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THOUSANDS CHEER WHEN PRESIDENT HINTS THAT HE MAY BE A CANDIDATE

Declares That There May Come a Time When the People Will Have to Judge If He is Right. Calls Republican Party a Back Number—Defends Administration's Mexican Policy. Wants Democrats Not to Break Solidarity of the Party—Expresses Hope That Time May Come When the United States Can Be Instrumental in Restoring Peace.

(By Associated Press.)
INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., Jan. 8.—President Wilson in a Jackson Day speech here today, voiced what his hearers interpreted as a hint that he might be a candidate for the presidency again in 1916. The audience of more than 4,000 people rose to their feet and cheered until the President called for quiet. The president had been discussing the Mexican question. Referring to his belief that he knew the temperament and principles of the American people, he added that he would not be fit to stay where he was if he did not understand them. "There may come a time," he declared, "when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not." There was a slight pause and then the crowd began cheering. Realizing the construction which had been put on his words, the president held up his hand for silence and said: "I did not mean to stir up anything. That was merely preparatory to saying that at least two more years I am free to think I know the American people."

A Democratic Year. Previously the president had attacked the Republican party, defended the record of his administration on the Mexican policy, the tariff, and currency and declared that a careful examination of the returns from the election last November showed that if there had been a presidential year a Democratic majority would have had about eighty in the electoral college. "I don't think I know the American people," he said. "I have been confined for two years at hard labor and even now I feel that I am simply out on parole. You notice that one of the most distinguished members of the United States senate is here to see that I go back. And yet with sincere apologies to the senate and house of representatives I want to say that I draw more inspiration from you than I do from them. Should Think of Home. "They, like myself, are only servants of the people of the United States. Our sinews consist in your sympathy and support, and our renewal comes from contact with you and with the strong movements of public opinion in this country. That is the reason why I for one would prefer that our thoughts should not too often cross the ocean, but should center themselves upon the policies and duties of the United States. When the time comes we shall know how this country can serve the world. I will borrow a very interesting phrase from a distinguished gentleman of my acquaintance and beg that you will keep your moral powder dry. "But I have come here on Jackson Day. If there are Republicans present I hope they will feel the compelling influence of such a day. There was nothing mild about Andrew Jackson; that is the reason I spoke of the 'compelling influence of the day.' Andrew Jackson was a forthright man who believed everything he did believed in fighting earnestly. And really, ladies and gentlemen, in public life that is the only sort of man worth thinking about for a moment. "If I was not ready to fight for everything I believe in, I would think it my duty to go back and take a back seat. I like, therefore, to breathe the air of Jackson Day. I like to be reminded of the old militant hosts of Democracy which I believe have come to life again in our time. "The United States had almost forgotten that it must keep its fighting ardor in behalf of mankind when Andrew Jackson became president; and you will notice that whenever the United States forgets its ardor for mankind, a Democrat is elected president. The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years. I am not speaking as a politician, I am speaking as a historian. I have looked for new ideas in the records and I have not found any proceeding from the Republican ranks. "The president said it was only natural that when the country wanted things done it elected a Democrat president. "I would not speak with disrespect of the Republican party. I always

of the courts, and spoke of the necessity of congress passing the administration conservation bills. "I am speaking as a Democrat. Cheering interrupted the president at frequent intervals during his address. Immediately after his speech the president went to the home of Mayor Bell, who was confined to his bed by sickness, and later attended a reception given by the Indiana Democratic Club, which lasted for an hour and a half. After an automobile ride about Indianapolis as the guest of Thomas Taggart, he left at 6:45 for Washington. A federal employment bureau and reforms in court procedure advocated by the president were the two questions taken up in his address. It was understood tonight that he would press both subjects on congress at the earliest possible opportunity. At the reception after the address, the president shook hands with several thousand persons. When he reached his private car afterwards he was tired out. He confided to friends that he was greatly pleased with his reception. The president plans to take up the same subjects he discussed today in the series of speeches he will make on his return trip from San Francisco in the spring.

