

[illegible]

then exactly the sort of world we are
then living in.
"I would be ashamed of my intelli-
gence if I did not understand the sig-

IN THE MILWAUKEE SPEECH

to remove any misapprehension in any-
thing new has happened. I came to con-
clude we should confer on it in any event-
is set in order. When all the world is in
it did look as if there were a division
might lead us into some errors of judg-
dangler is part."
at the men whose voices seemed to show
even the people they claimed to rep-

men. I know the impulses which draw them, their cause to be just, I know their heart will be first for America - I see that their bold. They have been loud, said nothing, responsible talkers in our midst. All we need to hire a hall out they will abundantly helping, I will keep it (the nation) out from something of military life if the call comes I am urging on the Congress of the part of the people be trained to the sentiment of national defense, but defense.

Thomas Jefferson, believed in compul-

No Peace for U. S. at Cost of Honor, President Warns Des Moines People, and Praises the Spirit of America

The President's speech in Des Moines yesterday was as follows:

"I am greatly cheered, as well as greatly honored, by the sight of this great audience. I have been very much impressed by being told that you have been waiting here patiently for more than two hours for the exercises of the evening, and I think I know, I hope I know, what that means. It is not only that in your gracious courtesy you have waited to greet the President of the United States, but, knowing the errand upon which he has come, you are profoundly interested, as he is, in the candid discussion of some of the chief things which concern the welfare and the safety of the nation.

"Some one who does not know our fellow citizenship quite as well as he ought to know them told me that there was a certain degree of indifference and lethargy in the middle west with regard to the defense of the nation. I said I do not believe it, but I am going out to see, and I have seen. I have seen what I expected to see—great bodies of serious men, great bodies of earnest women coming together to show their profound interest in the objects of this visit of mine. And I know, therefore, that it is my privilege to address those who will realize the spirit of responsibility in which I speak to them.

Reasons for the Tour.

"My fellow citizens, it would be easy, if I permitted myself to do so, to draw a picture of the present situation of the world which would deeply stir your feelings and perhaps deeply excite your apprehension, but you would not think that it was right for your chief magistrate to speak any word of excitement whatever. I want you to believe that in what I say to you I am endeavoring, as far as extemporaneous speech will permit, to weigh every word that I say. I said a moment ago that you know the errand upon which I have come to you, but do you know the reasons why I have undertaken that errand? There are some very conclusive and imperative reasons. Some of our fellow citizens are seeking to darken counsel upon this great matter, not, I hope and believe, out of mistaken motives, but certainly, I believe, out of mistaken conceptions of the duty and interest of America.

"On the one hand there is a considerable body of men who are trying to stir the very sort of excitement in this country upon which every true, well balanced American ought to frown. There are actually men in America who are preaching war; who are preaching the duty of the United States to do what it never would before—seek entanglements in the controversies which have arisen on the other side of the water, abandon its habitual and traditional policy and deliberately engage in the conflict which is now engulfing the rest of the world. I do not know what the standards of citizenship of these gentlemen may be. I only know that I for one cannot subscribe to those standards.

Voice of the People.

"I believe that I more truly speak the spirit of America when I say that spirit is a spirit of peace. Why, no voice has ever come to any public man more audibly, more unmistakably, than the voice of this great people has come to me, bearing this impressive lesson: 'We are counting upon you to keep this country out of war.'

"And I call you to witness, my fellow countrymen, that I have spent every thought and energy that has been

PRESIDENT WILSON'S TRIBUTE TO THE FLAG

The President closed his speech at Des Moines last night with the following tribute to the American flag:

"As I look at that flag I seem to see many characters upon it which are not visible to the physical eye. There seem to move ghostly visions of devoted men who, looking to that flag, thought only of liberty, of the rights of mankind, of the mission of America to show the way to the world for the realization of those rights. And every grave and every brave man in the country would seem to have upon it the colors of the flag, if he were a true American—would seem to have on it that stain of red which means the true pulse of blood; that patch of pure white which means the peace of the soul. And then there seems to rise over the graves of those men and to hallow their memorials that blue space of the sky in which swim those stars which exemplify for us the glorious galaxy of the states of the Union which stand together to vindicate the rights of mankind."

called on to do! I can tell you what America is called on to do because there is hardly a day goes by that some bit of news does not bear to my office some kind of appeal. There is hardly a week goes by but that some delegation does not come to the executive office in Washington bearing some kind of protest, some kind of request, some kind of urgent message, looking toward interference in the interests of peace. Why, I have talked with earnest men and women, not of our own citizenship, but come out of the body of these other great nations, who pleaded with me to put the moral force of the government of the United States into the one or the other of the European scales, so as to see that this struggle was the sooner brought to a peaceful conclusion. America is looked upon to sit in a sort of moral judgment upon the processes of war; and the processes of what a war! The worst, my fellow-citizens, never witnessed a struggle like this before. Do you know that there is not a single continent except the continent of South America that has not been touched by the flame of this terrible conflagration? Do you know that there is not a single country in the world, not even excluding our own, into which these influences of this tremendous struggle have not been thrust by way of political influence and effect? The whole world is tremulous with the influence of passion and of desperate struggle, and the only great disengaged nation is this nation, which we love and whose interests we would conserve.

What Is Expected of America.

"What is America expected to do? She is expected to do nothing less than keep law alive while the rest of the world burns. You know that there is no international tribunal, my fellow-citizens. I pray God that if this contest have no other reason it will at least have the result of creating an international tribunal and producing some sort of joint guarantee of peace on the part of great nations of the world. But it has not yet done that, and the only thing, therefore, that keeps America out of danger is that to some degree the understandings, the ancient and honorable understandings of nations with regard to their relations with one another and to the citizens of one another are to some extent still observed and followed. And whenever there is a departure from them the United States is called upon to intervene, to speak its voice of protest, to speak its voice of insistence.

"Do you want it to be only a voice of insistence? Do you want the situation to be such that all that the President can do is to write messages; to utter words of protest? If these branches of international law, which

great question are susceptible of being led by influences of that sort? Do you suppose that they are so blind to the manifest opportunities for that sort of profit that they do not know the influences that are abroad? I have not found the impulse for national defense coming from those sources. I found it coming from the men with whom I rubbed shoulders on the street and in the factory; I found it coming from the men who have nothing to do with the making of profits, but who have everything to do with the making of the daily life of this country. And it is from them that I take my inspiration. But I know the points of danger, and from the first, ladies and gentlemen, I have been urging upon Congress—I urged upon Congress before this war began—that the government of the United States supply itself with the necessary plants to make the armor for the ships and to make the munitions for the guns and the men. I believe and confidently predict that the adoption of measures of that sort will be part of the preparation for national defense; not in order, for it is necessary that the government should make all the armor plate needed for the fleet or all the munitions needed for the men and the guns, but in order that it should be enough to regulate and control the price.

"We are not theorists in this matter. We have tried it in one field. The government is now manufacturing a very considerable proportion of the powder needed for the navy. The consequence is that it has reduced its price from 53 cents to 36 cents. And the point is that it can now get its powder from the private manufacturers of powder at 36 cents, because they know that it can be manufactured for that with a reasonable profit, and that if the government cannot buy it from them it will make it for itself.

Making Money Out of War.

"Of course, somebody is going to make money out of the things manufactured privately—manufactured by private capital. Why, there are men now in the great belligerent countries making, I dare say, vast sums of money out of the war, but making it perfectly legitimately; and I, for one, do not stand here to challenge or doubt their patriotism in the matter. America is not going to be held back from any great national enterprise by any great financial interest of any sort—because America, of all places in the world, is alive to things of that sort and knows how to avoid the difficulties which are involved.

"If there is any thought on the part of those who make armor plate and munitions that they will get extraordinary profits out of preparation for war

come from the rulers—they come from people.

People Only Can Make War.

"I was saying the other night that I knew of no case where one people war upon another people. I know of cases where one government made war upon another government. No government can make war in the United States and I suppose we do incidentally. The people make war through their representatives. The Constitution of the United States does not give the President even a participating part in the making of war. War can be declared only by the Congress, by an action which the President does not take part in and not veto. I am literally, by constitutional arrangement, the mere servant of people's representatives.

"But I know that a great pulsing feeling underlies the thought of every one of you, as it underlies my thought. We teach our children, ladies and gentlemen, the history of the United States and I suppose we do incidentally point out to them the great material growth and tremendous physical power of this country. But that is what we emphasize in our history, tell them the stories, how proud we tell them the stories, of the men who have died for their country without any thought of themselves; of great ideal principles for the vindication of which America was set on fire for which the flag we honor was signed to represent. And as I look at that flag I seem to see many characters upon it which are not visible to the physical eye. There seem to move ghostly visions of devoted men who, looking at that flag, thought only of liberty, of the rights of mankind, of the mission of America to show the way to the world for the realization of those rights. And every grave and every brave man in the country would seem to have upon it the colors of the flag, if he were a true American—would seem to have on it that stain of red which means the true pulse of blood; that patch of pure white which means the peace of the soul. And then there seems to rise over the graves of those men and to hallow their memory that blue space of the sky in which stars swim, those stars which exemplify for us that glorious galaxy of the states of the Union which stand together to vindicate the rights of mankind."

RULINGS TO GOVERN METHODS IN TRADE

Federal Commission Will Soon Define Unfair Competition Inquiry in 40 Cases.

The federal trade commission, created last year with wide powers over commerce, will issue, within a few days, a series of rulings defining unfair competition. The rulings will cover some forty cases investigated under that section of the law empowering the commission to prevent unfair trade methods.

Many cases have been settled, it was learned today, without formal action of the commission, some concerns against whom complaint was made yielded rather than fight. Two hundred applications for complaints are before the commission now.

When complaint is made of unfair competition, the commission issues a formal complaint, if it considers public interest demands it, citing the concern complained against to appear within forty days and show why an order should not be issued instructing it

SEEKS TO REFORM THE COAST SURVEY

Dr. Jones Has Plan to Increase Efficiency of the Organization.

REDIVISION OF THE WORK IS MADE EFFECTIVE

Need of More Help Is Shown by Superintendent, and More Equipment Is Asked For.

Complete reorganization of the United States coast and geodetic survey has been mapped out by Dr. E. Lester Jones, superintendent, and made effective yesterday. Dr. Jones declared that through a thorough reorganization there would be greater efficiency and more work would be turned out with the limited force now employed in the bureau.

A partial reorganization went into effect last October, but it was found necessary to make several changes, according to the superintendent. The charts showing the division of work were posted about the survey building today.

In addition to the charts showing the reorganization, Dr. Jones has had prepared a chart showing the survey's needs to complete its forces and to bring the work up to date. It showed that the overtime work of the clerks, together with their lapsed leave, in six months totaled 335 working days. The printers and lithographers show 250 days of overtime and lapsed time.

More Draftsmen Needed.

There was a large increase in the information received during the past six months, indicating plainly the need of more draftsmen to keep the charts up to date. There are, according to the chart, 16,000 stations waiting to have latitude and longitude computed and published. To do this six more computers are absolutely needed. The vessels and parties are underfitted, and eleven more assistants (civil engineers) are needed. On account of insufficient equipment and forces, the survey is 1,000 charts behind in its orders. In 1911 there were but 207,568 impressions of charts, while for 1915 there were 304,799, an increase of nearly 50 per cent.

By the reorganization, according to Dr. Jones, a large duplication of effort had been done away with. Divisions have been consolidated and coordinated.

P. A. Welker has been placed in charge of the four sections of instruments, sales, library and archives and miscellaneous. These sections are headed, respectively, by E. G. Fischer, H. C. Allen, R. M. Brown and C. A. Ford.

All in One Division.

All geodetic work is combined in one division headed by W. Bowie, with A. L. Baldwin as assistant chief. Under the division of hydrography, headed by H. C. Graves, comes the section of field work, R. B. Derickson; field records, J. T. Watkins; vessels and equipment, W. E. Parker; coast pilot, R. S. Patton; tides and currents, R. P. Luce; coast surveys of Manila, E. Morese; in-

TREATY MAY DECIDE DISPOSAL OF APPAM

(Continued from First Page.)

so many conflicting phases that it might finally find its way to the Supreme Court.

Lieut. Berg's Contentions Are Sent to Treasury by Customs Collector

The status of a prize of war and not of a warship is claimed for the British steamer Appam by Lieut. Berg of the German naval reserve, who brought the captured vessel into the port of Norfolk.

There are aboard the Appam a number of British subjects who manned guns on the British steamer Clan McTavish, sunk after a grim contest with the German vessel that captured the Appam.

There is doubt that the vessel that captured the Appam and sunk the Clan McTavish is the Moewe, as reported in press dispatches.

Lieut. Berg, in justification for putting into a neutral port with a prize of war, sets forth the necessity for provisions. He does not make manifest whether he desires to remain in port or to go to sea, nor has he, so far, asked for time to make repairs.

Lieut. Berg Reserved.

These facts are brought out in the communication from Collector of Customs Hamilton, at Norfolk, to the Treasury Department and transmitted to the State Department. Lieut. Berg is indicated to be most reserved in his statement of his case, setting forth only the essentials to maintain his representation of his ship as a prize of war justified in entering a neutral port because of need of food.

It is for the State Department to determine whether the Appam is a warship or a merchantman, captured and a prize of war. If a warship, the rules are simple which will guide it as regards the vessel itself—an allowance of twenty-four hours' time to provision and leave port, the time to be fixed from the moment notice is given to the German commander; an extension of time may be reasonable to permit of repairs that will carry the vessel to the next neutral port, or internment of the vessel until after the war in event the vessel fails to comply with these requirements.

Status Is Problem.

The status of the subjects of belligerent countries opposing the Germans aboard the vessel is a deeper problem. Those who are merely passengers or members of the crew of merchantmen can in no way be construed as prisoners of war. But those who manned guns in the defense of the Clan McTavish against the German warship which sunk her may be regarded as prisoners of war, if Lieut. Berg so chooses to represent them.

The problem arises as to whether a prize of war is privileged to carry prisoners of war, and maintain them in that status; even if prisoners of war, is it permissible for them to be held so in a neutral port into which the prize ship enters from necessity, either to be kept aboard ship for a definite or indefinite time during which the vessel remains in port, or during the period of the war.

There seems no reason to doubt that the ordinary passengers and crews from the many vessels captured or sunk by the captor of the Appam are in no sense prisoners, and will not be so regarded by the captors. Collector Hamilton in his communication makes it plain that Lieut.

devises, without American interference, carrying the papers of the Appam, which must be laid before the German admiralty court as a basis for deciding the question of whether the vessel is "prize or no prize," a question it alone can determine.

Guard Pushed Aside.

NORFOLK, Va., February 2. When Immigration Inspector Morton and his assistant started to board the Appam today they were halted by the German guard.

"No one aboard for half an hour," he said, decisively. "There is some one from Washington on board."

Morton quickly pushed the guard aside and demanded to see the commander. Lieut. Berg soon appeared and permitted the inspectors to continue their examinations of the crew and passengers, which were begun yesterday.

Newspapermen aboard the inspector's boat made futile attempts to gain access to the liner while they sat in the launch alongside the Appam. Several passengers came to the rail and anxiously inquired for newspapers. They casually mentioned that the food supply was getting short, but they seemed more anxious to discuss the fate of the boat rather than their own personal needs.

Asks About Cruiser.

"Is it true that the German cruiser has been sunk?" asked a British seaman, anxiously.

When he was told that such was not the case he appeared greatly disappointed. During the conversation German sailors began loading sides of beef from a launch on to the Appam.

Rations Alike for All.

The first-cabin passengers and the lowest members of the crew have been living on the same kind of rations ever since the Appam was captured. Breakfast yesterday morning consisted of bread, kippered herring and coffee. In lieu of tea the first-cabin woman passengers drank cocoa yesterday. Other refreshments were soda crackers served in a paper box.

The only survivors of the Clan McTavish aboard the Appam are four Lascar seamen. Three were wounded in the fight with the Moewe, and at least one of them is expected to die. They were expected to be removed to a hospital today. The Moewe was supposed to have picked up a number of the Clan McTavish's survivors, but whether the master of the ship was among them is not known on the Appam.

DIRECTS PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.

Justice McCoy Rules for Claimants on Stanhope Prevost's Estate.

Justice McCoy, presiding in the Probate Court, today directed Hannis Taylor, administrator of the estate of Stanhope Prevost, to pay Chandler P. Anderson, former solicitor of the Department of State, \$917.50 for services rendered as chairman of a board of arbitrators which compromised a claim against the estate.

The administrator was also directed to pay \$1,446.66 to Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., administrator of John Wheelwright, in settlement of a law suit, and to William F. Wharton, administrator of George Boutwell and Alice Prentiss, executrix of Nathaniel Prentiss, \$7,500 in settlement of an equity proceeding against the Prevost estate.

Society Presents 'Jolly Good Fellow.'

Members of St. Patrick's Dramatic Association last evening gave a benefit performance of "A Jolly Good Fellow" in Carroll Hall. The performance was directed by Mrs. William Bagnam. The cast included Kathleen Lyons, Mazie Lyons, Pauline Graff, Josephine McDonald, James Fegan, and others.

