

MONROE POLICY WELDS AMERICAS TO SHUT OUT FOE

Linked to Pan-Americanism and Defence, Declares Lansing.

ERASING OF ERROR, CONGRESS KEYNOTE

One Thousand Delegates Hear West "Guards Idea That Will Rule the World."

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 27.—How the Monroe Doctrine gradually has been transformed into what he termed the "Pan-American spirit"—the tie which draws together the twenty-one republics and makes of them the American family of nations—was described at the opening of the second Pan-American Scientific Congress to-day by Robert Lansing, Secretary of State. Mr. Lansing took up the Pan-American note sounded by President Wilson in the recent message to Congress.

"The Monroe policy is a national policy of the United States; Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas," declared the Secretary. "The motives are to an extent different; the ends sought are the same."

"Pan-Americanism," continued Mr. Lansing, "is an expression of the idea of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world."

"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 constitute a bulwark which will protect the independence and integrity of their neighbor from unjust invasion and aggression."

Marshall Welcomes Delegates.

Vice-President Marshall welcomed the visitors after John Barrett, director general of the Pan-American Union, had introduced Eduardo Suarez Mujica, Ambassador of Chile, the president of the congress. Secretary Lansing spoke in the name of the government that had invited the scientists to meet here. Ambassador Suarez, in response, emphasized the better understanding created between the governments of Latin America and the United States.

More than 1,000 men and women from all the republics of the two Americas attended the session, which was held in Continental Memorial Hall of the Daughters of the American Revolution. They included official delegates, guests of the Carnegie Endowment and many others prominent in science and other fields of investigation.

From Hot Springs, Va., President Wilson sent to the congress a message expressing his hope for its success and his appreciation of the large attendance of the congress. Secretary Lansing, who took the place of the President, said that he was one of those who believed in preparation for war. "Not that I want war, because the dream and the prayer of my life is that we shall keep out of war," he added, "but I am not willing to have some ruffian interfere with what I believe to be my rights."

He asserted that the idea of Pan-Americanism would not permit of completion and that that which touched the nations to the south to their injury touched also the United States.

Monroe Doctrine a Bulwark.

Ambassador Suarez declared that so long as the Monroe Doctrine was understood as a threat it was viewed with distrust by South and Central America, but that defined as a derivation of Pan-Americanism it had become a "tie of union, a guarantee, a bulwark for our democracies."

"Although representing only one of the republics," said the ambassador, "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 to-day completes the erasing of a friendly hand of the last traces of past misunderstandings and erroneous interpretations which had in former times clouded the horizon of America."

Chairmen of the various delegations, many of them diplomatic representatives here, replied briefly to the formal addresses. Ernesto Quesada, chairman of the Argentine delegation, suggested that three subsidiary unions be formed—one to confederate all the universities of the Americas; the second to create a bibliographical union; and the third an archaeological union.

Mr. Quesada said that he had the support of the Brazilian and Chilean delegations. His plan for a confederation of universities provides for the interchange of professors and students and the holding of periodical assemblies. He would have the bibliographical union arrange for the exchange of publications and the publication of bibliographical lists, so that any one one application might secure such productions regardless of where they were

kept. His plan for the archaeological union is chiefly for the conservation of pre-Columbian records and to combine the activities of the ethnological museums.

President Sends Greetings.

The following telegram from President Wilson was received by Director General Barrett: "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 a great happiness to me to be able to greet you here, and 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."

To-morrow the active work of the congress will begin with section meetings, which will continue for twelve days. Fifteen other societies meeting here during the same period will hold frequent joint sessions with sections of the Scientific Congress.

Republics No Longer Children.

"Within recent years," said Secretary Lansing in his address, "the government of the United States has found no occasion, with the exception of the Venezuela boundary incident, to remind Europe that the Monroe Doctrine policy of the United States is not a policy of a father over children. The republics of America are no longer children in the great family of nations. They have attained maturity. With enterprise and patriotic fervor they are working out their several destinies."

