was outlined by Secretary Lansing today at the opening of the second Pan-American Scientific congress.

"Pan-Americanism," said the secretary, "is an expression of the ideal of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea which will in the end rule the world. Since the European war began other factors have strengthened this natural bond and given impulse to the movement. Never before have our people so fully realized the significance of the words Peace and Fraternity.

At another point in his address Secretary Lansing said: "If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States, and, I hope and believe the united power of the American republics will substitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from aggression and aggression."

Mr Lansing spoke in full as follows:

"It is an especial gratification to me to address you today, not only as the officer of the United States who invited you to attend this great scientific congress of the American republics, but also as the presiding member of the governing board of the Pan-American union. In this dual capacity I have the honor and the pleasure of welcome you, gentlemen, to the capital of this country, in the full confidence that your deliberations will be of mutual benefit in your various spheres of thought and research, and not only in your individual spheres but in the all-embracing sphere of Pan-American unity and fraternity which is so near to the hearts of us all.

"It is in the Pan-American spirit and the policy of Pan-Americanism to which I would for a few moments direct your attention at this early meeting of the congress, since it is my earnest hope that 'Pan-American' will be the keynote which will influence your relations with one another and inspire your thoughts and words.

"Nearly a century has passed since President Monroe proclaimed to the world his famous doctrine as the national policy of the United States. It was founded on the principle that the safety of this republic would be imperiled by the extension of sovereign rights by a European power over territory in this hemisphere. Conceived in a suspicion of monarchial institutions and in a full sympathy with the republican idea it was uttered at a time when our neighbors to the south had won their independence and were gradually adapting themselves to the exercise of their newly acquired rights. To those struggling nations the doctrine became a shield against the great European powers which in the spirit of the age coveted political control over the rich regions which the new-born states had made their own.

"The United States was then a small nation, but a nation which had ventured in the day a nation whose indomitable will had remained unshaken by the dangers through which it had passed. The announcement of the Monroe Doctrine was a manifestation of this will. It was a courageous thing for President Monroe to do. It meant much in those early days, not only to this country but to those nations which were commencing a new life under the standard of liberty. How much it meant we can never know, since for four decades it remained unchallenged.

"During that period the younger republics of America, giving expression to the virile spirit born of independence and liberal institutions, developed rapidly and set their feet firmly on the path of national progress which has led them to that plane of intellectual and material prosperity which they today enjoy.

"Within recent years the government of the United States has found no occasion, with the exception of the Venezuelan boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe Doctrine continues unaltered a national policy of this republic. The republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained majority. With enterprise and aptitude never they are working out their several destinies.

"During this later time, when the American nations have come into a realization of their nationality and are fully conscious of the responsibilities and privileges which are theirs as sovereign and independent states, there has grown up a feeling that the republics of this hemisphere constitute a group separate and apart from the other nations of the world, a group which is united in common ideals and common aspirations. I believe that this feeling is general throughout North and South America and that year by year it has increased until it has become a potent influence over our political and commercial intercourse. It is the same feeling which, founded on sympathy and mutual interest exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the twenty-one Republics and makes of them the American family of nations.

"This feeling, vague at first, has become today a definite and certain force. We term it the 'Pan-American spirit,' from which springs the international policy of Pan-Americanism. It is that policy which is responsible for this great gathering of distinguished men, who represent the best and most advanced thought of the Americas. It is a policy which this government has adhered steadily adopted and which it will do all in its power to foster and promote.

"When we attempt to analyze Pan-Americanism we find that the essential qualities are those of the fourth — sympathy, helpfulness and a sincere desire to see another grow in prosperity, absence of covetousness of another's possessions, absence of jealousy of another's prominence, and above all, absence of that spirit of injustice which menaces the security, peace or a neighbor. Such are the qualities of the family of American nations and such should be and I believe are, the qualities which compose the tie which unites the American family of nations.

"I speak only for the government of the United States, but in doing so I am sure that I express sentiments which will find an echo in every republic represented here, when I say that the might of this country will never be exercised in a spirit of greed to wrest from a neighboring state its territory or possessions. The ambitions of this republic do not lie in the path of conquest but in the paths of peace and justice. Whenever and wherever we can we will stretch forth a hand to those who need help. If the sovereignty of a sister republic is menaced from overseas, the power of the United States and I hope and believe the united power of American republics will constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from aggression and aggression."