HOUSE IN CONFERENCE WITH FRENCH PREMIER

President Wilson's Personal Representative Will Leave for London Next Monday.

PARIS, February 2.—Col. Edward M. House, President Wilson's personal representative, yesterday had a long conversation with Premier Briand after his arrival from Berlin. He will see other prominent persons during the week and according to his present plans will leave for London next Monday.

During the day Mr. House received a large number of French, English and American newspaper men in the offices of the American embassy, who questioned him as to the impressions that he had obtained during his visit to Berlin, what he had accomplished there and what he was expected to do here. Mr. House's pleasant reply was generally that he preferred not to answer the questions.

Mr. House said he had seen Frederic C. Penfield, the American ambassador to Austria-Hungary, during his trip through Switzerland, but that he had not seen Thomas Nelson Page, the ambassador to Italy, who did not have sufficient time to go to Switzerland to meet him. He also said that he had accepted no official invitation to dine with him to luncheons and dinners at the American embassy.

ROME, February 2.—The result of the conference between Thomas Nelson Page, American ambassador, and Col. E. M. House, it was all subjects regarding which he was desirable for Mr. House to confer on had been covered by letter and consequently it was unnecessary for Mr. House to come to Rome or for Mr. Page to come to Switzerland or in France.

Arza B. Hitt Dies in Texas.

Word has been received of the death of Arza B. Hitt, fifty-two years old, brother of United States Commissioner Isaac Hitt of this city. Mr. Hitt died Sunday. Commissioner Isaac Hitt attended the funeral services for his brother and will return to Washington within a few days.

Watches Way U Savings of 1/3

For Men

Gentlemen's 14k. Gold-filled Open Face Watch, with Elgin or Waltham movement. Guaranteed 20 years. Very thin model. Regular price, \$15. Tomorrow—

\$8.35

Gentlemen's 14k. Gold-filled Hunting-case Watch, plain and fancy cases; Elgin or Waltham movement; 20-year guarantee. Regular \$16.00 value. Tomorrow—

\$11.85

Free—14k. Gold-filled Gent's or Lad's Above Watches.



C. Linde's

country out of war. It cannot be disclosed now, perhaps it never can be disclosed, how anxious and how difficult that task has been, but my heart has been in it. I have not grudged a single burden that has been thrown upon me with that end in view, for I knew that not only my own heart but the heart of all America was in the cause for peace.

"And yet, my fellow citizens, there are some men among us preaching peace who go much further than I can go. Not further than I can go in the sentiment of peace; not further than truth warrants them in going in interpreting the desire and sentiment of America, but further than I can follow them, further, I believe, than you can follow them, in preaching the doctrine of peace at any price and in any circumstances. There is a price which is too great to pay for peace, and that price can be put in one word. One cannot pay the price of self-respect. One cannot pay the price of duties abdicated, of glorious opportunities neglected, of character, national character, vindicated and exemplified in action. America has character as distinct as the character of any individual among us. We read that character in every page of her glorious history. We believe that that character is written in invisible signs, which, nevertheless, our spirits can decipher upon the very folds of the flag, which is the emblem of our national life.

"The gentlemen who are out-and-out pacifists are making one fundamental mistake. That is, not a mistake about the sentiments of America, but a mistake about the circumstance of the world. America does not constitute the world. In many of her sentiments and predilections she does not represent or influence the world. The dangers to our peace do not come any longer from within our own borders. I could not have said that a few months ago. Passion was astray in this country. There was a clash of sympathies and heat of passion which made our air tense and made men hold their breath for fear some of our fellow countrymen would forget that their first loyalty was to America and their second loyalty only to the ancient affections which bound them, and honorably bound them, to some older country and policy. But America has regained her self-possession.

"America Cannot Be an Ostrich."

"Men are now ready to feel and to act in common in the great cause of the national life, and no influence within America is going to disturb the peace of America.

"But America cannot be an ostrich, with its head in the sand. America cannot shut itself out from the rest of the world, because all the dangers at this present moment—and many—come from her contacts with the rest of the world. And those contacts are going to be largely determined by other nations and not determined by ourselves. I have not come to tell you that there is any danger to our national life from anything that your government may do or your Congress propose. I have come to tell you that there is danger to our national life from what other nations may do. And let me say, ladies and gentlemen, that I would not speak of other nations in a spirit of criticism. Not only would it not become me to do so as your spokesman and representative, but I would not be interpreting my real feeling if I did so.

"Every nation now engaged in the titanic struggle on the other side of the water believes with an intensity of conviction that cannot be exaggerated that it is fighting for its rights, and in most instances that it is fighting for its life, and we must not be too critical of the men who lead those nations.

"If America's liberty were involved, if we thought that America's life was involved, we would criticise our leaders and public men because they went every length of even desperate endeavor to see that the nation did not suffer and that the nation did triumph? I have it not in my heart to criticise these men. But I want you to know the dangers that they are running, and that the dangers they are running are the dangers which involve us also.

Demands Upon the President.

"For look, what is it that America is

are in daily danger of occurring, should such the very vital interests and honor of the United States, do you wish to do nothing about it? Do you wish to have all the world say that the flag of the United States, which we love, can be stained with impunity? Why, to ask the question is to answer it. I know that there is not a man or a woman in the hearing of my voice who would wish peace at the expense of the honor of the United States. I said just now that an unmistakable voice had come to my ears from out the great body of this nation saying 'We depend upon you to keep us out of war,' but that same voice added always this sentence also, 'But we depend upon you to maintain unsullied and unquestioned the honor and integrity of the United States'; and many a night, when it has seemed impossible for me to sleep because of the thought of the apparently inextricable difficulties into which our international relations were drifting, I have said to myself, 'I wonder if the people of the United States fully realize what that mandate means to me?' And then sleep has come, because I have known, as I have known in my own mind, and in my own heart, that there was not a community in America that would not stand behind me in maintaining the honor of the United States.

How to Meet the Call.

"But, my fellow-citizens, you may be called upon any day to stand behind me to maintain the honor of the United States, and how are you going to do it? There are two ways of doing it. One is the careless, easy-going, wasteful way in which we have done these things hitherto. You say, 'There are plenty of fighting men in the United States; there are unexhausted and inexhaustible material resources in the United States; nobody could do more than put us at a disadvantage for a little while. Yes, there are plenty of fighting men in the United States, but do they know how modern war is conducted? Do they know how to guard themselves against disease in the camp? Do they know what the discipline of organization is? Shall we send the whole body of these men we first volunteer to be butchered because they did not know how to make themselves immediately ready for the battlefield and the trench; because they did not know anything about the terrible vicissitudes and discipline of modern battle? Why, war has been transformed almost within the memory of men. The mere mustering of volunteers is not war. Mere bodies of men are not an army, and we have neither the men nor the equipment for the men when they are called out. It would take time to make an army of them—perhaps a fatal length of time—and it would take a long time to provide them with the absolute necessities of warfare. America is not going to sacrifice her youth after that fashion.

Must Know What War Means.

"America is going to prepare for war by preparing citizens who know what war means and how war can be conducted. It is going to increase its standing army up to the point of efficiency for the present uses for which it is needed; and it is going to put back of that army a great body of peaceful men, following their daily pursuits, knowing that their own happiness and the happiness of everybody they love depends upon peace, who, nevertheless, at the call of their country will know how immediately to make themselves into an army and to come out and face an enemy in a fashion which will show that America can neither be daunted nor taken by surprise.

"I spoke just now of equipment. I know that there is a very general impression that influences are at work in this country whose impulse does not come from a thoughtful conviction of danger, but which is said to come from a very thoughtful prospect of profit. I have heard the preposterous statement made that the agitation for preparation for national defense has come from the men who make armor plate for the ships and munitions for the army.

The Spirit of Preparedness.

"Why, ladies and gentlemen, do you suppose that all the thoughtful men who are engaged upon this side of the

tional defense, all I have to say is that they will be sadly disappointed. But these are things which to my mind go without saying, for, ladies and gentlemen, if it is necessary to defend this nation we are going to defend it no matter who makes money, and no matter what it costs.

"I have heard some gentlemen say: 'My constituents do not object to the program, but they do object to the bills that will have to be paid afterward. I would be very sorry to give that account of any constituency in the United States. I would be very sorry to believe—and I do not believe—that any constituency in the United States would be governed by considerations of that sort. Of course, it is going to cost money to prepare for defense, but equally, of course, the American people are going to pay for it, and pay for it without any grumbling whatever, because we are not selfishly rich. We are a very rich people, but we cannot be rich as a people unless we maintain our character and integrity as a people. Life is not worth anything for us as a nation if the very issues of life for the nation itself are put in jeopardy by the action which we neglect to take.

Immediate Preparation Necessary.

"And so I have come out on this errand merely to get into touch with you, my fellow-citizens, merely to let you know, in temperate words from my own lips, that the men who are saying that preparation for national defense is necessary—and immediately necessary—are speaking the sober truth. And I believe that you will credit the statement that no man is in better position to know that than I am.

"One aspect of this matter makes me very glad. Indeed, Party politics, my friends, sometimes plays too large a part in the United States. Parties are worth while only when their differences are based upon absolute convictions. They are not worth while when they are based upon differences of personal ambition. Parties are dignified and worthy of the consideration of a nation only when their arguments are for the national benefit, each arguing according to their genuine opinion, their real observation of facts, their real ardor for the national welfare; and it is very delightful sometimes, as upon this occasion, to find an issue regarding which no line can be drawn between one party and another. So that I have not the embarrassment in standing before you tonight of making the impression that I am urging the advantage of a party or the advantage of an individual. There are just as many men interested in national defense on the one side as on the other. They are all actuated by the same motives; they may differ as to details, but they do not differ as to their objects; and I thank God that there is no party politics when it comes to the life and welfare of the United States.

Elimination of Politics.

"Do you suppose if the country were in danger any man would hesitate to volunteer on the ground that he belonged to this party or to the other? Do you suppose that if a republican administration were in power at Washington any democrat would hesitate to enlist, or that a democratic administration being there any republican would hesitate to enlist? Why, the whole history of the country gives an emphatic negative to that question. We are not democrats or republicans tonight. We are Americans!

"It was a very thrilling thing to me as I came into this hall to see the multitude of American flags that waved above the heads of this audience, and upon every stage of my journey since I left Washington Friday last I have seen flags, big flags, little flags, flags of every sort, old flags, torn with use, new flags brought out for the first time, displayed any way—upon improvised poles, upon the roof-trees of houses, upon chimneys, upon any point of vantage, where somebody might throw to the breeze, this thrilling signal of our national life. And it has seemed to me that as each stage of the journey was accomplished there was imprinted still deeper upon my heart this solemn reflection that the honor of that flag was in my keeping not only, but in the keeping of the people who displayed it; for, ladies and gentlemen, the impulses of government in this country do not

desist from unfair practices. The defendant fights the case, a hearing held. The commission's decision is subject to review by the circuit court of appeals, which passes on points of law alone. An appeal may be had from the circuit court to the United States Supreme Court.

Reports to Be Made Soon.

The commission is making economic investigations now in these industries: Fertilizer, beet sugar, pipe lines and lumber. Reports on all will be forthcoming soon, it was said today.

One report to be made soon will cover an investigation of laws relating to commerce as enforced by the nations of the world. This survey, it is said, has covered a wide field and the report will be the most comprehensive of its kind ever prepared. Even statute regulating business methods, combinations and competition in civilized countries is given. Methods every government has undertaken to govern trusts will be outlined. The work, it is said, has received the particular attention of Chairman Davis.

Business Conditions Investigated.

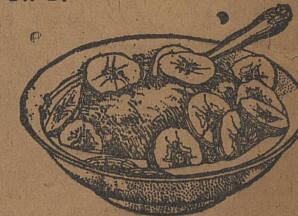
The commission will have a report in about a month on information gathered in an extensive inquiry into the health of business generally in the United States. More than 300 of business came within the scope of this inquiry, which is expected to show that business vitality is low in many industries and that the cause is too heavy production and conditions within the industries. A report on competitive conditions in foreign trade will be made by April 15. The commission has had more than 100 special agents conducting the work in the United States and abroad.

Federal Judge Lacombe.

The resignation of Judge Lacombe of the United States circuit court of appeals at New York City, accepted by Attorney General Lacombe announced that he intended to resign in the present year. His effective February 1st, 1917, after thirty years of service as a law. Appointment of a successor will not be made until he returns to Washington.

"The Perfect Day"

day when you work in harmony with law. Health comes from Harmony. Get in harmony with Nature's laws by eating Shredded Wheat, a simple, natural, elemental food which supplies the greatest nutriment with the least tax upon the digestion. Try it for breakfast with hot milk or cream. Delicious with sliced bananas or other fruit. Made at Niagara Falls, N. Y.



Spector, suboffice at New York, E. F. Westdahl, inspector suboffice at New York, E. F. Dickinson, inspector suboffice at Galveston, J. B. Boutell.

The division of charts is headed by D. E. Wainwright, and under this division comes the drafting section, G. L. Fowler, chief; engraving section, W. F. Peabody, chief; printing section, D. N. Hoover, chief; photography section, C. F. Blackledge, chief.

The division of terrestrial magnetism is headed by D. L. Hazard, with J. M. Seybolt as assistant. J. M. Griffin heads the division of accounts.

WANT MINIMUM WAGE LAW.

Washington Branch of Consumers' League Exhibits Labor Conditions.

In conjunction with its work toward securing a minimum wage law in the District of Columbia, the Washington branch of the Consumers' League has opened up an interesting exhibit at 1216 18th street northwest. This is part of the exhibit made by the Consumers' League at the Panama-Pacific exposition. It consists of charts, with statistics and illustrations of labor conditions affecting women and children in many places. Washington department stores that use the Consumers' League label also are making displays of such goods made under sanitary and adequate welfare conditions.

Investigations already made in the District have shown what wages women and girls receive here. The Consumers' League is now endeavoring to secure from Congress an appropriation which can be used to determine just what the cost of living for working girls is. When these data have been secured an effort is to be made to have a minimum wage law passed.

Raymond Munn, twenty, of Little Cove, near Hancock, Md., was electrocuted in a tannery at Mercersburg. He attempted to cut off the current while standing on the wet ground.

passengers aboard, but gives no indication of a reservation in disfavor of the men who manned guns and who may be wounded.

He probably seeks proper medical aid for the latter. It is also probable that many of the passengers will be without means when landed. The British government, it is reasonable to suppose, through diplomatic and consular officers, will care for this phase of the situation.

Identity of Raider in Doubt.

The vessel that captured the Appam, it is clear, was not a submarine, though there is doubt that it was the Moewe. Collector Hamilton does not set forth the reasons for his doubt, but it is supposed to be the suspicion arising from slight communication with the British passengers aboard the Appam. Lieut. Berg has made no acknowledgment or declaration regarding the manner of the capture of the Appam, even to Collector Hamilton, it is clear. But the fact that so many passengers and members of crews from sunken vessels were carried by the German raider and afterward transferred to the Appam is proof that she was not a vessel of submarine type with limited space.

Lieut. Berg has been permitted to buy provisions for the immediate necessities of those aboard his ship. Until the State Department decided the status of the Appam and those aboard her the requirement to leave port within twenty-four hours, if made, will not be operative, as notice has not yet been given.

Possible Future Course.

If the status of the Appam is decided to be that of a prize of war—nominally that of any merchantman—the German prize crew, it is anticipated, will not be subjected to internment.

The precedents in diplomacy probably will permit them to make their way to a home port, either aboard the Appam or in any way they may

Sullivan, George Degnan, Katherine O'Connor, Frederick Thuce and Mary Dalton. Music was furnished by St. Patrick's Orchestra.

Sellinger's

HAHN'S Great February C The "Wind-Up"



Women's High
WHITE "SPATS"

\$1 to \$2

Reliable Rubbers.

Also other new
colors.

Women's
WHITE

\$1 to \$2

One
ivory

An Overwhelming Response to This

"VENUS" \$3.50 to

\$2.79

10-inch High Boots,
"Dome" Top Laced Boots,
"Princess" Laced or But-
ton "Gypsy" Boots—several
colors; Gun Metal "Sport"
Shoes, "English" Low-heel
Laced. Plenty of plainer
styles. Patent or "Dull"
"Spat" Pumps.

Don't Miss This Opportunity of Buying More Than
able Styles—at One

MEN'S SHOES

In the "Wind-Up" Sale

\$3.50 to \$4.00 Shoes

30 styles of Men's Shoes that sold at \$3.50 and \$4.00. Every size, leather and style in this sale, from staple conservative shapes to snappy styles for the young fellow.

Offers some of the best values that you have had the opportunity of buying in many a day.

"Wind-Up" Sale Price, \$2.79

\$2.50 to \$3.50

Broken sizes and discontinued styles of Men's Shoes that sold up to \$3.50 a pair. Every size in one style or another. But don't delay!