"During this later time, when the American nations have come into a realization of their nationalities and the responsibilities and privileges which are theirs as sovereign and independent states, there has grown up a feeling that the republics of this hemisphere, separated as they are from the other nations of the world, a group which is united by 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 exists among the members of a family. It is the tie which draws together the members of a family, and makes them the American Family of Nations. The feeling, vague at first, has become to-day a definite and certain force. We term it the 'Pan-American spirit,' from which springs the international policy of Pan-Americanism."

"If I have correctly interpreted Pan-Americanism from the standpoint of the relations of our governments with those beyond the seas, it is, in substance, the Monroe Doctrine. The Monroe Doctrine is a national policy of the United States; Pan-Americanism is an international policy of the Americas. The motives are to an extent different; the ends sought are the same. Both can exist without impairing the force of either. And both do exist, and I trust will ever exist in all their vigor."

War as an Example of Nationalism.

"While we are not actual participants in the momentous struggle which is shattering the ideals toward which civilization was moving and is breaking down those principles on which internationalism is founded, we stand as anxious spectators of this most terrible example of nationalism. Let us hope that it is the final outburst of the cardinal evils of that idea which has for nearly a century spread its baleful influence over the world."

"Pan-Americanism is an expression of the idea of internationalism. America has become the guardian of that idea, which will in the end rule the world. Pan-Americanism is the most advanced as well as the most practical form of that idea. It has been made possible because of our geographical isolation, of our similar political institutions and of our common conception of human rights."

"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.' Never

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have the need and benefit of international cooperation in every form of human activity been so evident as they are to-day.

"The path of opportunity lies plain before us. The government and people of every republic should strive to inspire in others confidence and cooperation by exhibiting integrity of purpose and equity in action. Let us meet together on the plane of common interests and together seek the common good.
"Whatever is of common interest, whatever makes for the common good, whatever demands united effort, is a fit subject for applied Pan-Americanism. Fraternal helpfulness is the key-stone to the arch. Its pillars are faith and justice."

SEEKS TO EXTEND RESERVE CLEARING

Federal Board Wants Member Banks Forced to Use System.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Attorney General Clegg yesterday gave an opinion by the Federal Reserve Board on the extent of its authority to compel member banks of the reserve system to subscribe to the check clearing plan which it has proposed.

The clearing function is regarded by members of the board as one of the most important of the reserve banks exercise. It was designed primarily to save banks in the cost of collecting checks drawn by member banks on one another. In addition, it was pointed out to-day, with the clearing system in full operation many of the vaults of city institutions which clear for them would be transferred to Federal Reserve banks, thus strengthening the reserve system and at the same time reducing the likelihood of loans for speculative purposes.

"Any intention to interfere with the clearing houses of the country or to do any large amount of clearing here is disclaimed by officials, who say there is little likelihood that competition between the reserve banks and local clearing houses will become so keen as to put the clearing houses in jeopardy for many years, if ever."

U. S. SUBMARINES MAY BE LARGER

Craft of 2,000 Tons Displacement Likely Result of Lessons Learned from War.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Sea-going submarines of 2,000 tons displacement probably soon will be sought for the American navy as the result of lessons learned from the European war and recent maneuvers of the Atlantic fleet. It is possible that the first five submarines included in the administration's five-year building programme will approach this size, although the estimates submitted were based on boats of the 1,300-ton class.

In contrast to this development of a type of giant submersible, naval officers are inclined to believe that the so-called coast defence boats will be standardized at about 400 tons displacement, while for the 1914-15 period there was asserted, harbor defence rather than coast defence craft, as the sphere of action is limited to a hundred miles or less off shore.

The smaller submarines are included in the administration's programme for this year, at an estimated cost of between \$600,000 and \$700,000 each. The estimate would provide for vessels of 600 to 700 tons displacement. Virtually all sea-going flag officers and the commissioned personnel generally of the submarine flotillas are said to favor building larger craft for sea work. Some officers believe the smaller vessels are being abandoned entirely, but others believe there are two distinct fields of activity for submarines which should be recognized. In shallow waters off the coast, it is contended, the big boats would be almost useless because of their draft.

NO INCREASE IN COSTS FOR RESERVE FORCES

General Crozier Points Out Need of Nitrates in United States.