The President's Speech. "Governor Haislip, Ladies and Gentlemen: You have given me a most royal welcome, for which I thank you from the bottom of my heart. It is rather lonely living in Washington. I have been confined for two years at hard labor and even now I feel that I am simply out on parole. You notice that one of the most distinguished members of the United States senate is here to see that I go back. And yet with sincere apologies to the senate and house of representatives I want to say that I draw more inspiration from you than I do from them. Should Think of Home. "They, like myself, are only servants of the people of the United States. Our sinews consist in your sympathy and support, and our renewal comes from contact with you and with the strong movements of public opinion in this country. That is the reason why I for one would prefer that our thoughts should not too often cross the ocean, but should center themselves upon the policies and duties of the United States. When the time comes we shall know how this country can serve the world. I will borrow a very interesting phrase from a distinguished gentleman of my acquaintance and beg that you will keep your moral powder dry. "But I have come here on Jackson Day. If there are Republicans present I hope they will feel the compelling influence of such a day. There was nothing mild about Andrew Jackson; that is the reason I spoke of the 'compelling influence of the day.' Andrew Jackson was a forthright man who believed everything he did believed in fighting earnestly. And really, ladies and gentlemen, in public life that is the only sort of man worth thinking about for a moment. "If I was not ready to fight for everything I believe in, I would think it my duty to go back and take a back seat. I like, therefore, to breathe the air of Jackson Day. I like to be reminded of the old militant hosts of Democracy which I believe have come to life again in our time. "The United States had almost forgotten that it must keep its fighting ardor in behalf of mankind when Andrew Jackson became president; and you will notice that whenever the United States forgets its ardor for mankind, a Democrat is elected president. The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not had a new idea for thirty years. I am not speaking as a politician, I am speaking as a historian. I have looked for new ideas in the records and I have not found any proceeding from the Republican ranks. "The president said it was only natural that when the country wanted things done it elected a Democrat president. "I would not speak with disrespect of the Republican party. I always

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PEACE CELEBRATION IN NEW ORLEANS

Being Held on Battlefield Where Last Conflict Between English-Speaking People Was Fought.

(By Associated Press.)
NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 8.—On Chalmette battle field, where the last armed conflict between English-speaking peoples was fought, there was begun today a three days celebration of the century of peace between the United States and Great Britain. The principal event of the day was the unveiling of a monument to the victorious American commander, Andrew Jackson, the memorial standing on the spot where the American standard floated at the time the British invaders were defeated.

An interesting feature incident to the unveiling ceremonies was the formal exchange of greetings between President Wilson's personal representative, Andrew J. Peters, assistant secretary, and H. T. Carew-Hunt, British consul to New Orleans, and special envoy of King George of England. The envoys were presented gold reproductions of the medal given Andrew Jackson under authorization of congress. They commented upon the century of peace and expressed the hope that it be lasting. The federal government gave further recognition to the celebration by sending the transports Kilpatrick and Sumner here from Galveston with regular troops, and the battleship Phoebe Island from Vera Cruz. The celebration was inaugurated this morning by a salute of 21 guns, which was timed to end at 8:20 o'clock, the hour at which, according to history, the battle of Chalmette ended.

Celebrating in Nashville. NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 8.—A miniature battle of New Orleans was staged here today in celebration of the centennial of the victory of General Jackson's army over the British 100 years ago. From behind breastworks made of cotton bales, uniformed Confederate veterans, representing Jackson's men, resisted an attack by national guard troops.

UNQUALIFIED ENDORSEMENT

To Increase Strength of Coast Artillery Corps Given by Secretary Garrison.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Unqualified endorsement of the Chamberlain bill to increase the strength of the coast artillery corps was given by Secretary Garrison today in a report asked for by the senate military committee.

The measure would add to the corps 12 colonels, 12 lieutenant colonels, 40 majors, 174 captains, 187 first lieutenants, 187 second lieutenants, a corresponding quota of non-commissioned officers, 7,672 privates, making the total authorized limit of 39,309. Secretary Garrison reiterated his statement in his annual report that the coast defenses could not be regarded as efficient without a force to furnish at least one relief for guns, mortars, and mines.

First Step in the Reorganization Plan

(By Associated Press.)