"Wind-Up" Sale Price, \$1.95

"Guaranteed"

Men's Socks,

with printed coupon, 6 pairs, 6 months... \$1

Hahn & Co. 1914-233

3 RELIABLE SHOE HOUSES

CONSULT OUR MR. GARDNER—If You Have Any Sor



The Hot Springs of Arkansas

We're Doing Some Marvelous Things for Rheumatism at the Hot Springs of Arkansas

—not with medicine, but with the famous radio-active natural hot baths. We can make this statement doubly strong and authentic when we remind you that the Government of the United States controls the waters, endorses the treatment and sends its own army and navy men here for a cure. According to Gov't reports, Uncle Sam recommends the waters for such other troubles as neuralgia, metallic or malarial poisoning, paralysis not of an organic origin, the earlier stages

of locomotor ataxia, chronic Bright's disease (earlier stages only), functional diseases of the liver, gastric dyspepsia not of organic origin, chronic diarrhoea, catarrhal affections of the digestive and respiratory tracts—chronic skin diseases, especially the squamous varieties, and chronic conditions due to malarial infection.

Now that you're interested—obey that impulse. Call up the ticket office and arrange for the trip. You know you need it—do it. 112

Owned and Controlled by the U. S. Government.

The Hot Springs of Arkansas are on the beautiful Government reservation—their virtues are endorsed and their use is controlled and regulated by Uncle Sam. To his fine army and navy hospital here he sends his soldiers and sailors for rheumatism, liver, skin and stomach troubles and they go away cured.

Special Low Round Trip Rate now in effect on Iron Mountain R. R. Get their new book on Hot Springs, Ark., and the radio-active waters. Ask at local ticket office or write Iron Mountain R. R., St. Louis.

Business Men's League,
Hot Springs, Ark.
Please send booklets.

Name.....
Address.....

What the Maternal Order Are Doing

St. Clair Thompson, William S. Trunnell, George E. Walker, Nathan Weill and Augustus Gupert.

The Grotto.

The important grotto event of the past week was the oyster supper and dance given by the Kallipolis Grotto Band, Tuesday night. While the lack of street car service and the inclement weather affected the attendance somewhat, the affair was pronounced by the many who attended a highly successful event. The supper, served from 5 to 8 o'clock, was quite elaborate and thoroughly enjoyed. The dance which followed, lasted until midnight. The band furnished its own music for the dance and proved itself equal to the occasion by its masterly rendition of the latest dance hits, as well as many of the old-time favorites.

Monarch Emmons, with the assistance of his officers, is planning for the spring ceremonial, which will be held about the middle of April. With the slogan, "Each prophet obtain one candidate," and the present enthusiasm being manifested by the prophets, a large class is confidently expected.

The all-absorbing topic among the prophets is baseball. Whenever two or three are gathered together their conversation is baseball and baseball only. The game to be played in June between the members of the Shrine and the Grotto for the benefit of the Masonic and Eastern Star Home promises to furnish amusement to a larger attendance than had any of the previous games played for this cause.

Quite a number of the prophets who were real ball players years ago are brushing up on the rules of the game, and it is whispered that not a few of them are taking up gymnasium courses in an endeavor to "come back" and be among those selected in the try-out process. Prophet Charles Sabin has been appointed recruiting officer, and the applications are pouring in so rapidly, it is said, that he has been compelled to inaugurate a card index system to keep track of them. One of the prophets, who does the honors at an establishment where one of the chief lines is sporting goods, confided to the writer that a month ago he had on hand several dozen of the standard baseball manual, but within the past two weeks he had been compelled to twice replenish his stock to supply the demand.

Past Monarch and Grand Chief Justice Edward S. Schmid states that the rumor that he would play shortstop for the grotto is erroneous. He is going to content himself with taking a place among the fans and with the aid of a megaphone "root" for the grotto.

Prophet P. V. Keating is making good progress in the organization of a drill team. Enough prophets are already enrolled to assure its success and the team in all probability will be ready to participate in the carnival and parade at the supreme council convention at Detroit.

The

the store Thursday morning, and will be pleased to receive donations from members and friends.

Mrs. Buchanan, of St. John's Lodge Chapter, will entertain at a card party at her home, 901 M street northwest, Wednesday night. Members of the order and their friends will be cordially welcomed.

William H. Hunt Chapter, No. 16, will have a theater party at Poll's Tuesday night. Miss Ruth A. Donn is the chairman and Miss Glenn Barnes secretary of the committee in charge.

Worthy Matron Elizabeth Plitt and Past Grand Matron Catharina Loffler were joint hostesses at the latter's home Wednesday afternoon at the meeting of the auxiliary home board of Ruth Chapter. Much interest is manifested by the members of this organization, and the meetings are well attended, it is stated. After the transaction of business refreshments were served. The table decorations were appropriate to St. Patrick's day.

Mizpah Chapter, No. 8, Tuesday night, entertained Worthy Matron Graves, of Martha Washington Chapter, Alexandria, Va., and other visitors from that chapter. After the conferring of the degrees, recitations were given by Mrs. Love, of Areme Chapter, and Associate Matron Kunkle, of Mizpah Chapter. The visiting worthy matron made a brief address expressive of the appreciation of the great help the chapters of the District jurisdiction have always given to the neighboring chapters. After a short talk by Grand Patron B. W. Murch, refreshments were served.

At the meeting of Fidelity Chapter, No. 19, Tuesday night, Worthy Grand Matron Ida V. Faber, Right Worthy Grand Treasurer Alcena Lamond and Past Grand Patron Angus Lamond were among the many guests who responded to Worthy Matron Lyda I. Riley's invitation to enjoy a social evening. Addresses were made by Worthy Grand Matron Faber and Right Worthy Grand Treasurer Lamond. An entertainment program, arranged by Mrs. Mildred W. MacQuillan and Miss C. Louise Phillips, hostesses for the evening, included vocal solos by Mr. Davidson, of Martha Chapter, and Mrs. Stambaugh; piano solos, by Mrs. Kirk Russell; readings, by Miss Harriet Dyer, of Martha Chapter, and an address by Frank Morrison.

Naomi Chapter, No. 3, at its meeting Wednesday night, conferred the degrees in the presence of a large number of members and visitors. Among those present were Grand Matron Ida Faber, Grand Patron Ben W. Murch, Mrs. Simpson, of Massachusetts; Mr. Robinson, of Montana, and Mr. Rhinehard, of Indiana, each of whom gave interesting talks. Past Matron Nellie Plumley, of Naomi Chapter, gave a solo, and Mrs. Shomo recited. Refreshments were served.

East Gate Chapter, No. 21, had as visitors at the last meeting Grand Matron Ida V. Faber, Junior Past Grand Matron Catharina Loffler, Past Grand Matron Jessie W. Cowles, Grand Lecturer Mary E. Teachum, Grand Secretary Rose A. Grand Warder Minerva R. Craw, Chaplain Martha A. Harper, and Asst. Burrell and Asst. Bickens, of Ta-

Leaman, electrician; Theodore Picard, commissary; Charles B. Matthews, assistant commissary; James McPherson, master of wardrobe; Lymon B. Swornstedt, George N. Acker, Oscar H. Coumbe, Henry M. Dixon, Fred Repetti, Frank E. Gibson and Warren A. Custer, Arabic dispensers of herbs; Oscar F. Comstock, organist; J. Walter Humphrey, J. Henry Kaiser, Charles E. Myers and John F. M. Bowie, chanters.

The newly organized Arab Patrol and its officers are: L. Whiting Estes, L. C. Wilson, captain; Virgil M. Fookes, lieutenant; H. F. Kennedy, lieutenant; Walter B. Avery, C. F. Bennett, Ralph Bihlman, B. A. Ball, A. T. Curran, Salvatore Desio, Samuel H. Deckman, M. H. De Graff, H. W. Eibel, A. E. Gorham; Dr. W. W. Georges, treasurer; Harry Gardner, Percy L. Gladmon, J. S. Hamblly, Dr. W. A. Harrison, Jr., M. A. Hess, William F. Holmes, E. H. Honey, James A. Hollinger, W. R. F. Hines, W. T. Lawrence, Wade G. Longley, William H. Nash, John J. Odenwald, E. A. Owens, Chester R. Samson, Alfred B. Sapp, George H. Schleuter, Welby C. Smallwood, G. Leon Smithson, Dr. C. A. Stewart, secretary; Charles T. Swan, Robert I. Tiller, Charles G. Volk, F. Lawrence Walker, Charles F. Waring, John E. Wells, George H. Whiting, sergeant; J. E. Nyman, Lieut. Frederick Yates, surgeon; James Graham, T. E. Hampton and E. D. Anderson.

The Oriental Band is composed of the following nobles: Data, Charles A. Stevens (leader), Burmes pipes; sub-dato, Jacob G. Moody, oriental musette; secretary, Albert A. Roby, crash cymbal; treasurer, Fred H. Kraemer, Turkish tomtom; trustees, Ed. S. Schmid, Indo tomtom; Salvatore Desio, Turko gong; John T. Riley, Hindoo temple gong; commissary, Theodore Picard, Indo tomtom drum; dentists, Charles A. Stewart, Brahma bells; master of wardrobe, Henry B. Schmidt, oriental musette.

The audit committee of last year has been reappointed, as follows: James B. Adams, Harry B. Cramer and S. Fred Hahn.

The glad hand and reception committee, who will be on hand to extend to both local and visiting nobles the true Arabic hospitality, are James S. McCarthy (chairman), William W. Jermaine, Dr. William C. Fowler, Edwin B. Hess, Sterling Kerr, Jr., John G. Hodges, Hunter B. Laughton, Louis Simon, Otto J. De Moll, Charles E. Baldwin, Charles E. Berry, Fred Maxmillan Book, Southwick C. Briggs, John J. Booker, Walter A. Brown, Arthur L. Bryant, George V. Buck, Harry J. Cunningham, Charles C. Coombs, Eugene S. Corcoran, Sullamaan Daavid, A. H. Douglass, E. H. Droop, Alvin G. Estes, Frank H. Edmonds, Max Fisher, Mark S. Finley, Norwood V. Guy, Benjamin W. Guy, Louis Goldsmith, Edward C. Graham, Milton Hopfenmaier, James B. Henderson, William T. Hebbard, Edwin B. Hesse, George W. Harris, George F. Hane, Walter S. Harban, Isaac S. Hall, Charles Jacobson, Harry G. Kimball, J. Claude Kiefer, Harry T. Kennedy, David J. Kaufman, B. F. Larcombe, Jr., Frank E. Mack, Robert Meyer, Claude E. Miller, Arthur D. Marks, William E. McReynolds, Alexander MacKenzie, Abram S. McCoy, William H. McCray, Maurice Otterback, Walter B. Pettus, Raymond W. Pullman, Philip M. Riefkin, Bertrand H. Roberts, George F. Schutt, Alexander Scott, Herbert T. Shannon, John E. Shoemaker, Elmer E. Simpson, Charles Sonne, George Spransy, H. C. C. Stiles, Edwin H. Snyder, Emmons S. Smith, Walter F. Smith, Lem Towers, Jr., E.

Grotto Glee Club has accepted invitation of Odenton Chapter, Order of Eastern Star, Odenton, Md., to assist in an entertainment on March 17.

The Glee Club will unite for a joint entertainment with the Indian Guard Band, Improved Order of Red Men, of Alexandria, Va., in that city on March 24. All Washington prophets and their friends are invited.

Recent advices from the grand monarch and grand secretary are that grottos will probably be organized at Seattle, Wash.; Topeka, Kans.; Flint, Mich., and Muncie, Ind., in the near future. A movement also is on foot for the establishment of a grotto at Hartford, Conn.

Order of the Eastern Star.

Temple Chapter, No. 18, tomorrow night, after a short business session, will close and the members will attend the birthday anniversary of Columbia Chapter in a body. Worthy Matron Adrienne Shreve and Worthy Patron J. T. Wilson Miller are arranging a surprise for the second meeting of the month, March 27. The chapter will have a card social Wednesday night at Terrace Inn, 1407 Massachusetts avenue northwest, at which all members and friends of the order will be cordially welcomed. The theater party given by the chapter recently and the rummage sale last week are reported as most successful, and much credit is given by the membership to Mrs. Cora Campbell, who was in charge of the first event, and to Mrs. Maud Sollers, under whose direction the sale was held.

Brookland Chapter, No. 11, conferred the degree on four candidates at the meeting Wednesday night, when a large attendance of members and visitors were cordially welcomed by Worthy Matron Anna Broderick and Worthy Patron William Betts. The music for the occasion was furnished by the quartet of Martha Chapter and Miss Stone, of Electa Chapter, a feature being a solo, which was sung by George P. Mellis, of Martha Chapter, during the signing of the by-laws. Two members by affiliation were also received at this meeting. The following program was given: Vocal solo, Miss Stone, of Electa Chapter; piano solo, Miss Marion Richardson, and a vocal solo by Past Patron E. E. Richardson, of Martha Chapter. Miss Richardson acted as accompanist throughout the evening. Refreshments were served.

The ways and means committee of Brookland Chapter has announced the following events for the current term: A theater party in May under the direction of Mrs. Pearl Watt, Mrs. Anna Broderick and Mrs. Belle Hampton; a rummage sale the same month in charge of Mrs. Georgiana Van Fleet, Mrs. Ada Saltzman, Mrs. Anna Broderick, Mrs. Belle Hampton and Mrs. Minerva Crawford; an excursion in August, the committee being composed of Ralph Molster and Mrs. Minerva Crawford, and a lawn fete during the summer, of which Mrs. Jackson and Mrs. Parsons will have charge.

The grand chapter officers and matrons and patrons of 1916 will be the guests of Martha Chapter, No. 4, at the meeting Friday night. The matrons and patrons of 1915 will furnish the entertainment feature. Members of Martha Chapter are requested to bring donations of food or clothing for a needy sister and her two little boys. At the last meeting of the chapter the degrees were conferred on a class of six candidates.

The meeting of Ruth Chapter, No. 1, Monday night was devoted to the transaction of business, after which refreshments were served. The masquerade dance scheduled for that evening has been postponed to the next regular meeting of the chapter.

St. John's Lodge Chapter, No. 18, will hold a rummage sale Thursday, Friday and Saturday of the current week at 1715½ Seventh street northwest. The chairman of the committee will be in

Yost, Grand Chapter, No. 12; Worthy Matron Lillian Dickson, Koma Chapter, No. 12; Worthy Patron W. G. Betts, of Brookland Chapter, No. 11; Past Matron and Past Patron A. W. Bowen, of Bethlehem Chapter, No. 7; Past Matron Rebecca Meiners, of Ruth Chapter, No. 1, and a number of friends not members of the order as invited guests. On January 17, when the first officers of this new chapter were installed, two of them were ill and could not be present. It was the wish of the first matron of the chapter, Anna S. Castell, that all her officers be installed by the "Mother" of the chapter, and she requested Mrs. Loffler, who was grand matron at the time the chapter was constituted and consecrated, to install the remaining officers, Alice Wing Laurier, as Esther, and Mary E. Sherman, as marshal at this meeting. Preceding the musical program the grand officers and the officers from other chapters expressed their pleasure in having a part to perform in the organization of the new chapter. Past Grand Matron Loffler closed her remarks by reading verses that she had composed about the chapter, and they were made a part of its records. The grand lecturer, Mary E. Teachum, presented in a pleasing

Learning How to Apply Its Rules.

being as harmonious and immortal as the Father, it is not possible for men to be faithful to it. To have been faithful to it would have meant to our highest understanding, to our business and, in fact, to our very life. If we confidently believe, as Christians do, that we are to be faithful to it, we shall go forward with our eyes open, and we shall not talk or dream or admit its claims. If we believe that it is the source of our supply, we shall not limit that supply nor talk on the side of lack. If we believe that it is the source of our strength, we shall not go to the pool, in the one mind or intelligence, but we shall go to the Father, and we shall have an evil thought if our concept of the Father is not in accordance with the suggestion of hating him. We shall not think in any other than a loving spirit, and we shall not think in any other way, we shall know that it is our duty to be faithful to it, and we shall be minding our business in that sense, and we shall be doing it, and we shall be being fulfilled in us. This positive attitude is the heart-shorted reliance on God, divine discipline, and it is in every half-hearted acceptance of it that we are failing to do our part in the education of Christian Science—unlaborious, unselfish, unobtrusive, unobnoxious enough for all mankind to use.

U. S. Agrees to Allow Mexico To Cross Line After Bandits Starting From American Soil

The United States has reached an agreement with Gen. Carranza, and Secretary Lansing has placed copies of its note of acceptance and the supplementary statement explaining its purposes in the hands of Elesio Arredondo, Gen. Carranza's ambassador here.

TEXT OF NOTE TO CARRANZA.

This is the text of the reply to Gen. Carranza's approval, sent to United States Consul Silliman:

"The government of the United States has received the courteous note of Senor Acuna and has read with satisfaction his suggestion for reciprocal privileges to the American and Mexican authorities in the pursuit and apprehension of outlaws who infest their respective territories lying along the international boundary, and who are a constant menace to the lives and property of residents of that region.