Washington, Dec. 27.—To free the United States army from its dependence on nitrates for the manufacture of explosives, "General Crozier, chief of the Ordnance Department, in his annual report to-day says the government, if necessary, should develop the electrical processes of taking nitrogen from the air.

The country now is dependent for nitrates on 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 "accident of circumstances," the general says, has greatly increased American munitions plants since the outbreak of the European war. 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, the report says.

There was no increase except in field artillery during the year, and the equipment for the mobile army of 450,000 men estimated as immediately necessary in time of war, the report says, because of lack of funds.

Study of lessons of the European war is reported to have shown the necessity of increasing the range of heavy and light guns and of providing more machine guns.

BUSINESS BUOYED BY ARMY BUYERS

Present Prosperity Built on the Needs of Europe's Forces.

REDFIELD WRONG, REPUBLICANS SHOW

Small Chance for Swelling Exports Had the World Remained at Peace.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 27.—The Democratic claim that the great increase in exports has not been chiefly due to the demands for munitions of war, and the argument that the present prosperity cannot be traced to that source, is met by an array of figures given out by the Republican Publicity Association to-day. The figures show that more than half the exports for the last year were of goods suitable for war uses, these goods furnishing \$1,515,542,730 of the total of \$2,978,800,000. The statement follows:

"Last spring, speaking to the members of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, Mr. Redfield said: 'I beg of you, gentlemen, not to be misled by the daily news columns of the press into the belief that our foreign trade lies chiefly in what we may call, for lack of a better name, "war orders." That is not so. "But it is so, and government statistics prove it.'

"Although war was declared July 31, 1914, it was not until September that the influx of orders from the belligerents began to show appreciably in our export trade. Hence, for the purpose of comparison, let us deal with three twelvemonth periods of export trade, in what may properly be considered "munitions of war": namely, September, 1912, to August, 1913, a normal period under Republican tariff law; September, 1913, to August, 1914, eleven months under the Democratic tariff law; and September, 1914, to August, 1915, a full year under the stimulus of "war orders."

"Official figures show that during the 1912-13 period our domestic exports amounted to \$2,460,000,000, while for the 1913-14 period they amounted to \$2,245,000,000, a decrease of \$215,000,000, or a falling off at the rate of about \$18,000,000 monthly. On total exports, foreign and domestic, there was a falling off during the 1913-14 period of \$270,000,000. For the year 1914-15 period our domestic exports increased to \$2,978,800,000. The relation which war munitions had to our total export trade is indicated by the fact that for the year ended August 31, 1913, the munitions exports were \$606,324,019; for the next year, \$605,348,132, and for the last year, \$1,515,542,730, the same classes of goods being considered in each case.

"Thus in the munitions exports there was a drop in the 1913-14 period of \$101,000,000 from the 1912-13 figures, while for the 1914-15 period there was a gain of \$1,010,000,000 over the previous year under the Democratic tariff law. Had there been no war trade, it is small probability that our export trade for the 1914-15 period would have exceeded that of the 1913-14 period. In all likelihood, under the depressing effect of Democratic free trade, it would have been still less."

TRAVEL COST DRAINS DIPLOMATS' EARNINGS

Five Cents a Mile Too Little, Lansing Tells Congress.

HOPES KAISER WILL CHANGE ATTITUDE RATHER THAN SEE BLOW AT GERMAN TRADE

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, Dec. 27.—Another attempt to force Germany to permit her dyestuffs to be exported to the United States will be made by the administration immediately on the reconvening of Congress, when a bill will be introduced in the House of Representatives placing prohibitive duties on aniline dyes. Introduction of this bill virtually will serve notice on Germany that unless she abandons her attitude of refusing permission for the dyestuffs to be exported the United States may be expected to build up a tariff wall which will force the development of commercially successful substitutes for the dyestuffs.

INSANE, BUT WILL BE HELD VALID

Boston, Dec. 27.—The will of Levi R. Reed, a shooting manufacturer, drawn while he was confined in an insane asylum, was sustained in the Superior Court to-day. The Norfolk County Probate Court had refused to admit the will on the ground that Reed's commitment to the asylum proved him to be of unsound mind. The instrument disposed of property valued at about \$20,000.

Inspection Bureaus in Every Big Port Now Planned.