GREENVILLE, S. C., Jan. 8.—At a meeting of directors of the Parker Cotton Mills Company, held at Richmond Wednesday, announced here today, W. J. Thackston, of Greenville, was elected secretary and assistant treasurer, succeeding M. M. Trotter, Jr., who resigned the titular position, but who will continue his services with the corporation. L. W. Farker resigned as a director, as did E. W. Robinson, of Columbia. E. L. Marchant resigned as vice president and was succeeded by W. E. Beattie. This was a step in the reorganization plan of the company, it was announced.

U. S. Army Chief and Mexican Leaders Meet

(By Associated Press.)

MIL PASO, Tex., Jan. 8.—General Hugh L. Scott, General Francisco Villa and Governor Maytorena, of Sonora, met in conference tonight, the first of a series planned to solve the problem of protecting American border towns residents from the bullets of brigandage on the Mexican side. The United States army chief of staff and the Mexican leaders met in the United States immigration station at the American end of one of the international bridges spanning the Rio Grande between El Paso and Juarez. No official statement was given except that the first meeting was "cordial" and that it would be continued tomorrow.

GREAT BRITAIN'S REPLY RECEIVED

COMMUNICATION WILL BE MADE PUBLIC SUNDAY AFTERNOON

OFFICIALS READ NOTE CAREFULLY

English Press Manifesting Much Interest in Reply to America's Protest.

(By Associated Press.)
WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Secretary Bryan late today announced receipt of Great Britain's reply to the American note respecting interruption of American commerce. The note will be made public Sunday afternoon by agreement between the state department and the British foreign office.

State department officials read the British note carefully, but would make no comment in advance of publication. That it is inconclusive in many respects, however, and will lead to a further diplomatic exchange was learned from authoritative quarters. Some points, such as the question of proof at the time of detention of the ships and length of time required for examination remain undetermined.

The communication points out the peculiar necessities of belligerents, but is phrased in a spirit of frankness and friendliness. Much emphasis is placed on the necessity for careful search of all cargoes which appear suspicious.

Great Britain appreciates that the United States does not deny a belligerent's right to search on the high seas, but it is understood to have explained that since this rule of international law was set up the size of vessels has changed and examinations at sea cannot be conducted with as much facility as before. It also is pointed out that it is difficult to search the merchant-liner of the present day at sea.

Specifically Great Britain claims that it has paid for all copper seized and that arrangements now have been made with Italy, Holland and the Scandinavian countries whereby legitimate cargoes of even contraband will not be unduly delayed. As to foodstuffs and conditional contraband, Great Britain has no intention of repudiating Lord Salisbury's doctrine that such products must be shown to be destined to an enemy force, but will insist on careful examination to make sure supplies are not so destined.

Remedies for many difficulties which have arisen are daily being devised. Great Britain has pointed out, and steps taken by the United States to verify manifests will assist in removing causes for delay.

As to articles put on the contraband list, such as rosin and turpentine, the British government has applied the doctrine of President Lincoln that absolute contraband consists of all materials susceptible of use in making munitions of war. The British have discovered that these products are essential to the manufacture of some forms of ammunition and will insist that under international law they must be regarded as absolute contraband.

A partial remedy for the situation, however, is being sought in arrangements for consignment of naval stores from the United States to neutral countries so that American ships can take their naval stores as ballast for cotton cargoes, sell the contraband to neutral countries and send their cotton to belligerent countries without further molestation.

English Press Much Interested. LONDON, Jan. 8.—The English public and press are manifesting much interest in Great Britain's preliminary reply today to the American protest against British interference with American shipping.

There is general speculation as to whether the reply will offer more facts than the American note about which the controversy turns. Repeated statements of the British foreign office that the reply is entirely friendly and conciliatory, although not receding from the position that Great Britain must continue to search for contraband, have reassured the public, which no longer regards the note as a threatening incident. It is said the British government will make its more definite and supplementary reply within two weeks.

FLOOD WARNINGS ISSUED

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—The weather bureau today issued warnings for flood stages on the Cape Fear and Roanoke rivers in North Carolina and on the lower reaches of the Great Pee Dee in South Carolina. The James and Potomac rivers will rise to freshet stage this morning.

CONSTITUTIONALISTS ATTACK VILLA FORCES

Early Reports From the Scene Say That Hundreds Have Been Killed or Wounded.