"The government of the United States, in view of the unusual state of affairs which has existed for some time along the international boundary, and earnestly desiring to co-operate with the de facto government of Mexico to suppress this state of lawlessness, of which the recent attack on Columbus, N. M., is a deplorable example, and to insure peace and order in the region contiguous to the boundary between the two republics, readily grants permission for military forces of the de facto government of Mexico to cross the international boundary in pursuit of lawless bands of armed men, who have entered Mexico from the United States, committed outrages on Mexican soil, and fled into the United States, on the understanding that the de facto government of Mexico grants the reciprocal privilege that the military forces of the United States may pursue across the international boundary into Mexican territory lawless bands of armed men who have entered the United States from Mexico, committed outrages on American soil and fled into Mexico.

PLAN OPERATIVE IMMEDIATELY.

"The government of the United States understands that in view of its agreement to this reciprocal arrangement proposed by the de facto government, the arrangement is now complete and in force, and the reciprocal privileges thereunder may accordingly be exercised by either government without further interchange of views.

"It is a matter of sincere gratification to the government of the United States that the de facto government of Mexico has evinced so cordial and friendly a spirit of co-operation in the efforts of the authorities of the United States to apprehend and punish the bands of outlaws who seek refuge beyond the international boundary in the erroneous belief that the constituted authorities will resent any pursuit across the boundary by the forces of the government whose citizens have suffered by the crimes of the fugitives.

"With the same spirit of cordial friendship, the government of the United States will exercise the privilege granted by the de facto government of Mexico in the hope and confident expectation that by their mutual efforts lawlessness will be eradicated and peace and order maintained in the territories of the United States and Mexico contiguous to the international boundary."

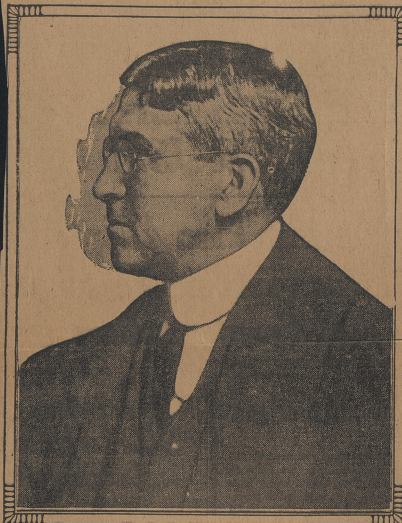
Secretary Lansing also issued this statement:

"In order to remove any misapprehension that may exist either in the United States or in Mexico the President has authorized me to give in his name the public assurance that the military operations now in contemplation by this government will be scrupulously confined to the object already announced, and that in no circumstances will they be suffered to infringe in any degree upon the sovereignty of Mexico or develop into intervention of any kind in the internal affairs of our sister republic.

"On the contrary, what is now being done is deliberately intended to preclude the possibility of intervention."

TROOPS

Secretary of War Who Resigned Because at Variance With Wilson



LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

Assistant Secretary of War Who Follows Chief Into Retirement



HENRY BRECKINRIDGE.

Garrison-Wilson Correspondence Shows Clash Approaching Over Proposed Continental Army Plan

THE first of the preliminary correspondence between Secretary Garrison and the President is a letter by former Secretary Garrison, dated January 12. He wrote:

War Department,
Washington, Jan. 12, 1916.
My Dear Mr. President: In my judgment we are facing a critical juncture with respect to the military part of the national defense program.

I am convinced that unless the situation is dealt with promptly and effectively, we can indulge in no reasonable expectation of any acceptable result.

The policy recommended to you and adopted by you squarely placed the nation upon the sure foundation of national forces. If that policy is made effective by legislation there will be secured to this country for the first time a real, stable foundation for the military part of the national defense. If, however, hitherto there a policy is adopted based upon State troops as the main reliance of this country for its military arm, not only has no advance been made from the deplorable and inexcusable situation in which we have so long been, but an effective block has been placed across the pathway toward a proper settlement. The adoption of such a policy would serve to delude the people into believing that the subject had been settled and therefore required no further consideration upon their part. It would, therefore, in my judgment, be infinitely worse than an entire failure of all legislative enactment upon the subject. The latter would at least leave it open for future settlement.

I, of course, am not advised as to the statements of intention made by Mr. Hay to you in the conversations held with you prior to your message to Congress on the opening of the present session. I have always felt, and have so expressed myself to you, that the situation in the Congress was such that unless you personally exerted the power of your leadership you would not obtain any worthy results in this matter.

Mr. Hay has now made open declaration of his intention. He announces that he does not intend to press for the enactment of the military policy advocated in your message. With respect to the regular army, he does not purpose giving to the organizations asked for, and imperatively necessary if the Federal volunteers (so-called continental army) are to be properly trained; he purposes adding a few thousand men to the enlisted strength of the army in its present organization, the adding of a few regiments of field artillery to the

existing organizations of the regular army, the entire abandonment of the idea of a Federal force of national volunteers, and the passing of a bill granting direct Federal pay to the enlisted men and officers of the State troops.

In my judgment, the effect of the enactment of Mr. Hay's program would be to set back the whole cause of legitimate, honest national defense in an entirely unjustifiable and inexcusable way. It would be, in my judgment, a betrayal of the trust of the people in this regard. It would be illusory and apparent without any reality or substance.

There is, unfortunately, very little knowledge and very little intense personal interest in any of the members of the House concerning military affairs. Apart from the power that always resides in every chairman of committee, Mr. Hay has the additional power of dealing with a subject concerning which the rest of the public has no knowledge and about which it has never concerned itself. In this particular instance his proposal of setting this matter by voting money to the enlisted men and officers of the State troops appeals to the direct personal and political interests of the members. In these circumstances, it seems to me to be perfectly clear that unless you interpose your position as leader of the country on this great subject the result will be the lamentable one which I have just described.

If the public obtains the impression that Mr. Hay's solution is merely another means of accomplishing the same end as your proposed policy, they will accept the same and rest content that their desires have been properly met. If, on the other hand, they are clearly and unmistakably advised that to adopt the policy suggested by Mr. Hay is to make a mockery of all that was worthy and virtuous in the proposal of a proper military policy, and that it is a delusion to consider such a solution as a real reliance of security, then there is hope that we can obtain results commensurate with the necessities of the case and with a self-respecting consideration and treatment thereof.

I cannot, therefore, too strongly urge upon you my view of the imperative necessity of your seeking an occasion at the earliest possible moment to declare yourself with respect to the matter, and in doing so to make it clear beyond peradventure that nothing excepting national forces, raised by the nation and subject to its exclusive authority, responsibility and control, is any real settlement of this issue.

Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON.
The President.

clear that the proposals are diametrically opposite to each other and are irreconcilable.

Those who are conscientiously convinced that nothing but national forces can properly be the basis of a policy of national defense cannot possibly accept a policy based upon State forces.

It not only does not in itself offer an acceptable solution, but acts to prevent any proper solution. If those who are thus convinced are faced with the necessity of declaring their position on the matter, they can only show their sincerity and good faith by declining to admit the possibility of compromise with respect to this essential, fundamental principle.

I am thus convinced.

I feel that we are challenged by

Wilson Not Committed to Any One Plan After "Frank" Talk With Chairman Hay

The President replied:
The White House,
Washington, Jan. 15, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I am very much obliged to you for your letters of January 12, and January 14. They make your views with regard to adequate measures for preparation for national defense sharply clear. I am sure that I already understand just what your views were, but I am glad to have them restated in this succinct and striking way. You believe, as I do, that the chief thing necessary is that we should have a trained citizen reserve, and that the training, organization and control of that reserve should be under immediate Federal direction.

But apparently I have not succeeded in making my own position equally clear to you, though I feel sure that I have made it perfectly clear to Mr. Hay. It is that I am not irrevocably or dogmatically committed to any one plan of provid-

ing the nation with such a reserve, and am only willing to discuss alternative proposals.

I have had a delightfully frank conference with Mr. Hay. I have

the existing situation to declare ourselves promptly, openly and unequivocally or be charged properly with lack of sincerity and good faith.

We cannot hope to see our program, based on this essential principle, succeed if we admit the possibility of compromise with respect to it.

Yours is the ultimate responsibility; yours is the final determination as to the manner in which the situation shall be faced and treated. I fully realize this and do not desire to cause you the slightest embarrassment on my account. If, therefore, my withdrawal from the situation would relieve you, you should not hesitate for a moment on that account. Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON.
The President.

ing the nation with such a reserve, and am only willing to discuss alternative proposals.

I have had a delightfully frank conference with Mr. Hay. I have

the existing situation to declare ourselves promptly, openly and unequivocally or be charged properly with lack of sincerity and good faith.

We cannot hope to see our program, based on this essential principle, succeed if we admit the possibility of compromise with respect to it.

Yours is the ultimate responsibility; yours is the final determination as to the manner in which the situation shall be faced and treated. I fully realize this and do not desire to cause you the slightest embarrassment on my account. If, therefore, my withdrawal from the situation would relieve you, you should not hesitate for a moment on that account. Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON.
The President.

said to him that I was perfectly willing to consider any plan that would give us a national reserve under unmistakable national control, and would support any such scheme if convinced of its adequacy

and wise policy. More he has not asked or desired.
Cordially and sincerely yours,
WOODROW WILSON.
Hon. Lindley M. Garrison,
Secretary of War.

Secretary Finds Convictions "Not Only Divergent but Utterly Irreconcilable"

Yesterday Secretary Garrison wrote the following:

War Department,
Washington, Feb. 9, 1916.

My dear Mr. President: Two matters within the jurisdiction of this department are now of immediate and pressing importance, and I am constrained to declare my position definitely and unmistakably thereon. I refer, of course, to the Philippine question and the matter of national defense.

You know my convictions with respect to each of them.

I consider the principle embodied in the Clark amendment an abandonment of the duty of this nation and a breach of trust toward the Philippines; so believing, I cannot accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance. I consider the reliance upon the militia for national defense an unjustifiable imperiling of the nation's safety. It would not only be a sham in itself, but its enactment into law would prevent if not de-

stroy the opportunity to procure measures of real, genuine national defense. I could not accept it or acquiesce in its acceptance.

I am obliged to make my position known immediately upon each of these questions—in a speech on Thursday afternoon the national defense question and in a communication to the House committee having charge of the Philippine question. If, with respect to either matter, we are not in agreement upon these fundamental principles, then I could not with propriety remain your seeming representative in respect thereto. Our convictions would be manifestly not only divergent, but utterly irreconcilable.

You will appreciate the necessity of timely knowledge upon my part of the determination reached by you with respect to each of these matters so that I may act advisedly in the premises. Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON.
The President.

What the final action of the House will be no one can at this time certainly forecast. I am now of course, engaged in conference with Mr. Jones and others with regard to the probable action of the House of Representatives in this matter and do not yet know what it is likely to be. The one obvious thing, it seems to me, is the necessity for calm and deliberate action on our part at this time when matters of such gravity are to be determined, and not only calm and deliberate action, but action which takes into very serious consideration views differing from our own.

Second—As I have had occasion to say to you, I am not yet convinced that the measure of preparation for national defense which we deem necessary can be obtained through the instrumentality of the national guard under Federal control and training, but I feel in duty bound to keep my mind open to conviction. The bill in which it will be embodied has not yet been drawn, as I learned today from Mr. Hay, I should deem it a very serious mistake to shut the door against this attempt on the part of the committee in perfect good faith to meet the essentials of the program set forth in my message, but in a way of their own choosing. As you know, I do not at all agree

with you in favoring compulsory enlistment for training and I fear the advocacy of compulsion before the committee of the House on the part of representatives of the department of War has greatly prejudiced the House against the proposal for a continental army, little necessary connection as there is between the plan and the opinion of the chief of staff of compulsory enlistment.

I trust that you will feel no hesitation about expressing your personal views on both these subjects on the two occasions to which you refer, but I hope that you will be kind enough to draw very carefully the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the administration.

with you in favoring compulsory enlistment for training and I fear the advocacy of compulsion before the committee of the House on the part of representatives of the department of War has greatly prejudiced the House against the proposal for a continental army, little necessary connection as there is between the plan and the opinion of the chief of staff of compulsory enlistment.

I trust that you will feel no hesitation about expressing your personal views on both these subjects on the two occasions to which you refer, but I hope that you will be kind enough to draw very carefully the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the administration.

Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON.
The President.

What the final action of the House will be no one can at this time certainly forecast. I am now of course, engaged in conference with Mr. Jones and others with regard to the probable action of the House of Representatives in this matter and do not yet know what it is likely to be. The one obvious thing, it seems to me, is the necessity for calm and deliberate action on our part at this time when matters of such gravity are to be determined, and not only calm and deliberate action, but action which takes into very serious consideration views differing from our own.

Second—As I have had occasion to say to you, I am not yet convinced that the measure of preparation for national defense which we deem necessary can be obtained through the instrumentality of the national guard under Federal control and training, but I feel in duty bound to keep my mind open to conviction. The bill in which it will be embodied has not yet been drawn, as I learned today from Mr. Hay, I should deem it a very serious mistake to shut the door against this attempt on the part of the committee in perfect good faith to meet the essentials of the program set forth in my message, but in a way of their own choosing. As you know, I do not at all agree

with you in favoring compulsory enlistment for training and I fear the advocacy of compulsion before the committee of the House on the part of representatives of the department of War has greatly prejudiced the House against the proposal for a continental army, little necessary connection as there is between the plan and the opinion of the chief of staff of compulsory enlistment.

I trust that you will feel no hesitation about expressing your personal views on both these subjects on the two occasions to which you refer, but I hope that you will be kind enough to draw very carefully the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the administration.

Sincerely yours,
LINDLEY M. GARRISON.
The President.

Stands Ready to Withdraw From Situation if Such Action Will Relieve the President

Following this there was evidently a conversation between Secretary Garrison and the President, after which the Secretary wrote:

War Department,
Washington, Jan. 14, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President: What you said today by way of response to my letter of the 12th requires me to make my position perfectly clear to you.

You stated that Mr. Hay told you that your proposal of Federal volunteers could not be procured, and that the same end for which you were striving could be procured by other means—by utilizing the State

troops as the base of the policy and making appropriations of pay to the States conditioned on Federal control of the State troops. You stated to him that you were not interested in any particular program or means of accepting the purpose of securing the men, and would accept his proposal if it accomplished that purpose.

Since the policy that was recommended to you and adopted by you depended as absolutely impossible a military system based upon State troops and asserted that the only possible basis for a military policy was national forces, it is entirely

THE DAY
when you see
the cartoons in
Sunday Post.

The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON: FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1916.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

Weather—Over-
tomorrow; hot
temperature; moderate
northeast winds.
Temperature 30
mum, 46; minimum

SECRETARY QUILTS AFTER SHARP DIFFERENCE WITH WAR ANY AND AUSTRIA TO SINK ARMED STEAMERS AT ES THREATEN TO BOYCOTT U. S. AND CRUSH OUR

ives Cabinet as President Declines the Administration Without Reserve to Create Big Continental Army in U. S.

Principles of American Plan Adopted; U Warn All Citizens to Avoid Vessels W And Bar Craft From Harbors of T

Breckinridge Also signations Are Accepted.

Philippine Bill—President House Military Commit- Army Plan Cannot

Garrison Note Of Resignation Shows Feeling High Tensioned

The White House last night gave out the letters of resignation of Secretary Garrison and Assistant Secretary Breckinridge, the letters of acceptance by President Wilson and the preliminary correspondence explaining the development of the break.

The letter of Mr. Garrison and the President's acceptance of his resignation are as follows:

War Department,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.

My Dear Mr. President: I am just in receipt of yours of February 10, in reply to mine of February 5. It is evident that we hopelessly disagree upon what I conceive to be fundamental principles. This makes manifest the impossibility of my longer remaining your seeming representative with respect to these matters.

I hereby tender my resignation as Secretary of War, to take effect at your convenience. Sincerely yours,

LINDLEY M. GARRISON.

The President.

The White House,
Washington, D. C., Feb. 10, 1916.

My Dear Mr. Secretary: I must confess to feeling a very great surprise at your letter of today offering your resignation as Secretary of War. There has been no definite action taken yet in either of the matters to which your letter of yesterday referred. The whole matter is under debate and all the influences that work for clarity and judgment ought to be available at this very time.

But since you have felt obliged to take this action and since it is evident that your feeling in the matter is very great indeed, I feel that I would be only imposing a burden upon you should I urge you

CHEER TARIFF BOARD

Wilson's Prophecy Stirs Chamber of Commerce.

SHIP PLEA WARMLY GREETED.
No Crisis Now, Says President, but at Arm's Length.

Speaking Before Delegates to U. S. Chamber of Commerce, He Declares Country Is Determined to Keep Out of the Quarrel—But "All the Rest of the World Is Hot and the Flames May Extend to Us."