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(Continued on Page Five.)

French Steamer Sent to Bottom Without Warning By a Submarine

Eighty Members of Crew and Passengers Are Given Up for Lost; Affair Takes Place on November 24.

FRENCH WAR OFFICE ADMITS CATASTROPHE

Sinking Takes Place in Mediterranean and No Notice Is Given of Intention of Enemy Submersible.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Paris, Dec. 27, (5:30 p. m.)—The French steamer Ville de la Ciotat, with passengers on board was torpedoed without warning and sunk in the Mediterranean by a submarine on December 24, the ministry of marine announced today. Most of the passengers and members of the crew have been rescued.

The statement follows:

"The steamer Villa de la Ciotat was torpedoed and sunk on the twenty-fourth in the Mediterranean by an enemy submarine without warning. A majority of the passengers and crew were picked up by an English steamer. Details have not been received."

The Villa de la Ciotat was one of the largest steamships sunk recently in the Mediterranean. Her gross tonnage was 6,575. She was 485 feet long and fifty feet beam. She was owned by the Messageries Maritimes of Marseilles. She was last reported on her arrival at Saigon, Indo-China, on December 1, on a voyage from Yokohama to Marseilles.

DEATH LIST TOTALS 80 PASSENGERS AND CREW

London, Dec. 27, (6.05 p. m.)—Eighty of the passengers and crew of the Ville de la Ciotat lost their lives. The remainder of the persons on board were saved.

AMERICAN ADVICES PUT DEATHS AT 79

Washington, Dec. 27.—Seventy-nine persons were drowned in the destruction of the French liner Ville de la Ciotat, the American consul at Malta reported today to the state department. No Americans were aboard. The ship, he reports, was torpedoed without warning at 10.15 o'clock on December 24 and sunk in fifteen minutes.

The American consul reported further that the rescued were picked up by a Moss liner after they had been in small boats two hours. The torpedoed ship, the consul reported, was on her way from Japan, China and Hawaii to Marseilles. The list included one woman, a first class passenger, a stewardess and two children.

TYPIST DENIES MESERVE'S TALE OF CONFESSION

Miss Mary L. Fitzgerald Flatly Contradicts Story Told by Detective in Case Against Schmidt.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Los Angeles, Cal., Dec. 27.—Renewing the attack on the testimony of Donald Vose Meserve, one of the chief witnesses for the prosecution, attorneys for Mathew A. Schmidt, on trial for murder in connection with the dynamiting of the Los Angeles Times building here five years ago, placed on the stand today Miss Mary L. Fitzgerald, whose testimony was intended to disprove Meserve's declaration that Schmidt had confessed to him having had a major part in a plot to destroy the Times plant.

Miss Fitzgerald, a typist, said she was at the home of Emma Goldman in New York the night of September 28, 1914, when Meserve, then known as Donald Vose, said he met Schmidt and heard his statement relative to the Times. She declared that Meserve did not sit and talk with Schmidt on a lounge in the Goldman reception room as Meserve testified. "I sat between Vose and Schmidt all evening," said Miss Fitzgerald. "Vose came in after Schmidt did, and he left after Schmidt."

"Who was present the same evening?" Miss Fitzgerald was asked.

"Lincoln Steffens, the writer, Hutchins Hapgood, brother of Norman Hapgood, Vose, the defendant Schmidt, Miss Goldman and Alexander Berkman."

On cross examination Miss Fitzgerald admitted she had visited Schmidt in jail here and was active in a league for his defense.

WANTS COUNTRY TO HAVE PLANT TO GET NITRATES

General Crozier, Head of Ordnance Department of Army, Urges Preparation for Elimination of Imports.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Dec. 27.—To free the United States army from its dependence for nitrates for the manufacture of explosives, Brigadier General Crozier, chief of the ordnance, in his annual report today says the government, if necessary, should develop the electrical processes of taking nitrogen from the air.

The country now is dependent for nitrates upon the Chilean fields, which might be cut off in time of war and a store of sodium nitrate piled up against sudden emergency would not last any considerable time. More liberal handling of contracts with private munitions plants is urged to insure an adequate source of supply in time of need. The general says that the bureau's inquiries as to the present capacity of the plants and the willingness of the manufacturers to cooperate in safeguarding the nation's war resources have brought satisfactory results, but further steps are necessary.