(By Associated Press.)
LAREDO, Tex., Jan. 8.—Fifteen thousand Constitutionalists troops began an attack early today on Villa forces in Saltillo. Early reports from the scene said that hundreds had been killed or wounded. The Carranza forces were attacking from mountains about the city and were pouring in a fire from 15 cannon. The Villa troops occupied Saltillo two days ago by a ruse and without a fight. The Carranza forces there, under General Antonio I. Villarreal, had evacuated the city to proceed against the Villa forces which they met and defeated at La Brisa and Marte. Meanwhile another Villa force had marched through the mountains to the southeast of Saltillo, entering and capturing the city. The Carranza army returned in force early today. Reports at noon from Carranza sources claimed that the advantage lay with the besiegers, but the battle still was in progress. Saltillo is about 150 miles from the American border in the state of Coahuila.

Battle Indecisive

San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 8.—The battle at Saltillo, Mexico, between a Carranza army and Villa troops today was indecisive, according to advices received here tonight, which reported both sides continuing an artillery bombardment. It is stated that considerable property in the city of Saltillo has been destroyed. The Villa forces, a possession of the city, are commanded by a brother of the late President Madero. General Antonio Villarreal is in command of the Carranza troops.

AMERICANS WILL EAT CORN BREAD

Will There Be Enough Wheat to Supply Two Continents? Question Worries Experts.

(By Associated Press.)

CHICAGO, Jan. 8.—Two dollar wheat will mean that Americans will eat corn, grain dealers said here today. A national agitation to induce congress to place an embargo on wheat and flour exports will be started by the Chicago Retail Grocers and Butcher's Association, it was announced.

One well known expert today put the breadstuff situation this week: "It is not so much a question of price for wheat as a question of supply. Will there be enough to feed two continents?"

One of the principal firms on the Board of Trade made public dispatches received today indicating that farmers' ideas as to corn were away up—that many growers said corn would soon sell at \$1 a bushel on the farms. The latest price of May corn in Chicago today was 75 3/8 cents.

Awaiting Reports Before Judging

(By Associated Press.)

ROME, Jan. 8.—While not concealing the gravity of the offense to the Catholic church if Cardinal Mercier, archbishop of Malines, has been unjustly arrested by the Germans, Pope Benedict, is awaiting official reports before passing judgment on what may have occurred. This statement is made by those who have talked with the Pope. The Pope wishes to maintain the strictest neutrality, they say.

WILL INSIST UPON EXECUTION OF LAW

Virginia Senators Want International Fleet Assembled in Hampton Roads.

(By Associated Press.)

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Virginia senators notified Secretary Daniels today that they would insist upon execution of the law requiring the assembling of the international fleet in Hampton Roads next month preparatory to the cruise through the Panama canal to the Pacific coast. Naval officers have been considering the feasibility of supplying the threatened deficiency in European representation in the international fleet by making special efforts for the participation of Latin-American navies. One proposal was to have their ships join the American fleet at Colon instead of making the long trip up the Atlantic. The Virginia senators object to that.

RUMANIA WILL STRIKE EVEN IF ITALY DECIDES NOT TO ENTER THE WAR

Winter Storms and Floods Are Preventing Any Extensive Operations—French Assert They Have Reoccupied Positions Taken From Them. Germany Reports Slight Gains in Poland. Turks Have Taken a Vigorous Offensive in Trans-Caucasia—Germany Denies Arrest of Cardinal Mercier—Persian Territory Being Invaded by Kurds and Turks.

(By Associated Press.)

Except for attacks and counter attacks along widely separated parts of the battle lines, there is an almost complete suspension of hostilities everywhere, so far as can be gathered from official report.

Where there is fighting it is described as violent in character. The French assert that near Soissons they have taken and are holding, despite counter attacks, a German redoubt and two lines of trenches and in the Argonne that they have reoccupied positions previously taken from them by vicious onslaughts of the Germans.

In Alsace the fighting continues, as has been the case for several days, with neither side having attained superiority.

In the east and west bad weather and mud are hampering the armies, virtually holding the men in the trenches prisoners. Movements of heavy guns in the quagmires which have resulted from the heavy rains is next to impossible.