President Wilson told the Chamber of Commerce of the United States last night that America needed a real scientific tariff board, and he thought it was going to get it; that it needed a real merchant marine, and that it was absolutely necessary some beginning should be made at once to get that, too; and that had it not been for the effectiveness of the Federal reserve law as a business preparedness measure there was no telling what commercial disaster would have overwhelmed the United States with the present war. Of the prospect for keeping the country at peace, he said that, while no immediate international crisis faced the nation, "we are merely holding trouble at arm's length."

Convention With Him.

The President's reference to the tariff board and the merchant marine were greeted with tumultuous applause by members of the chamber and their friends at a banquet at the Chamber of Commerce last night. His reference to his Western tour also evoked a demonstration.

SINKING OF U-BOATS BY LINERS SPURS TEUTONS TO DRASTIC ACT

Germany and Austria-Hungary intend to treat as warships after February 29 all armed merchantmen of the allies.

Berlin already has issued a memorandum to the neutral governments to this effect, and Austria-Hungary will immediately do likewise.

Neutral nations are notified by the German memorandum "that they may warn their citizens against further intrusting their persons or property to armed merchantmen belonging to powers at war with the German empire."

Alleged secret instructions by the British admiralty for merchant ships to fire on submarines are made the basis for Germany's step.

The German memorandum adds:

"Under the enumerated circumstances enemy merchantmen armed with guns no longer have the right to be regarded as peaceful merchantmen. The German sea forces, therefore, will be ordered to treat such vessels as warships after a short interval granted in the interests of neutrals."

The United States is expected to uphold the Germanic position. This would exclude armed allied merchantmen from American ports.

At an entente embassy here it was said that in this case only such ships as were necessary to take out war goods for the allies would be sent.

The embassy admitted that this would not only be a boycott of American commerce, but would upset American trade in general.

Berlin and Vienna, D Make Liners Into Campaign to

U. S. Is Expected to In- dorse Decision—A Grave Injury to Com- merce Hinted at by Entente Embassy. Convoy for Mer- chantmen Likely.

Germany and Austria have formally notified the United States that, beginning March 1, commanders of their submarines will consider armed merchant ships of the entente allies to be warships, and will treat them accordingly.

Under such instructions commanders would be at liberty to sink without warning any armed vessel, whether passenger or freight carrying.

The notifications were presented orally to Secretary Lansing by Count von Bernstorff and Baron Erich Zviedinck, chargé of the Austro-Hungarian embassy here.

Notes from their governments are to follow.

Develops U. S. View.

The intention of the Teutonic allies is considered in official and diplomatic circles here to be a development of the memorandum proposing the disarming of merchant ships which Secretary Lansing recently sent to the entente powers.

High officials of the State Department seemed disposed to consider the development broad enough to warrant the claim that the fundamental questions involved in the conduct of submarine warfare have been settled in accordance with the contentions of the United States.

May Warn Americans Off.

This is based on the belief that with Germany and Austria giving notice that they will sink without warning all armed ships, the two governments cannot legally claim the right to sink unarmed vessels. That is the principle for which the United States has so vigorously contended since the beginning of the negotiations over the conduct of submarine warfare.

In view of this situation, American citizens, it is stated by high authority, now may be warned that they will take passage aboard armed merchant ships at their own risk, and be entitled to no more protection from the United States than if they had embarked upon a beligerent warship. Officials last night seemed not to be able to conceive that any issue could arise in the future from a submarine warfare conducted under these rules.

The German Ambassador and the Austrian chargé informed Secretary Lansing of the intention of their respective governments after they had received by wireless a dispatch, of which the following is represented as being a paraphrase:

Armed Ships Cruisers.

"The German and Austrian governments will instruct the commanders of their war vessels that from the end of this month they are to regard armed merchant ships of the enemy as auxiliary cruisers. Notice to this effect will be sent to all neutral governments. Please so inform Mr. Lansing immediately."

It was said in Teutonic diplomatic circles that the effective date of the instructions was postponed solely for the reason that the central powers desired to give enemy merchant ships an opportunity to disarm and so that the entente allies might have the chance to make their views conform to the suggestion put forward by the United States in its memorandum.

This memorandum declared it was not desirable that merchant ships should be

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

U-BOATS TO CLEAR SEA HAS 100 LOVE NOTES

Germany's New Orders Mark Renewed Campaign on England.

GOT SURPRISE OF HER LIFE

Berlin's Warning Means That No Payment Will Be Made for Lives or Property Sacrificed—Violations of International Law by British Given as Cause of Action.

By KARL H. VON WIEGAND.
Special Staff Correspondent of The Washington Post and the New York World.
(Special Wireless Dispatch.)

Berlin, Feb. 10.—"In the foregoing situation and circumstances, enemy merchant ships which are armed with guns no longer have the right or claim to consideration as peaceful trading ships."

"The German sea forces, therefore, after a short notice, which will take in consideration the interests of neutrals, will receive orders to deal with such vessels as with warships. The German government hereby gives neutral powers cognizance of this situation that they may warn their citizens against further intrusting their lives or property to armed merchantmen."

Got "Trifling Gifts."

The report stated that D. W. Brown, father of the bride, had made two "trifling gifts" to his daughter. They consisted of a \$150,000 check and a \$16,000 necklace. In addition, after the wedding, the report added, the doing father of the bride would deed her a block of Denver real estate.

Miss Sullivan consulted Attorney Richard J. Donovan. He filed an action in Richmond county, charging the captain with breaking his alleged promise to marry Miss Sullivan. At that time she was living in West Seventy-third street.

Feared the Publicity.

One day, soon after the breach of promise suit was filed, she had her attorney withdraw the action. She told him she thought the anticipated publicity would be detrimental to her business interests. Later she started another action of the same nature in this county.

The case was called for trial today and adjourned until tomorrow.

Capt. Flanagan is owner of valuable mines. He has filed an answer denying the allegation that he promised to marry Miss Sullivan.

SWISS FRONTIER CLOSED.

German Inaugurate Strictest Vigilance Along the Border Line.

Zurich, Switzerland, Feb. 10.—The closing of the German-Swiss frontier is among the strictest lines than ever before. All persons are rigorously searched and the mails and freight traffic have been entirely suspended.

Merchandise is piling up at the frontier stations, trains being used only for military purposes.

THE END OF ERROR

SLAYS FIANCEE; SHOOTS SEI

Washington

FEBRUARY 28, 1916.—FOURTEEN

LOSING BERLIN TO STAND FIRM

Wilson's Letter to Stone Prevents Concessions, Is View.

WOULD BE SIGN OF WEAKNESS

Chancellor Cannot Now Change Position, Says High Official.

Conviction Growing That Washington Is in Every Way Assisting Allied Cause — Alleged Inconsistencies Between Attitude Toward Mexico and That Toward Germany Cited. Feared Wilson Will Force War.

Impression in Germany

As I cabled two days ago, the impression prevails in all responsible quarters, and is freely expressed, that the President wants a break with Germany, and that Germany must look that possibility squarely in the face. It was reiterated to me tonight that Germany would carry out her policy of treating armed merchantmen as auxiliary warships, as foreshadowed in her memorandum. — Von Wiegand.

BY KARL H. VON WIEGAND.

(Special Staff Correspondent of The Washington Post and the N. Y. World.)

Berlin, Feb. 26 (via Amsterdam, Feb. 27).—That President Wilson's letter to

Chairman Stone has removed the last chance and all possibility of Germany making any further concessions to America in the U-boat controversy was stated to me tonight in quarters close to the government.

Regret was expressed at the publication of the letter, because it had worked directly into the hands of the elements which have charged the chancellor's policy of trying to meet American wishes to weakness, because

the impression of the German

the face of President Wilson's

Public Interest Great.

When the public interest in the developments and the news from Verdun is so great, it is overshadowed by that in President Wilson's letter, published here today, as well as brief English versions of what is described as the result in Congress against the President.

There was a distinct tone of disappointment tonight in official circles over the situation with Washington, but the hope was still expressed, though not in a way that denoted confidence, that Washington would not declare war on Germany to enforce what was declared to be "an abstract principle or the disputed point of law that Americans have the right to travel on armed belligerent merchantmen which have taken on the

CONTINUED ON FOURTH PAGE.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

Just as Ashamed to Be Rash," Says Wilson, "As to Be Coward"

America Should Keep Out of War, He Tells Gridiron Club, Except for Humanity and Justice, on Which Her Character Is Founded.

"AUDACIOUS FOOL"

A man who seeks the Presidency of the United States for anything that it will bring to him is an audacious fool.—Wilson.

President Wilson told members and guests at a Gridiron Club dinner, Saturday night, that America ought to keep out of the European war "at the sacrifice of everything except this single thing upon which her character and her history are founded, her sense of humanity and justice."

The address was confidential, since the speeches at the dinners of the Gridiron Club, composed of newspaper correspondents, are not reported. It was made public last night, however, with the consent of the President, because many of those who heard it urged that it should go to the country.

The President spoke of the nation's affairs with unusual gravity. His hearers, including several hundred members of Congress, government officials, business men and correspondents, were brought to their feet cheering when he concluded with these words:

Rashness Equals Cowardice.

"It would be just as much ashamed to be rash as I would to be a coward. Valor is self-respecting. Valor is circumspect. Valor strikes only when it

is right to strike. Valor withholds itself from all small implications and entanglements, and waits for the great opportunity when the sword will flash as if it carried the light of heaven upon its blade."

The rest of the President's address follows:

"I have very little to say tonight except to express my warm appreciation of the invariable courtesy of this club and of the reception you have so generously accorded me. I find that I am seldom tempted to say anything nowadays unless somebody starts something, and tonight nobody has started anything."

His View of Presidency.

"Your talk, Mr. Toastmaster, has been a great deal about candidacy for the Presidency. It is not a new feeling on my part, but one which I entertain with a greater intensity than formerly, that a man who seeks the Presidency of the United States for anything that it will bring to him is an audacious fool. The responsibilities of the office ought to sober a man even before he approaches it."

"One of the difficulties of the office seldom appreciated, I dare say, is that it is very difficult to think while so many people are talking, and particularly while so many people are talking in a way that obscures counsel and is entirely off the point."

"The point in national affairs, gentlemen, never lies along the lines of expediency. It always rests in the field

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

SENATE PLANS TO TABLE GORE RESOLUTION; HOUSE EXPECTED TO YIELD ON U-BOAT ISSUE

—SUNED FROM FIRST PAGE.

the curtain of dramatic shadowed the actual steps of the fight for defeat of administration resolutions and of the sentiment spread in a majority of Congress is his foreign policy, the supporters look drastic carry out the President's record vote.

the possibility of indefinite the House, they transferred the Senate. After having a majority on record, the carried back to the other Capitol.

on Reiterates Demand.

Wilson again yesterday in to Chairman Flood, of the faira committee, that he of the warning resolution of the committee for a vote in the House. But after five had deliberated most of in what form such a resolution take it adjourned without tomorrow afternoon. The was informed that on a committee, ten members of reporting Representa- Gore's resolution and nine

21 members of the com- of the Democratic ranks the development, was President invitation to Republican Lead- confer with him at the

Silent After Conference.

in went to the White House yesterday afternoon and conference with the President. It was understood that the following his course of treat- as a purely nonpartisan, had sent for the Republi- to acquaint him with all the the complex condition of probably ask for the sup- Republicans in his deter- for the right of American travel the sea under the of international law. Later would not indicate what he President or how he would warning resolution, but it is understood a majority of the would vote against one.

Senator Then Sees Lansing.

Representative Mann left, the conferred with Secretary ver the events in the Senate effect on the situation. ees of administration lead- Senate were held as soon word in the long pent-up had been uttered on the ator Stone closeted himself to a plan for a substitute reso- favorable other Democrats, em, Senators Kern, James, Shannon, Fourness, Clarke, Hughes, Simmons and Over- to a committee room. Impulse was to discuss the of Senator Gore regard- ports of President Wilson's to congressional leaders, set over the utterances was nearly every senator pres-

Action Sought at Once.

was passed over quickly, conclusion was unanimous that their del- tion be taken without fur- Within less than an hour, the plan for disposing of the issue without debate had been agreed upon. Then a statement of the attitude of Senator Stone and the Republican senators was sought. Senator Stone submitted suggestions for a substitute resolution which thought might meet with general approval of the Senate. The Republicans who were seen stated frankly that they would vote for no resolution which in any way would serve to embarrass the President or smack of opposition to his course in the conduct of foreign affairs. Democrats argued that to submit a substitute necessarily would open the flood gates of oratory again, and Senator Stone finally was prevailed upon to give up his effort.

Agree to Table Gore Resolution.

The administration senators then agreed that a motion to table the Gore resolution should be made as soon as Senator Gore concluded whatever remarks he might choose to make in calling it up. With this decision reached Senators Lodge, Snoot, Curtis and other Republicans were informed of the plan. They at once agreed to its wisdom, but thought that some Republicans might, upon principle, object to shutting off debate by voting to table another senator's proposal. When they had made a canvass of their colleagues, however, they reported that all but a few had consented to abide by the decision.

Adjourn Until 11 A. M. Today.

Then the Senate was adjourned until 11 o'clock today. When the usual morning business is concluded, Senator Gore will call up his resolution, and the motion to table will be offered. This will bring the issue at once to a vote. It was agreed to adopt the same course with reference to the pending resolution by Senator Jones, of Washington, expressing the sense of the Senate that no ultimatum be sent to a foreign power without consent of the Senate, should the Washington senator call it up.

The storm broke in the Senate promptly at noon yesterday when Senator Stone arose to make a statement of his position in the warning controversy. When the senator had finished, he stated that he hoped a way could be found to bring the executive and Congress in closer accord, he urged that prompt action was necessary to rid the President of the embarrassment he had complained of because of congressional agitation.

Like War Vessel, Says Stone.

"Distressing as it is to me to be obliged to disagree with the President, as well as with many of my colleagues," said Senator Stone, "my opinions have been matured after great deliberation, and my sense of duty is imperative. I cannot but believe that a belligerent merchantman, heavily armed, no matter whether it be called defensive or offensive armament, is to all essential respects the equivalent of a duly commissioned war vessel."

Senator Lodge rose on the Republican side to defend the President's position. He agreed with Senator Stone in his conclusion that the issue was by far the most important one before Congress and that it should be squarely met, and urged that the President had a right to ask Congress for a vote on the precise question of warning embodied in the Gore resolution.

Upholds Determination of President.

In emphatic language he upheld the determination of the President that nothing should be done to abridge the right of Americans to the freedom of the sea, a right that had not been challenged for centuries.

As the Republican leader took his seat, Senator Williams, almost too ill to stand, began to speak. He said there came a time for the parting of the ways among all peoples, all administrations and all parties, and that such a time has come in the Senate now.

"This proposal has not faced us because of any action of the President of the United States," he declared, "but

which he has been compelled to confront by constant nagging, constant quizzing and constant expression of opinion in favor of the negotiators of a foreign power as against our own. The time has come when for me the question states itself this way: Shall I exclaim 'American first,' or shall I sing 'Deutschland über Alles'?"

For the politics in the question Senator Williams asserted he had the highest contempt.

To be an Anglophobe," he said, "is as contemptible as it is beyond expression. There is only one thing that is more contemptible and that is to be an Anglophobe. To be a Teuto-

phobe is contemptible, but there is something more contemptible than that, and that is to be a Teuto-

phobe."

House and Senate Chambers Filled.

As Senator Gore asked recognition from the chair news of the debate had spread to the House and the Senate chamber was crowded with representatives standing in every available space the floor.

Senator Gore spoke at length on the issue before making the sensational statement regarding the President, which precipitated the climax of the day.

In the House now the problem administration is facing is to frame a warning resolution that the foreign committee will report. After receiving assurances yesterday that enough votes were available to defeat a resolution on the floor, the leaders bent all their efforts to drafting such a measure.

Report Then Not at Hand.

When the foreign affairs committee met late yesterday the report on the administration bill was not at hand and it seemed so unlikely that the committee would report on the warning resolutions before it that Representative Harbison, the administration committee leader, moved an early adjournment.

Last night Chairman Flood, who was one of the White House conferees on the night the President was supposed to have made statements attributed to him by Senator Gore, issued this statement:

"The President never has said anything in my presence that could be construed as justifying the report heard by Senator Gore that war would not be unwelcome to the President. On the contrary, the President said he was working night and day to keep the country out of war. Recently several members of the House asked me if the President said the same thing that Senator Gore attributed to him today, and I answered no, flatly."

Was Apprehensive, Says Gore.

Senator Gore's startling statement, which aroused the Senate as it has not been aroused in years, came toward the close of impassioned remarks in defense of a warning resolution.

I introduced this resolution," Senator Gore declared, "because I was apprehensive that we were speeding headlong upon war. Perhaps I ought to go further and say what I have hitherto avoided saying, that my action was based on a report which seemed to come from the highest and most responsible authority, that certain senators and certain members of the House in a conference with the President of the United States received from the President the information, if not the declaration, that if Germany insisted upon her position in the United States would insist upon her position, and that it would result probably in a breach of diplomatic relations, and that a breach of diplomatic relations would probably be followed by a state of war, and that a state of war might not be of itself and of necessity an evil to this republic, but that the United States by entering upon war now might be able to bring it to a conclusion by midsummer and thus render a great service to civilization."