Study of lessons of the European war, the report says, has shown the necessity of increasing the range of heavy and light guns, and of providing more machine guns.

East Recovers Slowly After Conflict With The Elements

Succession of Rain, Snow, Thunder and Lightning Followed by Wind That Tears Down Wires and Trees.

SHIP IS DRIVEN ON SHORE; EIGHT KILLED

Velocity of Ninety Miles an Hour Attained by Wind in New York at One Time; Many Houses Unroofed.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

New York, Dec. 27.—Northern and eastern New York and New England are slowly recovering today from the damage inflicted by yesterday's storm. A succession of rain, snow, lightning, sleet and thunder, winding up with a gale that tore down wires and trees, unroofed houses and drove shipping ashore, caused widespread damage and many deaths and accidents.

Telegraphic communication in some sections was still interrupted today.

New England suffered more severely than New York city and reports from there told of severe damage to buildings and vessels caught in the path of the gale.

Eight deaths in this city were directly or indirectly attributed to the storm. The wind here at one time attained a velocity of nine[illegible] miles an hour.

HEAVY FALL OF SNOW RECORDED AT SANTA FE

Santa Fe, N. M., Dec. 27.—Agricultural and grazing interests which had become anxious by reason of the unusually dry fall were cheered last night and today by the first heavy snow of the season, ranging from four and five inches in the vicinity of Santa Fe to two feet deep in the mountains. The snow was accompanied by a high wind and rapid fall in temperature.

EL PASO HAS REAL SNOW; TEMPERATURE FALLS

El Paso, Tex., Dec. 27.—Snow, which began falling here before noon, continued this afternoon, melting as fast as it appeared. There was a perceptible drop in the temperature today.

Albuquerque was visited last night by the heaviest snow of the season, accompanied by an unusual display of lightning. The precipitation equalled three-quarters of an inch of rain, the local weather observer reported. A high wind prevailed for some hours.

The storm apparently was heavier north of here, incoming trains being covered with snow and ice and trainmen reporting a heavy sleet.

The minimum temperature here was 12 degrees.

BOY-ED LEAVES FOR GERMANY TOMORROW

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

New York, Dec. 27.—Captain K. Boy-Ed, the recalled German naval attache, will leave New York on the steamer Rotterdam tomorrow. He reserved his stateroom today.

No Warning Given Japanese Liner, Reports Consul Bristow

American Officer at Port Said Cables That Steamer Made No Attempt to Escape, When Asked for Data.

SUBMARINE NOT SEEN UNTIL AFTER EVENT

Suggested That Challenge to Japan May Be Answered by Wider Participation in War by Island Empire.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Dec. 27.—American Consul Bristow at Port Said cabled today that no warning was given the Japanese liner Yasaka Maru before she was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean last Tuesday by a submarine of unestablished nationality. The liner, he added, made no attempt to escape.

The consul's dispatch, which came in response to Secretary Lansing's call for reports on the disaster, was the first official information on the incident, which probably will be the subject of further diplomatic correspondence with the Teutonic powers.

Today's report said the submarine was not seen until after the liner had been torpedoed and that then only her periscope was visible. The general assumption is that the submarine must have been German or Austrian.

It has been suggested that Japan might answer the challenge to her shipping by a wide participation in the war, even to the extent of taking part in the operations in Europe. As Germany has already given assurances that her submarine commanders were under instructions not to attack liners without warning, there was a disposition to believe the attacking boat was an Austrian.

Unofficial reports of a favorable reply by the Vienna foreign office to the last Ancona note have not served to alter the attitude of the state department in the Ancona case.

The report that the reply "will be guided with concern for the good relations" between the two countries, officials take it, means that Austria-Hungary probably expects more diplomatic correspondence upon the subject. The United States is disinclined to enter into any such negotiations.

Should it develop that an Austrian submarine torpedoed the Yasaka Maru without warning the Vienna foreign office undoubtedly will be asked to disavow the act and to give assurances to govern future conduct of her submarine warfare.

W. J. Leigh, reported as an American passenger on the Yasaka Maru, had no passport so far as known by state department officials. That, however, will not affect the interest of this government in the incident if Leigh's citizenship is established.

TOKIO HAS REPORTS OF SINKING CONFIRMED

Tokio, Japan, Dec. 27.—Detailed advices received here today from Port Said concerning the sinking of the Yasaka Maru corroborate previous statements that the steamship was torpedoed without warning.