Germany reports a slight gain and the capture of prisoners in Poland. A repulse of a counter attack and the taking of 480 prisoners and several machine guns is credited to the Austrians in Vienna's official announcement.

Petrograd says the Turks in Trans-Caucasia again have taken a vigorous offensive, apparently in an endeavor to relieve the predicament of the tenth army corps, defeated several days ago at Sari Kamysh.

A news dispatch reports that Rumania is mobilizing 750,000 men and that she will enter the war, even should Italy decide not to do so. Austria is declared in a dispatch from Innsbruck to have started to fortify her line facing the Italian frontier and an Italian newspaper asserts that Austria has sent a note to Italy protesting against Italy's occupation of Avlona, Albania.

The British house of lords has adjourned to February. During its brief session Earl Kitchener, secretary of war, and the government leaders told the lords that Great Britain's preparations to carry on the war were proceeding smoothly.

A Rome newspaper prints an interview with the Forster minister to Italy in which the minister is reported as saying that Persian territory was being invaded by Kurds and Turks and that Persia had sent an ultimatum to Constantinople.

LONDON, Jan. 8.—Winter storms and floods, while they are preventing

Canadian Authorities Regret Killing of Smith

(By Associated Press.)

OTTAWA, Jan. 8.—Canadian government authorities have forwarded to the United States government at Washington formal expressions of regret on the part of the Dominion of Canada for the killing of Walter Smith and wounding of Charles Dorsch by Canadian militiamen. The Dominion government has also offered to compensate the wounded man and the family of the dead man.

The Literacy Test Was Not Indispute

WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Senate and house conferees on the immigration bill, containing the literacy test for aliens, reached an agreement tonight on points in disagreement. The literacy test, to which President Wilson had made known his objection, was not in dispute.

Members of the conference committee refused tonight to make public the terms of their agreement.

Cotton Quotations in Germany. WASHINGTON, Jan. 8.—Latest quotations for cotton in Germany, received today from Ambassador Gerard, indicated good middling was being offered and accepted for January delivery at about 18.4 cents a pound at Bremen. The Bremen Cotton Exchange was reported closed and no information was forthcoming regarding prices of cotton on hand. Hamburg reported prices of about 15 cents.

First Loan on Cotton. NEW YORK, Jan. 8.—The cotton loan committee announced today that it granted its first loan. The application was made through the Alabama committee. The amount and the name of the applicant were not closed.

any extensive military operations, have not kept the armies in the east and west from pursuing the offensive at isolated points along the two extended fronts.

In the snow-covered hills of the Caucasus the hardy Siberians are searching out the routed Turks, who are reported to be surrendering by thousands. In Flanders, who is virtually all under water, the French assert they have found it possible to make some headway. Only in Poland, where Field Marshal von Hindenburg's offensive is held up on the banks of rivers between him and Warsaw, and in Galicia, where the Russians have been compelled to halt their advance, does there seem to be an almost entire lull in the fighting.

The Russians continue their forward movement in the Carpathians and in Bukovina, while in France infantry attacks have been made at many points, followed by artillery engagements, say, and mining operations. The French have advanced a few yards in the vicinity of Rheims, but were compelled to give ground in the Argonne, where the Germans mined some of their first line trenches.

With the reports of progress by the French in Alsace, where they are being strenuously opposed by the Germans, the names of some German places are beginning to appear in the official communications, which would indicate that the advance, although slow, is being continued.

Viscount Haldane, the British high chancellor in the house of lords, today made the inter-rogation announcements that British experts were busy producing a satisfactory estimate of the German 42-centimeter gun which did such execution against Belgian fortresses at the beginning of the war and that recruiting was so satisfactory that the necessity had not arisen for conscription. The chancellor would not disclose the strength of the British army, but military experts estimate that it cannot be less than 3,000,000 men, counting regulars, reservists, territorials and Lord Kitchener's new army.

The reported arrest of Cardinal Mercier, primate of Belgium, continues to attract widespread attention. The Germans explain that he was not arrested but that he was requested to refrain from inciting the populace of Belgium. The Dutch newspaper which first published the report of the Cardinal's arrest insists, however, on the correctness of correspondent's statement, and says that even now Cardinal Mercier is not permitted to leave Malines.

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