"Cannot Say What Truth May Be."

"I cannot say what the truth may be. I tell the tale as it was told to me. This came to my ears in such a way, with such a concurrence of testimony with such internal and external marks of truth that I feared it might be the truth, and if such a thing be even conceivable I did not feel that, discharging my duty as a senator, I could withhold whatever feeble service I might render to avert the catastrophe of war."

"Now I do not know that this report is the truth. I simply suggest it as explaining my own conduct. I think the senator from Massachusetts is right in saying that the President has a right to know whether Congress will back him in the option, if he has such an opinion, that the sinking of an armed belligerent ship will be a sufficient cause for war, and I think, too, Mr. President, that members of the Senate and that members of the other house have a right to know whether the opinions and sentiments imputed to the President were given expression in their interview with him."

He Suggests Denials.

"If the senator from Missouri (Mr. Stone) will deny that suggestions of that sort in substance were made, his denial would be conclusive with me. If the senator from Indiana (Mr. Kern) will say that he relied upon his responsibility as a senator that the President did not indicate that war might not be ungrateful and that this republic could render a great service to civilization, his denial will be binding upon me."

Mr. President, I do not know why the senator from Oklahoma quotes me as saying—

Interjected Senator Stone, rising from his seat.

I did not quote the senator as saying it, not at all," Senator Gore replied.

Did Not Hear It, Says Stone.

"Then I say in all fairness to the President," Senator Stone continued, "and to the facts of the case, so far as they are within my knowledge, that the President never stated to me or in my hearing that he believed in any way or in any way entertained the thought that war between the United States and the central powers would be desirable or would result in good to the United States."

"The President has a passion for peace," Senator Kern said at this point, but, because of illness, he did not rise and few senators heard him.

All Have Passion for Peace.

"I will accept the remark of the senator from Indiana (Mr. Kern) that he has a passion for peace," Senator Gore responded. "We all have a passion for peace. Yet I want to say at this place that I have no peace at any price."

Asked by Senator James why he did not ask the President about the reports, Senator Gore said:

In the first place, I have no evidence of any confidential relationship that might lead me to hope that I might receive his judgment in the matter or his impressions in the matter.

Seemed a Reliable Report.

"I acted, as I said, upon what seemed to me a reliable report. Of course, I may have been in error about it. I realized that at the time, I acted in the lurid light of those impressions. Certainly I do not undertake to quote what the President said to senators nor did I estimate that the senator had reported to me or repeated to me the conversation with the President, but I assume that other senators received the same report and if it be untrue of course everybody must be gratified."

WOMEN MAY FORM A PERMANENT BODY

Purpose Would Be to Work for
Cause of Pan-Americanism.

SESSIONS OF AUXILIARY ARE TO END TOMORROW

Decks Are Cleared for Action on
Resolutions at Final
Gathering.

With tomorrow marked for the closing session of the women's auxiliary conference to the Pan-American Scientific Congress, business at today's meeting, which was held in the Pan-American building at 10:30 this morning, consisted in clearing the decks for action on the recommendations of the general committee, which, under the chairmanship of Mrs. Robert Lansing, is expected to present important resolutions at the final gathering.

Just what the nature of these recom-

Tomorrow morning, 10:30 o'clock,
Memorial Continental Hall.
Open to the public.

Presiding, Mrs. Archibald Hopkins.
"Advancing Ideals for the Home,"
Mrs. Louis Post.

"The State of Woman in Latin
America," Senora Carmen Torres
Corderon de Pinillo.

"The Twentieth Century House-
wife as Related to the Com-
merce of the World," Mrs. Julian
Heath.

A reception at the Congressional
Club, New Hampshire avenue
and U street, in honor of the
wives of the delegates of the
congress, from 3 to 6 o'clock.

mendations will be at present a matter of speculation among the delegates to the conference, but it is generally understood that they will contain a resolution proposed to establish the present conference on a permanent basis, to work for the dissemination of pan-Americanism.

An inquiry made by a representative of The Star to Mrs. G. S. Swiggett, organizing secretary of the conference, as to whether any action on the part of the pro-woman-suffrage element of the conference is anticipated tomorrow met with a negative reply.

Women Nation's Spenders.

Speaking on "Social Responsibilities of Women as Spenders of the National Income," Mrs. Florence Kelley said, in part:

"Women buy the food for the family and the garments for themselves

and the children. The great industries which supply these needs are, therefore, dependent upon women for their success. Their preference for a particular butcher, or baker, or tailor, or milliner, or dressmaker, decides his success and prosperity.

"The Consumers' League has expressed for a quarter century the idea that women have an urgent duty because they exercise this great power of selection. Their duty is to inquire into the history of the goods which they buy, and to know whether the men and women, the youth and children who are employed have good wages and reasonable hours of work, wholesome light and air in their workplaces, seats with backs at a comfortable height, rest at night, and a proper interval at noon.

These and many other things women are responsible for, because indirectly they are the ultimate employers. When we buy goods of a merchant, we are the indirect employers of his clerks and delivery men. When we purchase a bonnet, we become the indirect employers of the persons who braid the straw, or spin and weave the silk, or make the artificial flowers.

"Alone any one woman can do very little. But whenever we band together we can form that public opinion which ultimately prevails in every republic."

Need of Industrial Training.

With "Industrial Education" as the subject for her paper, Mrs. John Dewey said, in part:

"Public opinion, education and manufacturers agree on the need for school industrial training. Manual training results have proved inadequate. Education for trades must result in conservation. This paper suggests means and methods of trade training in elementary and high school life, to prepare workers against the rapidly changing industrial methods.

"Instead of training for particular machines, teach the principles of machinery; stimulate the operators' interest and enthusiasm by cultivating his intelligence.

"Begin by a survey of factory conditions by educators. Equip the schools with both scientific and mechanical apparatus similar to the factories. Provide trained teachers. Keep equipment up to the pace of new inventions.

"In the survey, demonstrate the needless waste of human life and energy from failure of workers. Supply data to correct inadequate school trainings."

Economic Function of Women.

"The Economic Function of Women" was the subject of an address by Mrs. Henrietta W. Colvin, who said, in part: "The women of the United States are divided into two groups, one of 8,000,000, who labor and receive compensation, and another of 44,700,000, who are homekeepers, discharging their duties without definite financial remuneration. The wage-earner of today may be the homemaker of tomorrow, while the protected wife may become the wage-earning widow and mother."

"Though only 17 per cent of native white American women are actual wage-earners, yet one out of every three is a wage-earner between sixteen and twenty-five years, and one out of five between twenty-five and thirty-five. At some time, however, 91 per cent marry. Woman's chief economic function is, therefore, in the home. Here she may be a producer, a conservator or a consumer of wealth. Only one housewife out of ten can afford servants.

"Much food material is wasted in America. The food belongs to all the people and none may rightfully waste that which another needs. Though the individual family may not suffer from such careless destruction of food, clothing, fuel and household comforts, the nation, with 50,000,000 to clothe and care for, cannot afford such waste. The death of a young man or woman represents a loss to the nation of \$3,000. When the homemaker protects the health of her family she conserves the wealth of the nation.

"Two-thirds of all the little children dying in infancy might be saved with proper care. Disease might be eradicated by woman's knowledge, and our country would then be millions of dollars richer.

"Women control 85 per cent of all

wealth produced. The homekeeping woman controls the savings of the nation. She encourages town and city betterment. The welfare of all concerns all, and women exert their economic function to the extent that they assume all of their responsibilities."

Schools for Nurses in Cuba.

Giving a "Sketch of the Organization of Schools for Nurses in the Republic of Cuba," Miss M. E. Hibbard said, in part:

"The republic of Cuba was the first of the Latin countries to establish and maintain a national organization of schools for nurses, annexed to the school of medicine of the university. The need for schools to educate nurses arose when the mother houses, in Spain recalled the sisters of the various orders stationed in Cuba at the close of the Spanish-American war, 1898.

"The American system of educating pupils for such work began in August, 1899, with seven students. The success which followed signified the experiment had been satisfactorily tested—and regulations for the permanent establishment culminated in civil order No. 3, series 1902, which is equivalent to law.

"The objects of the schools are: To establish and maintain a universal standard of instruction, to secure upon graduation a degree or title and to provide hospitals and institutions with skilled nursing.

"The republic yearly sets aside an appropriation sufficient to educate 180 pupils. Cuban graduate nurses now occupy positions as superintendents of all government hospitals where schools for nurses are maintained, also as head nurses in the various hospitals.

"The nurses of Cuba have demonstrated their ability in the nursing field and their fitness to take command. The National Association of Nurses of the Republic of Cuba, was founded March 29, 1909, and within one year numbered 300 members. The first honorary president is Senora America Arias de Gomez, wife of the president of the republic."

SPANISH PLAY PRESENTED.

Many Delegates to Pan-American Scientific Congress Present.

Many delegates to the Pan-American Scientific Congress and their wives attended the presentation in Carroll Hall last night of the two-act play "Zaragoza" the roles in which were taken by amateur actors from the ranks of the Washington Spanish-American Athenaeum.

The play, which was in Spanish, and presented scenes laid in the province of Salamanca, was the work of Miguel Ramos Carrión. At its close Spanish songs and dances were presented. Those taking part included: Miss H. Bauskett, Mrs. Edith Newman, G. Reuter, Mrs. Rosario Munoz de Morrison, M. F. Finley, jr.; Dr. Gustavo Guerra, Miss E. Kelsey, Dr. Arturo Guerra, L. G. Canedo, A. R. Hodgkins, Mrs. S. S. Danforth, Miss E. Dimas, Miss N. C. Howard, J. X. de Burgos and J. L. Salcedo.

"U. S. COLONY OF ENGLAND."

"Chase for Wealth Not Main Motive," Dr. Dernburg Says.

BERLIN, via London, January 6.—Dr. Bernhard Dernburg, the former secretary for colonies, who returned some months ago from the United States, discussed at the Lyceum Club for Women yesterday, "The Difficult Position of the German-American."

"Germany," he said, "must not exaggerate the chase for wealth in America. Americans still regard themselves as a colony of England, temporarily fallen away. The proposition against Germany has been promoted by the Puritan strain, a sentimental attitude, besides an anti-military spirit."

WOMEN OF AUXILIARY PLEASED AT SESSIONS

Meetings Have Been Managed
Smoothly and Wide Range of
Subjects Have Been Discussed.



MRS. G. L. SWIGGETT.

Comment is heard among the delegates to the women's auxiliary conference to the Pan-American Scientific Congress relative to the successful manner in which the meetings have been managed, the variety and interest and smooth progress of the daily programs and the eventualities which will in all probability materialize from the conference.

Thirty-five papers on a wide range of topics already have been read before the conference, an abstract from each of which has been carefully prepared in order to facilitate a comprehension of the subject-matter by the Spanish-speaking delegates from Latin America. Every effort has been made to develop a satisfactory manner of translating the extemporaneous speeches delivered at every session, so that all might un-



the President," added Mr. Morgan, "but Democrats are doubtful of his reelection. There is a feeling that Mr. Wilson may decide not to run again, and in that event I believe no other man than Champ Clegg would have a chance for the nomination. But many friends of the Speaker are doubtful whether he could win, notwithstanding he is the most popular Democrat in the country. It will be recalled that in the 1908 primary he carried that State over the opposition by a vote of 100,000 to 10,000."

Washington

WASHINGTON: FRIDAY, JANUARY 20

'AMERICANISM' PLEA BY ROOSEVELT STIRS

Huge Audience in Philadelphia
Cheers Preparedness Speech.

TAKES GERMANY AS TEXT

Attacks Militarism, but Lauds
Efficiency of the Teutons.

POINTS OUT U. S. WEAKNESS

"Fear God and Take Your Own Part,"
Slogan in Address Covering Wide
Discussion of Country's Needs.
Urges Universal Military Service,
Larger Army and Navy, Industrial
Training and Square Deal to Immigrants—Contemns Army "Absurd"—Scores Hyphenates.

Philadelphia, Jan. 20.—With denunciation of what he termed Germany's "cynical disregard of the obligations of international humanity" on the one hand and with high praise for German "national efficiency" and care of its workers on the other, Theodore Roosevelt delivered the principal address before the national conference on Americanization here tonight. The meeting was held in the Metropolitan Opera House and was part of a two-day session, at which problems of immigration were considered. The opera house was packed, people prominent in the social, commercial and industrial world and delegates from all parts of the country rising and cheering Col. Roosevelt when he made a strong appeal for patriotic action.

Range of Discussion Wide.
Under the theme of "Fear God and Take Your Own Part," Col. Roosevelt touched a wide range of discussion. He appealed to America to fulfill her promises of liberty and equal opportunity to the people who come from foreign lands, declaring that to be the first essential in transforming them into desirable citizens. Germany had, he said, proved that an autocratic government can take care of its working classes and its business interests at the same time, and the aim of the United States should be to demonstrate that a democracy could accomplish the same things.

Military training starting in the high schools of the country, greater government control over corporations and likewise lessened State control, together with Federal supervision and encouragement of the manufacture of munitions were other questions urged by the speaker.

"In a book which has long been a favorite in our family one of the characters sums up the duty of man as being to 'Fear God and take your own part,'" Col. Roosevelt said. "Surely it is just as good a motto for a nation as for a man. We fear God when we do justice to and demand justice from the men within our own borders."

Dealings With Other Nations.
"We must do it to the weak and we must do it to the strong. We must organize our social and industrial life so as to secure a reasonable equality of opportunity for all men to show the stuff that is in them and a reasonable division among those engaged in industrial work of the reward for that industrial work."

"Outside of our own borders we must treat other nations as we wish to be treated in return, judging each in any given crisis as we ourselves ought to be judged, that is, by our conduct in that crisis. If we are really devoted to a high ideal, we must in so far as our strength permits aid those who are wronged by others."

"When we sit idly by when Belgium is being overwhelmed and, rolling up our eyes, prattle with unctuous self-righteousness about the duty of neutrality, we show that we do not really fear God; on the contrary, we show an odious fear of the devil and a mean readiness to serve him."

Must Take Its Own Part.

The nation should, the colonel said, be prepared to take its own part. A country that cannot defend itself often is as fertile a source of evil as one which does wrong to others.

"Whatever may be the case in an infinitely remote future," he continued, "at present no people can render very great service to humanity unless as a people they feel an intense sense of national cohesion and solidarity."

"The man who loves other nations as much as he does his own country stands on a par with a man who loves other women as much as he does his own wife."

"The United States can accomplish little for mankind save in so far as with-

CONTINUED ON ELEVENTH PAGE.

BIG ARMY AND FLEET
INDORSED BY LEAGUE

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

"That law should be repealed, and that other enactment of congressional folly, approved May 27, 1916, which provides that the organized militia shall be called into the service of the United States in advance of any volunteer force which it may be necessary to raise, should also be repealed without delay."

Senator Lodge's Speech.

Senator Lodge was applauded throughout his speech. He said in part: "Every nation should have enough military and naval defenses to maintain its own peace and security. This nation has not such defenses. Therefore it is the duty of this nation to look to it that such provision is made. I quite agree that it is not a party question. I should be sorry to think that national defense was a party question. But I will say this, that if those gentlemen, of either party or of both parties, who are now standing in the way of national defense do not look to themselves, a party will arise somewhere that will carry national defense through."

"We have got a Secretary of War to whom as an American I feel under great obligations. He has told us the facts. I do not know whether the scheme that he proposes, and which is known as his plan, is the ideal and abstract plan—I very much doubt it—or, whether, like other men charged with great responsibility he is laboring for the best that he can hope to get. And what is it that we know, when all is told? We have an army sufficient to defend the United States. We cannot build coast defenses to protect 10,000 or 12,000 miles of coast. It is an absurdity. We can protect, we have partially protected, perhaps, some few great ports. But the defense of the United States by land must lie in a large mobile force."

"I, for one, believe that the recommendation of Gen. Leonard Wood and of the War College experts, that we should have a regular army to start with of 10,000 men, is right."

"It is an easy thing to say, but we could be conquered tomorrow by any nation that could land three hundred thousand to four hundred thousand men, thoroughly equipped in the best modern way, upon our coast. We are as brave a people as live. We are ready to fight, but an unarmed people cannot fight a fully armed and equipped body of four hundred thousand men; and how are the bravest people in the world to spring to arms when they have no arms to spring to? That is why I say that we are defenseless by land, and we need defense."

The Navy, First Line of Defense.

"I now come to the navy. Administrations come and go. With scarcely an exception every Secretary of War and Secretary of the Navy that I have known have tried, some more vigorously, some more successfully than others, to build up the forces entrusted to their charge. The reason that we are not defended today as we ought to be lies at the door of Congress."