Washington, Dec. 27.—Efforts to prevent misuse of American passports may result in the establishment at most of the country's principal ports of State Department inspection bureaus, similar to the one to be opened in New York next Monday. Department officials said to-day that although 90 per cent of the passenger traffic for Europe was through New York, bureaus would be opened in other cities, such as Boston, New Orleans, San Francisco, Norfolk and Baltimore, should any necessity develop.

Walter W. De Matt, now assistant chief of the bureau of citizenship, was designated to-day to take charge of the New York bureau, which will examine the passports of all Americans sailing from that port on transatlantic steamers. The New York Collector of Customs has been ordered by Secretary McAdoo to detail deputies to board every ship leaving for Europe and check the papers held by passengers with State Department records.

With the opening of the New York bureau the more stringent regulations recently imposed on those applying for passports will become effective. These regulations require that applications must be filed five days prior to sailing, accompanied by three copies of the applicant's photograph and a statement of the expected date of departure, port of sailing and name of steamer.

MUSICA PICKS OWN JUDGE

Importer Accepts Swann's Offer That Successor Impose Sentence.

One of the last acts of Judge Edward Swann before taking the oath of office as District Attorney yesterday was to pass on the case of Philip M. Musica, who has been in the Tombs awaiting sentence since April 10, 1913, for defrauding J. & W. Seligman, bankers, of \$16,793 by fraudulent bills of lading for human hair goods.

During his detention Musica assisted the District Attorney in a number of ways.

He figured in the Becker case and furnished an affidavit in the Hans Schmidt case. For these reasons District Attorney Perkins asked for clemency. Judge Swann said he would give Musica the option of serving a term of from five to ten years in Sing Sing, less the time already spent in the Tombs, or go back to the Tombs as accept sentence at the hands of Judge Swann's successor on January 17. Musica accepted the last named proposition.

BILL MAY BRING DYESTUFFS HERE

Administration Threatens Prohibitive Duties on Aniline.

SUBSTITUTE PRODUCT IS RESULT EXPECTED

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Members of the administration believe that rather than see this done Germany will permit sufficient dyestuffs to enter this country to satisfy the present pressing necessity for them.

The administration hopes that by this threat Germany may be induced to give up her insistence that in return for her permitting dyestuffs to be exported the United States must force Great Britain and many other countries to restrict the export of goods to enter Germany.

Whether or not the bill will be pressed for final passage is not known at present. That will depend largely on the attitude taken by Congress. If she persists in her refusal to permit dyestuffs to be sent to this country, despite the willingness Great Britain has already expressed for a shipment of a million dollars' worth, it is likely that the bill will be allowed to go through. On the other hand, if the German authorities permit advantage to be taken of the British offer it is probable that the administration will send word to Congress to let the bill die.

Just how far the administration is willing to go on the proposition is indefinite, but the desire in Congressional circles for some such measure is very great and many Democrats would join the Republicans in applying the old-fashioned protective tariff stimulus to the dyestuff industry, with a view, if not to meet the pressing demands of the future, at least to provide against any future trouble from the same source.

It is pointed out that, while several substitutes for German dyestuffs, according to inventors and chemists, have been worked out, none of these seems to have been applied successfully to American industry. The reason for this is said to be that capital is slow to enter such a precarious business.

As far as you are concerned there needn't be more than just one bus—the one you happen to be in. Yet to have that bus right there at the time you wanted it has necessitated an investment of millions of dollars of capital and the knowledge gained by long experience for employing that capital to the best advantage. That is what is behind the lines of the

Fifth Avenue Bus

the profits of which would not be very large, while the moment peace is declared the American made dyes would face hopeless competition with the cheap German dyes.
The profits at first would not be large, even if this danger of German competition were removed, it is said, because of the amount of experimentation necessary, the nature of the expense of opening up a new business and the probability that with new discoveries from time to time the whole system of manufacture might be changed.
On the other hand, it is argued that if a prohibitive tariff, or at least a high tariff, were put on dyestuffs manufacturers would be encouraged to go into the business, because they would know that, whether the war ended or not, they would have only competition from American manufacturers equally handicapped by lack of skill as themselves.

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