NAVY MEN WILL DRAFT PLANS OF NEW SUBMARINES

Former Policy of Asking for Bids for Submersibles to Perform Specified Services to Be Discontinued.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Washington, Dec. 27.—Bids for submarines for the United States navy will hereafter be asked on the basis of plans prepared by the naval constructors. Heretofore the navy merely has asked for bids for submersibles to perform certain service and the bidders have furnished the plans. That old practice of submitting to bidders only the general requirements of the navy will be abandoned but that will not prevent bidders holding patents from submitting alternative bids and leaving the navy now make its choice. The fact that such progress in submarine construction has been made by the navy's own constructors as to permit of such a departure is disclosed in the annual report of Rear Admiral David W. Taylor, chief of the bureau of construction and repair.

"During the year," the report says, "there was begun a complete design for the first submarines authorized by the last congress. Although each builder of submarines has many patents, the patents will not constitute a bar to preparation of designs by the department. It is true that the designing and building of submarines is a specialty that requires experience, but we now have in the navy adequate experience in this connection."

The design completed by the bureau was that of the Schley, the big fleet submarine now building at the Fore River yard, Quincy, Mass., and which will be commissioned in the spring of 1915. In addition, the department is preparing plans for two other even larger underwater craft, probably to displace 1,200 to 1,500 tons, which were authorized this year.

Of the reorganization of the submarine service Admiral Taylor says:

"The recently inaugurated change in the administration of the submarines of the fleet is working very well. The bureau no longer receives general allegations of worthlessness with no helpful suggestions, but is furnished a definite statement as to what troubles have occurred and valuable suggestions for improvement. Progress under such conditions is certain and rapid."

Admiral Taylor mentions the experiments made during the year in search of adequate defense for battleships against submarine and aeroplane attack and adds that "specifications for the ships next to be purchased have been materially improved." Details of changes in construction are regarded as confidential.

The report shows that bureau experiments have resulted in the substitution of cheaper nickel-steel for the usual expensive special treatment metal on the battleship California, just laid down at the New York navy yard. The change will give "the same or greater efficiency," the report adds.

Ships of the California and later classes have been designed with the comfort of the crew in view. They have reading and recreation rooms for the men as well as laundries and improved culinary and washing arrangements.

The various activities of the bureau are well shown in the report in dealing with the model basin, where hull designs are tested, the wind tunnel, where aeroplane experiments are made and other experimental equipment. Twenty per cent of the work done last year in the model basin was for private builders who are learning of the advantage this adjunct of the navy has been to its designers. A device to simulate storm conditions and wave motions is now being installed in the tank.

Of aircraft design the report says:

"The development of the aeroplane seems to be in the direction of larger weight capacity and greater speed, and in this respect is repeating the history of the development of warships."

The department has designed and begun construction of an aeroplane to carry 2,200 pounds as a means to develop knowledge of this subject among its engineers.

The recovery of the wrecked submarine F-4 at Honolulu is regarded by navy experts as an unequalled accomplishment. The success of the operations was in part due to extensive tests of deep diving conducted during the year, beginning with experiments in a laboratory tank where pressure was arranged to equal that at depths never before reached by divers. Chief Gunner Stillson, the navy's crack diver, directed the work and the later actual diving at sea which showed what had been accomplished. Still greater achievements are hoped for as a result.

The report points out the high standard of efficiency made by bureau employes, it being known that no vessel designed by the navy has shown overweight during the last twelve years, a record no private company nor the designers of any other government have equalled. Re-rating of bureau employes is asked in order that some hope of advancement may be given them and an increase in personnel to do away with the voluntary overtime the report declares they have cheerfully rendered. The case of a constructor at one of the navy yards who has been forced for months to work twelve hours every day including Sundays is cited as showing the short-handed condition of the force while the naval establishment has been steadily increasing.

AMERICAN LEAGUE CLUB AFTER FLACK AND THREE OTHERS

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

Chicago, Dec. 27.—The New York American league club wants to buy Catchers Archer and Fischer and Outfielders Flack and Zwilling of the amalgamated Cubs and Whales, according to a telegram signed by Colonel Ruppert of the Yankees, received today by Charles Weeghman. The message was one of a dozen of various managers. Weeghman does not expect to take up any deals, however, until the formal transfer of the Cubs takes place and until Manager Tinker is able to take a hand in them.