"I have no doubt that the great mass of the American people want their country put in a state of proper defense. Bring it home to those who represent them. Make them understand it. Begin at the primary and go with them to the polls, and you will get plenty of support. But you have got to come down to that practical question, as every great question has to come to it finally. You have got to demonstrate to the representative that the people who send him here want that thing done; and when the American people make it clear to House and Senate that they are in earnest about national defense, you will have it, and you are not likely to get it much sooner."

"We seek no one's territory. We desire to advance. We have an immense domain of our own still to be developed. We want, if we can, to distribute the riches of our heritage so that all shall benefit and not a few. What is necessary for us in order to carry out that which we desire? Peace and security. They speak of the Monroe doctrine as a foreign policy. It is not a foreign policy. It is a mere law of self-preservation. We want to be at peace and we want to be secure."

"Let us go home from this Congress with a grim determination to arouse our people, and the voice of the people will become the voice of Congress."

At the Speakers' Table.

The guests at the speakers' table were: S. Stanwood Venken, president National Security League; Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, Massachusetts; Hon. George W. Wickersham, former Attorney General; Hon. Robert Bacon, former Secretary of State; Hon. Henry L. Stimson, former Secretary of War; Hon. Luke E. Wright, former Secretary of War; Hon. George von L. Meyer, former Secretary of Navy; Hon. John Purroy Mitchell, mayor of New York; Hon. John F. Fitzgerald, chairman House committee on appropriations; Hon. Lemuel E. Fuggett, chairman House naval committee; Maj. George Haven Putnam, New York; Hon. Augustus P. Gardner, Massachusetts; Maj. Gen. John F. O'Bryan, New York; Maj. Gen. Hugh P. Scott, chief of staff, U. S. A.; Col. Franklin Q. Brown and Col. G. Creighton Webb.

A letter on "military conditions," by Elmer Root, former Secretary of State, featured the program of the day session yesterday.

Senator Root's letter indorsed Secretary Garrison's contention that the national guard could not be depended on for the army increase.

"It is idle," wrote Mr. Root, "to talk of developing the national guard itself into an adequate army for national defense, and any such attempt would inevitably result in the failure of the whole movement and the waste of all the energy and effort devoted to it. The national guard are primarily State troops for State purposes, and they must continue to be so."

Trained Citizenry Goal.

"There are good things in Secretary Garrison's plan. The doing of them would be progress in the right direction. Don't lose these good things even though you may find that you can't at this time get something more in the same direction. But, in the meantime, let us take the first steps on any sort of a program that is directed toward the goal we ought to attain—a trained and always available national citizen soldiery, under the instruction and administration and formative leadership of an adequate, though small, regular army."

Henry L. Stimson, in a speech advocating compulsory universal service as the real solution of national defense, endorsed Secretary Garrison's plan as "sound and intelligent," and advocated its adoption, "if Congress is not ready yet to sanction universal training," as the sound initial step.

Maj. Gen. O'Bryan, commanding the national guard of New York, declared that much recent criticism of the national guard had been foolish and hurtful, that Congress had the right under the Constitution to prescribe all necessary regulations to make the national guard an adequate military force for defense, but had failed to exercise its rights and should be made to do so.

Boy Scouts Nucleus for Army.

Two hundred thousand boy scouts, "better soldiers as to drill and military maneuvers than many suburban military companies already," are an effective nucleus for a future American army, Maj. Gen. McAlpin, president of the Boy Scouts of the United States, told the league in a letter which was read.

"Should the nation need these young men within a few years for its defense, they will find a welltrained body to depend upon," he wrote. "Should their military service not be needed, the nation will be the better by from 1,000,000 to 2,000,000 patriotic young citizens, who

Resolutions Adopted by Security League

Be it resolved by the National Security League that:

The defense of the United States depends upon an adequate navy and a national army founded upon a system of universal obligatory military training and service. This system must be wholly under the discipline and control of the national authorities. We deprecate all steps which tend to obstruct or postpone the adoption of such a universal system.

That the league indorses the efforts of Secretary Garrison to obtain an increase in the regular army, the correction of our faulty enlistment law, the establishment of an adequate supply of ammunition, artillery and material, but we believe that in addition to the proposed quota of coast artillery and auxiliary troops, the mobile regular army within the United States should comprise at least four complete infantry divisions, as recommended by the War College report of 1915.

That it recommends the authorization by Congress of a council of national defense, as set forth in the House bill commonly known as the Hobson bill, for the purpose of securing more harmonious cooperation between the executive and legislative branches of the government with respect to the national defenses.

That the league recommends the establishment of a navy adequate to conserve the national interest in conformity with the following recommendations: That the personnel of the navy be increased in conformity with the requirements of the fleet as interpreted by the general board of the navy; and that there be established for the navy a general staff, similar to the general staff of the army, as is customary in all other navies of the world.

That the league indorses the program of July 30, 1916, of the general board of the navy, and urges its immediate adoption by Congress.

That a fundamental factor in the problems of preparedness should be such intensive mobilization of the productive, industrial and commercial forces of the United States as would insure in time of war the contribution of their fullest resources at a restricted profit, to be regulated by the government.

That in view of the fact that the great interest in national defense throughout the country has created a number of local and national organizations aiming to increase the efficiency of our military and naval service, the National Security League should immediately endeavor to avoid the overlapping of the effort and energy of these organizations by seeking effective means of unifying and coordinating their activities.

will have been taught self-control, self-respect, honor and patriotism, love and respect for the flag."

William Barclay Parsons spoke on the "Development of Auxiliary Forces of Reserve Officers Drawn from the Professional Class." It is hoped," said the speaker, "that the earnestness and character of this congress will impress the gentlemen at both ends of Pennsylvania avenue with the determination of the American people that it shall be put, and when put kept, in that respected position among nations which shall spare us insult and secure us peace." The speaker concluded by showing that although officers of the engineer corps in the United States army stood in the front rank of the profession, they are in number wholly inadequate.

Capt. Granville Fortesque, who, during recent travels in the war zone, has made an exhaustive study of conditions in Belgium, spoke on "Preparedness." He showed from Belgium's experience how the militia had been proved inadequate in defense, and cited cases where the trained and disciplined regular forces had been successful, and that the first positions lost were those guarded by the regiments made up of militia men.

Valor Not Effectiveness.

"Don't confound valor with effectiveness," the speaker said. "It might best give my meaning by recalling the incidents in Serbia. We cannot fight machine guns with pitchforks."

Mr. Fortesque proposed that the American Red Cross be put under the control of the surgeon general of the army, and that it should be incorporated into an organization of American defensive forces. "A medical organization to be commensurate with the demands of war must be under control," he suggested, "he said."

Eric Fisher Wood, author of the "Note Book of an Attaché," discussed the applicability of Swiss and Australian systems to the United States. He urged particularly military training as a part of the education of young men, showing how opposition in Switzerland and Australia, particularly in the case of the latter, had finally been overcome by their realization that the training improved the character of their sons and aroused them to a sense of duty and respect. The speaker told of conditions in homes of Switzerland, where peace and order, from Will to Men" was conspicuous on the walls, but si-

ways with the army rifle suspended below.

Fiascos in Past Wars.

Frederick W. Huidekoper, of this city, chided that histories have glossed over many of the "fiascos and failures" of American military annals. "Authors have painted in glowing colors," he said, "successes that have attended former wars, but almost without exception have suppressed mention of the disasters which we have so often suffered owing to the absence of a proper military policy."

Dwelling on the possibility of invasion, he said: "When people talk of the possibility of any nation invading the United States, let them remember that on August 24, 1812, the army defending Washington was routed at Bladensburg with a loss of 5 killed and 11 wounded."

Referring to Secretary Garrison's plan, Mr. Huidekoper said: "It contains some solid material, but is full of holes. The continental army plan, he said, is based on excellent ideas, but is unworkable. Gen. Nichols, in citing past services of military schools, confined himself to the two oldest institutions, Norwich and the Virginia Military Institute. He gave an outline of their activities during the war. "If a proper national support were given such institutions," the speaker said, "much could be accomplished."

A Woman Delegate's Views.

Mrs. A. J. George, of Boston, prominent as an anti-fragrant, said that American women of the present day had wandered far afield in their activities, and have so failed to educate their sons and daughters to become lovers and defenders of their homes that a cult of cowardice had sprung up. His sentiments crystallizing in such organizations as anti-entertainment leagues. Gen. E. W. Nichols, superintendent of the Virginia Military Institute, suggested to the congress that the pressing need of the army was more officers and suggested that the Federal government pay more attention to military schools and colleges, extending them greater aid and paying them bonuses for all officers accepted in the army reserve corps who are graduates of these institutions. He suggested a standing army of \$60,000 as a safe minimum.

FRIDAY, JUNE 4, 1915.

THE CINCINNAT

BETTER BABIES CONTEST SALVATION OF ONE LIFE

Mother Followed Instructions With Good Results.

The life of one baby, at least, was saved by the Better Babies contest held by the Health Department at Chester Park last year. This fact was brought home to Health Officer Landis and Assistant Health Officer Peters Friday, when a mother brought her baby to the Health Department to have

it entered in this year's contest, to be held at Chester Park, June 15, 16 and 17. The fact that the life of her neighbor's baby was saved, induced her to enter her baby, she stated. In the physical examination, which is given by the Health Department's physicians to the babies entered in the contest, it was discovered that the baby had a tubercular spot on one of its lungs. The mother was told of the condition, and was given instructions in the care of the child. The mother followed the instructions, and the child is now robust. Two hundred babies have been entered.

Washington

ON: MONDAY, JANUARY 31, 1916.—

T. R. READY FOR WAR F

Has Four Sons Who Would Go Re
and Might Do So Himself.

ARRAIGNS U. S. POLICIES PA

Diplomatic "Notes" Under Fire of S
Colonel in Brooklyn Speech.

Reads Report on Post-Mortem Exam-
ination of Americans Recently
Killed in Mexico as Basis for At-
tack on "Watchful Waiting."
Says There Are Insults to Nations
"Conversations" Can't Remedy.

(International News Service.)

New York, Jan. 30.—Theodore Roose-
velt made another bitter attack today
on the Wilson administration's inter-
national policy.

He spoke on "Promise and Per-
formance in International Duty" at the
Academy of Music, Brooklyn.

Throughout Col. Roosevelt had the
full sympathy of his 3,000 hearers.
They expressed interest at every op-
portunity. Half of those present were
women, and they seemed as enthusi-
astic as the men. Both seemed to like
best Roosevelt's interpellations in his
set speech. They stopped him with
applause when he said, "A policy of
milk and water on our part encourages
other nations in a policy of blood and
iron." When the handclapping ceased,
he added:

Hits Safety First Policy.

"We have been of no use to the Bel-
gians, the Armenians, the Mexicans or
anybody else. The government policy
has been 'safety first.' It is the motto
of the men who jump into the lifeboats
ahead of the women and children."

Referring to "watchful waiting" in
Mexico, Roosevelt read a report of the
post-mortem examination on the twenty
Americans killed within a fortnight.
The document had reached him after
the speech had been written.

In two cases the minute description
of wrongs was given. It indicated that
the Mexicans had shot the Americans
in the back, then shot them again re-
peatedly, and even bayoneted them.
The audience listened in ominous si-
lence.

Would Send Four Sons to War.

"And this is a people with whom we
are at peace," he cried. Again Col.
Roosevelt departed from his manuscript
to say what he explained was "a word
on the personal side." He said:

"They say I want war. But there is
no one here who wants it less. We
have four boys, and they would go.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

CARRANZA FORCES GUARD AMERICANS

Troops Are Placed at Many of the Mexican Mining Camps.

Jan. 31/16
State Department dispatches today reported Carranza forces in the Cusi mining district doing all they can to protect Americans. They have been distributed to guard most mining camps and patrol the railroad between Chihuahua and Mineco. They have found a large quantity of munitions lost by Villa forces after the capture of Guerrero.

Benjamin Snell, John Wood and Henry Acklin, reported killed near Cusi, now are reported safe.

Conditions at Monterey were reported in consular dispatches greatly improved. The steel and smelting plants are being operated, and their output is going to the United States. Several mines have been reopened and railway traffic is improved. The reports added that Americans at Monterey were "generally well treated."

Typhus Epidemic Abating.

Dispatches from Mexico City to Gen. Carranza's embassy here tell of a marked abatement of the typhus epidemic in the city.

The communal lands in San Luis Potosi, said to have been taken from their owners during the Diaz regime, are being returned in accordance with a general program of restoration.

A woman suffrage movement is reported from the state of Yucatan, where a woman's congress called by the governor passed resolutions calling on the government to remove all inhibitions against the right of suffrage and holding of office.

Inspecting U. S. Schools.

Felix F. Palavicini, Gen. Carranza's subsecretary of public instruction and fine arts, has arrived here on a tour of inspection of the American school system. He said he was empowered to receive proposals from American concerns to build 300 schoolhouses in Mexico City. This week he goes to New York and Boston.

Representatives of the owners of the Cusi mines in Mexico, some of whose employes were killed in the Santa Ysabel massacre, have filed a formal claim for indemnity with the State Department.

Army Plan Which Put Wilson, Garrison and Congress in Discord

CONTINENTAL ARMY PLAN

A force of 400,000 men, to be raised in increments of 133,000 each year.

The men would be obligated to devote a specified time to training for a period of three years, after which they would be on furlough for three years without obligation except to return to the colors in the event of war.

Recruiting would be done territorially, according to population.

The men would be "subjected to short periods of intensive training."

Officers, in addition to those developed from its own operations, would be obtained from the regular army retired list, the national guard and military schools.

Training would be accomplished at convenient places and in conjunction with the regular army.

Officers and men would receive pay on the same basis as regular army men while actually occupied.

The continental army would supplement the regular army, which is constantly under arms, and the national guard would not only be continued, but increased.

Estimated cost of continental army first year, \$15,000,000.

Estimated annual cost of continental army when in full operation, \$45,000,000.

The main objection to the continental army plan grew out of the fear that the annual quota of 133,000 men could not be obtained through voluntary enlistments, and that compulsory military training naturally would be the result.

CURT NOTE FROM WILSON TO GARRISON TO VOICE OWN VIEW BROUGHT CRISIS

(International News Service.)

The resignation of Mr. Garrison and Mr. Breckinridge leaves Maj. Gen. Hugh L. Scott, chief of staff, the head of the War Department until a new Secretary is appointed.

Mr. Garrison had accepted an invitation to expound his views yesterday on national defense before the National Chamber of Commerce, now in session here. In anticipation of this speech he wrote the President a letter Wednesday, suggesting that if he was not in fundamental agreement with him on army and Philippine legislation, he could not "with propriety" remain his seeming representative in respect

thereto. Mr. Garrison called on Mr. Wilson to express his final determination on both questions, "so that I may act advisedly in the premises."

The President curtly replied yesterday, admonishing Mr. Garrison in all of his utterances to draw very carefully "the distinction between your own individual views and the views of the administration."

Mr. Garrison thereupon immediately wrote his resignation. At 5:10 yesterday afternoon President Wilson accepted it. Mr. Garrison was then on a train bound for New York. He is understood to have told friends that he is out of politics, and that he intends to engage in the practice of law.

Secretary a Lawyer of

DAY, FEBRUARY

COMMITTEE MAY SOON TAKE UP FRANCHISE BILL

Hearings Are Expected to Be Granted on Measure Affecting District. (1916)

Though little progress has been made toward the actual consideration in either house of the joint resolution proposing a constitutional amendment to give representation in Congress and the electoral college to the citizens of the District, it is expected that in a short time the committees will begin work upon it. In the House the resolution introduced by Representative Austin has been referred to the committee on the election of President and Vice President, of which Representative Rucker of Missouri is chairman. The other members of this committee are Representatives Gregg of Texas, Hughes of Georgia, Stout of Montana, Abercrombie of Alabama, Murray of Oklahoma, Kincheloe of Kentucky, Mapes of Michigan, Wason of New Hampshire, Sanford of New York, King of Illinois and Williams of Ohio. This committee is at present occupied in the drafting of a measure dealing with certain phases of the procedure of presidential election, and will be unable to take up the District suffrage resolution, it is understood, for about two weeks. Hearings will be granted on the resolution, it is expected.

In the Senate the joint resolution introduced by Senator Chamberlain has been referred to the District committee and is now in the hands of the sub-committee or judiciary of that body, consisting of Senators Pomerene, Hollis, Saulsbury, Dillingham and Sherman. The sub-committee has not yet taken it up for consideration, awaiting the report of the District Commissioners, to whom it has been referred.

Soon to Be Acted On.

At the District building it is stated that there has been no time yet since its receipt for the consideration of the resolution, but that it will soon be taken in hand for action.

Commissioner Newman said today that neither he nor his colleagues had yet given consideration to the measure.

Since Congress convened 105 bills relating to the District have been introduced and referred to the Commissioners for report. About twenty-five of these have been considered and reported upon by the District heads. As the Chamberlain joint resolution is considered about the most important one that has come to the District building this session of Congress the Commissioners intend to study its provisions carefully before submitting their recommendations. Commissioner Newman said it was unlikely that hearings on the resolution would be held at the District building.