BRYAN WILL NOT GO TO EUROPE BECAUSE FORD IS RETURNING

New York, Dec. 27.—Reports that William Jennings Bryan had contemplated joining Henry Ford in Europe were confirmed today but because Mr. Ford himself is returning to this country Mr. Bryan will sail not to Europe.

It was learned here that he had booked passage for himself and Mrs. Bryan on the steamship Rotterdam, sailing tomorrow. But today Mr. Bryan telegraphed that because of Mr. Ford's return he had indefinitely postponed his trip.

DESPATCHES ON BALKAN EVENTS CONFLICTING AS TO THE FUTURE

Bulgarians Reported Variously as Fearing to Join Germans and as Preparing for Big Joint Drive.

BRITISH ARE NERVOUS OVER ENLISTMENT PLANS

Earl of Derby to Report to Cabinet Meeting This Afternoon on Recruiting Scheme; Conscription Looms Larger.

[By Evening Herald Leased Wire]

London, Dec. 27, (12.15 p. m.)—Conflicting reports continue to reach London from the near eastern campaign.

Statements from some sources make it appear that the Teutonic allies are preparing steadily for an offensive movement, in conjunction with the Bulgarians and Turks. Other advices, however, are that the Bulgarians fear to attack, lest they be caught between two fires in the strip of territory from the Saloniki-Doiran to the Saloniki-Gievgeli railroads.

The central powers still are negotiating with Greece. An interview with Premier Skouloudis forecasts failure of the efforts to prevent an invasion of Grecian Macedonia. It is estimated that if an invasion is undertaken the Athens government will devote its efforts toward obtaining guarantees of the evacuation of Greek territory immediately following the completion of military operations.

Along the western front Paris reports successful artillery actions by the French in the Champagne, Woevre and Vosges. Berlin says operations are restricted by incessant rain.

The British public is looking forward with keen interest to today's cabinet meeting. It is expected that the cabinet will consider the report of the Earl of Derby in regard to his enlistment plan, with special reference to the effect of this report on the question of whether military service shall be compulsory.

TURKISH ASSAULT IN EGYPT IS REPULSED

Delhi, Dec. 26 (via London, Dec. 27, 9:20 a. m.)—A vigorous Turkish assault against the British forces at Kut-El-Amara was driven back Saturday with heavy losses, according to an official report received from General Townshend, the British commander. The report says:

"Yesterday the enemy launched a determined attack against a portion of our positions which was repulsed with an enemy loss of from 600 to 800 killed and wounded. Our casualties were under 200."

KING PETER OF SERBIA REACHES PORT OF BRINDISI

Brindisi, Dec. 25 (via Paris, Dec. 27, 6 p. m.)—(delayed)—King Peter of Serbia has arrived here on board an Italian cruiser. The sovereign had refused resolutely until now to leave his army and it was only at the urgent entreaty of his son, the prince regent, that he at last agreed to go into exile.

The prince pointed out to his father that it would be better for him to preserve his strength so that he would be able after his health had been restored to return to his country at the head of a reorganized army.

BELGIAN STEAMER IS SUNK BY SUBMARINE

London, Dec. 27, (3:15 a. m.)—Sinking of the Belgian steamer Minotre Beermaert is announced. The crew left the steamer in boats, two of which are missing.

The British steamer Cottingham of 513 tons has been sunk. The crew was saved.

CARGO OF YEDDO WAS WORTH OVER $2,000,000

Boston, Dec. 27.—The cargo of the steamer Yeddo, bound for this port and New York from Calcutta, was valued by A. C. Lombard and company, the local consignees, at more than $2,000,000, although its exact nature was not known as the bills of lading have not yet arrived. When lost here, six months ago, the Yeddo was commanded by Captain Brennan and carried fifteen officers and a crew of sixty men.

BRITISH INDIAN ARMY CORPS LEAVES FRANCE

London, Dec. 27, (7:31 p. m.)—A British Indian army corps has left France for another field of operations, it was officially announced tonight.

MONTENEGRIN FORCES CONTINUE OFFENSIVE

Paris, Dec. 27, (12:05 p. m.)—An official statement given out by the Montenegrin consul here today, bearing the date of December 26, follows:

"Our troops in the Sanjak continued their offensive and captured several villages from the enemy, including Goudouche, Douesso and Doiride. The Austrians sustained heavy losses