WILSON WARNS CAPITOL

War More Likely if U. S. Fails to Uphold International Law.

STRAIGHT COURSE ONLY ONE

To Leaders of Senate and House
President Says Warning Americans
Off Armed Ships Would Justify
Attacks—Thinks Participation, at
Last Resort, Would Shorten War.

March 3, 1916
(By the Associated Press.)

While no official statement was given out an authoritative account of what had happened at the various conferences yesterday between the President and the members of Senate and House declared that the President had impressed on senators and representatives the view that the United States must follow established international law in dealing with the submarine issue because if any other course were followed the United States government would be unable to steer a straight course in its dealings with foreign nations.

Both sides in the war, the President said, had committed acts in retaliation, which were not in strict accord with international law.

Meaning of Warning.

The President declared, it was said, that to warn Americans to keep off armed ships of belligerent nations would be in effect admitting justification for attacks on such ships. He contended that unless he was supported by the Congress and the nation he might find it impossible to so steer the policies of the government that the United States would not become involved with other nations.

In reply to questions at one of the conferences, the President is understood to have said that following out the notes of the United States government, diplomatic relations might be broken off with a nation which caused the death of American citizens in disregard of international law and the stand of the United States.

Insists on Freedom of Sea.

The President added, it was said, that he had been informed from certain sources that the breaking off of diplomatic relations might precipitate war. He said that he could not certainly predict what might follow, but that despite his earnest efforts to keep the United States out of war he must uphold the rights of American citizens to the freedom of the seas.

The President was said to have been asked at one of the conferences what effect the entrance of the United States into the war would have. He is understood to have replied that it might shorten it.

It was denied in well-informed quarters that the President had any intention of conveying the impression that he desired the United States to enter the war in order to shorten it, or for any other reason.

Outlines International Crisis.

On the contrary, he is said to have urged in the most vigorous possible manner his desire and hope that the United States might keep out of the war. He is understood to have said that he had made earnest efforts to keep the United States out of the war since it started, and would continue to bend his every effort in that direction.

The President is understood to have outlined very clearly the possibilities in the international situation facing the country and to have frankly told members of the Senate and House that the best way, in his opinion, for the United States to remain at peace was to uphold its rights and stick to international law.

Danger in Compromise.

Should it deviate from international law, he is understood to have asserted there would be obstacles at every turn and troubles would rapidly accumulate.

Reports of what the President has said to congressional leaders have been circulated with varying degrees of accuracy ever since he conferred with Senators Stone and Kern and Representative Flood more than a week ago. It was said yesterday by well-informed men that none of the reports which have been published have accurately represented the President's position.

Way That Leads to War.

Far from desiring war or threatening it, it was said, the President has pointed out to congressional leaders that war would be more likely to come if the United States did not follow the established rules of international law, and should attempt to change its rule as a result of varying conditions which have arisen since the war began.

It was understood that a statement probably would be issued setting forth his position.

T. R. Condemns "Notes" U. S. Sends On Diplomatic Crises; Would Have A Policy of Action, He Declares

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

The girls, too, would do their part here at home—perhaps I would go."

Speaking of The Hague conventions, which Col. Roosevelt declared had been "trampled upon," and our notes of protest, he said, expressing his humiliation that the United States had not acted:

"If a man's wife is threatened, and some one says, 'I'll slap her face,' and if he does slap her face, and the husband does not act, then he is the kind of a man I would rather have leave the country. So there are insults to nations that can't be properly resented in eleven months of conversation."

Recalls Micawber's Notes.

"Readers of David Copperfield will remember that Mr. Micawber's specialty was to issue notes. He never honored these notes when they became due. His mind was so constituted that he felt that when a note became due he met it adequately by writing another. His creditors, however, did not take so charitable a view of the performance. They did not have single-track minds. To those acquainted with United States diplomatic history during the last year or two there will be no necessity of pursuing the analogy further."

Col. Roosevelt mentioned the Hague conventions in their relations to the violation of the neutrality of Belgium, declaring it was "dishonorable conduct on the part of the United States to take no action in the matter." Taking up the question of American export of munitions to the belligerents, he declared:

Defends Munition Exports.

"It is immoral to export munitions or materials out of which munitions can be made, in order to prevent Belgium from freeing herself. It is highly moral to export munitions which will help Belgium to free herself. It is an act of gross infamy on the part of this government and this people to take any step which will help the wrongdoer against the wronged, and such a step would be taken if we imposed an embargo in the interest of Germany against the allies."

"A year ago this government notified Germany that it would hold her to a strict accountability if she sunk passenger ships and murdered women and children. Again and again in contemptuous defiance of this warning Germany has sunk these ships and killed noncombatants until the number mounts up into the thousands. Whether the acts were done by German sub-

marines or by Austrian submarines or, as is now claimed, by Turkish submarines or, as may possibly be claimed in the future, by Bulgarian submarines, represents merely the contemptuous desire of Germany—the directing and dictating mind of the central powers—to give this government a chance to crawl out of making good its fine words.

Stopped by British Fleet.

"We took no effective action whatever to stop these repeated murders. They were finally stopped simply because the British fleet destroyed so many submarines that the warfare ceased being profitable to Germany. Now it is announced in the press that the German government and our government are actually haggling over the number of dollars which they think the American people will pocket as a payment for their murdered women and children. At the same time the German and Austrian governments through their accredited representatives in the embassies here have carried on a campaign of the bomb and the torch against our industries."

"The action our government should have taken in view of this campaign was not merely action against Dumba, Von Papen and Boy-Ed, but the holding of the German and Austrian governments themselves responsible for every munition plant that was blown up or damaged. Yet now it is announced that we are to accept money for the death of our women and children and in return are to play the game of the murderers of these women and children by acting in their interest against the allied nations who are trying to free Belgium."

"Asked to Kiss Bloody Hands."

"We are asked to kiss the bloody hands of the murderers of our women and children, and to serve as the tool of these men against those nations which have behaved more valiantly and righteously than we have. It is a proposition of sordid baseness. It asks us to put dollars above lives and to consult our own cowardice and weakness, instead of adhering to the eternal principles of justice. If we follow such a course we will cover ourselves with everlasting infamy."

"Unfortunately it is evident that many of our public men are afraid of Germany, afraid of the professional German-American vote, and are willing to sacrifice the honor of this country to their fears. There is practically no French-American or English-American vote, and these politicians therefore feel that they can act against England and France with safety—and their motto is safety first."

"Stand For America First."

"I believe that the great mass of Americans of German descent are straight-out Americans and nothing else, just as good Americans as citizens of any other descent in this country. * * * In the great crisis of the civil war a larger proportion of the men of recent German origin than of the men of old native American stock stood for the Union and for freedom. I ask Americans of German descent to stand against England when it is wrong. I ask that all alike stand as Americans and nothing else."

"These Americans of German descent, I believe, will disapprove with all their hearts any proposal to use the embargo as a weapon in aid of the ruthless and brutal German militarism which has crushed Belgium to the ground. These Americans of German descent are the true patriots. I believe that they are shamefully misrepresented by the professional, the hyphenated German-Americans, who have been so loud, since the war began, in their insistence that the United States should be prostituted to the service of despotism against democracy, of tyranny against freedom, of wrong against right."

"I earnestly hope that the great mass of honest American citizenship which is in whole or in part of German descent will make its views heard against these men who speak as Germans only and treat America as a foreign land, a land of use only as the tool of Germany, and against the base and cowardly politicians who seek preferment for themselves by truckling to the professional German-American vote, even although to do so means shame and dis-

grace for the United States and perhaps permanent detriment to the cause of international right throughout the world."

Favors World League.

Col. Roosevelt said he approved of proposals to establish a world league for the enforcement of peace, but only on condition, "First, that we shall show that we keep our promises; and, second, that we shall know that we are both able and ready to make our promises effective by our action." Many persons who favor such a world league, he declared, at the same time declare that "our duty is to be neutral and to avoid entangling alliances."

"As for entangling alliances," he said, "it must be remembered that the League for World Peace would mean that we would enter into an alliance on the largest possible scale. Do not let us even talk about doing such a thing unless we face what it means."

Promises and Performances.

"This again comes down to a question of promise and performance. Personally, I believe that a great nation like ours should be willing to admit that it has international duties. I believe in entering into such treaties as The Hague conventions. I believe that ultimately, if we achieve the proper pitch of moral and material preparedness, we may enter an international peace league. But when we do so we must face the fact that we have abolished by just so much our right to be neutral and that we have entered into alliances which entangle us to the extent of making it necessary for us to keep our word wherever we have given it."

Col. Roosevelt considered preparedness, declaring we should have a mobile army of 150,000 and a total regular army of about a quarter of a million men.

"The proposal for the so-called continental army is a proposal to meet Uncle Sam's need for an automatic or a self-cocking .45 by giving him a muzzle-loading .22."

Wants Ample Preparedness.

"I stand for ample preparedness in order to avert war, and in order to avert disgrace and disaster if war should come. I ask, moreover, that this nation in the great crisis of this world war refuse to be tricked or bullied by foes without or by politicians within. I ask that our people remember that, while their first duty is to the United States, they have a second duty to humanity at large."

"I ask that we stand for property rights, but that we put human rights ahead of property rights, and finally that we show that we have it in us to dare to risk something and to suffer some discomfort and some loss, and, if necessary, some danger, on behalf of a lofty ideal. It is by no means necessary that a great nation should always stand on the heroic level. But no nation can be called really great unless it can sometimes rise to a heroic mood."

t.
St.

and

\$0 70
20
50
156 50
9 00
55
75
2 50
25afts,
fers

fton.

ve—
ork;
shire
ding,

xpert

tells

navy

arm

ave

ly if

th of

f the

e the

States

ense.

this

ould

crete potentialities without which men are mere dreamers with a fool's paradise for their environment.

This change of mind in many quarters has been slow in the earlier stages of its development. The last few months, however, have witnessed a quicker growth in this respect. Something of the intrepidity which leads to the plucking from the nettle danger, the flower, safety, has replaced the earlier cry of "safety first," which, while excellent in its way, becomes a pitfall instead of a protection if it demands a sacrificing of everything for peace and comfort.

Peace or Honor?

The most solemn and portentous words that have fallen from the lips of a President for many a day are those uttered by Mr. Wilson at Cleveland. He tells the people of the United States that the nation is treading amidst the most intricate dangers, dangers not of its own making and not under its control. "We have interests," he says, "which we see being drawn slowly into the maelstrom of this tremendous upheaval. * * * It has not been easy for the government at Washington to avoid the entanglements which seem to beset it on every side."

At the hour when the President spoke, the chief censor of Great Britain informed the Associated Press that the British government hereafter will search all first-class mails passing between the United States and foreign countries on vessels that enter British territorial waters. This notice was served in the face of a sharp note from the United States protesting against this unlawful violation of the mails.

"The United States is trying to keep up the processes of peaceful commerce while all the world is at war," says the President.

"The United States shall not keep up the processes of peaceful commerce," is the virtual declaration of Great Britain.

Assuming the right to declare everything contraband, Great Britain thereupon assumes the right to open the American mails, seize all goods therein and

confronted
ing Great
y peaceful
aking such
Britain to
commerce.
Mr. Mann,
se, that he
n.
diency that
ited States
sk them to
ediate mili-

in Europe,
s of those
t, that the
he voice of
rights, if
What are
backed by
re already

remarking
as much
r nation;
upon to
eventually
nts in any
is strength

are so many healthy corporations in the country, the great bulk of the foreign commerce has been handled by a score of the largest corporations. While there are 462 corporations engaged in industries which might be developed for the foreign trade, only a score of them are actually competing on a large scale in foreign markets.

Mr. Farrell explained that this condition is due to the fact that only a score of the companies were able to organize departments exclusively devoted to foreign business. Only that many were able to invest large sums of money necessary for the establishment of agencies and branches in foreign countries. The others are all becoming interested in the possibilities of foreign trade, and Mr. Farrell reveals the methods by which they may do it. He suggests the creation of export departments and a careful study of foreign markets. In some cases products must be readjusted to meet conditions prevailing in the markets which the manufacturer desires to enter. But those desiring to engage in export trade are, first of all, confronted by the problem of obtaining workmen, office men, salesmen and executives who are familiar with foreign markets.

Schools, universities and business offices in England, Germany and France all train employees especially with a view to employing them in certain foreign markets. This is the system which the United States government must eventually encourage. Some of the schools and universities are already alive to the possibilities of the present situation. Some are already establishing courses for those who wish to engage in foreign trade, with the necessary foreign languages among the list of studies. Real preparation is required if the United States is to take its place as one of the leaders in foreign trade.

The Budget System.

One of the most practical suggestions made by the United States Chamber of Commerce is for the adoption of a Federal budget system which could be understood by the public. Such a budget system, if adopted in good faith by Congress, would result in bringing to an end the constant discussion of "pork barrels."

Since the Speaker of the House has been stripped of the power of appointing and dismissing members of the various committees there has been no authority in the lower branch of Congress. Committee chairmen are appointed to any one man for their entire term and they cannot therefore be expected for yielding to the pressure of the various leagues for "pork." The member with the greatest influence in the largest appropriations is in many instances.

A budget system would result in the appointment of committees, as well as Congress, responsive to the public will. It would result inevitably in a more efficient system of planning great improvements over a term of years. It would put the government more in touch with the practice of private corporations in respect to financing permanent improvements.

The only objection to the budget system is that it might reduce the influence of some of the members of Congress. It is a time, however, for the nation to get rid of personal motives and prejudices in the interest of the nation generally. In fact, it probably

CAPITALS ON FOREIGN NOVEL FEATURE

Among the many novel features of any rate in modern times, war, has been the transfer of governments to foreign seats. At some time to come, the seat of government of the kingdom of Montenegro will be moved from the capital of Lyons, in France, to the capital of Cetinje, in the hands of the Austrians. The Queen of Montenegro moved there with her daughter, the beautiful Villa Vernay, who was the mistress of Louis de Pompadour in the eighteenth century, had the disposal of the city and now belongs.

The seat of government of Belgium has been moved more than a year past in the city of Havre, whence all the territory not in the hands of the Germans is governed. It is under the government of the king of Naples, who has the disposal of the city and now belongs.

May Quit

Should Roumania be on the side of the power now seems probable, it will fall into the hands of Germany, the seat of government would in all probability be transferred to the Russian capital.

At the outset of the invasion of England, the distance, and the fact that it were not as far today, it was suggested that it might come necessary to even the time the seat of government of the British empire to Ottawa, the German invaders are miles of her metropolis of her government from as she had already done.

Of course, these last are different, since neither can be considered in the soil by the British and respectively.

But in the far distant memories of the present national conflagration, which has been kindled whenever there is laws that have been enacted that have been promulgated in some foreign city where the seat of government for the time



MONDAY, JUNE 19, 1916.

Promoting the Farmers' Interests.

The farmer has a big stake in the Government, and as the presidential campaign approaches it is not out of place to review briefly the achievements of the party now in power in his interest. It is not exaggeration to say that the Democratic administration beginning March 4, 1913, and ending March 4, 1917, will take rank in the history of the Republic as a period characterized by the greatest amount and the greatest efficiency of the legislation designed to promote the industry of agriculture.

In all campaigns every candidate is a friend of the farmer. No other class of American citizens has been the target of so great and persistent a volume of demagoguery. Almost every man who has run for any office of any consequence since the government was established has promised to do great things for the farmer, but it has remained for the party now in control of the government to make a real start in legislation designed to raise the industry of agriculture to the dignity and opportunity commensurate with its importance as a factor in the economic system and the civilization of the day.

The Federal Reserve Act takes farm lands from the credit black list of the national banks and to this extent advances the financial standing of the farmer. The establishment of a system of land banks is now assured and this legislation will be no less epoch making in the industry of agriculture than the Federal Reserve bank system is epoch making in all the commercial and financial affairs of the nation. The Republican Party put farm lands on the credit black list and kept them there more than half a century. The Democratic Party has not been content merely to enable the farmer to borrow money on his lands at a national bank, but it has assured the establishment of a system of land banks that will give the farmer a standing in the money markets of the world in keeping with the character of the security he has to offer. The time will come when the historian of American agriculture will write down the fact that the legislation for establishing the system of land banks, now in the final stages of the legislative processes, marks the beginning of the really great era in American agricultural development. Some tribute is due a Democratic congress for the persistence with which it has held to a consideration of domestic economic affairs in spite of the confusion and noise of a world war.

A bill designed to establish bonded warehouses for facilitating the marketing of staple agricultural products and for further strengthening the credit of the farmer is reasonably sure to become a law. A Democratic congress has passed a bill providing for Federal aid to highway construction and this is an improvement in which the farmer has the greatest interest. Under the present administration the activities of the Department of Agriculture have been extended and the facilities improved for disseminating valuable information to the farmer. This Democratic legislation is proceeding upon the theory that the one way in which the government can aid the farmer is to put within his reach the facilities by which he may increase the productivity of the farm, and more has been accomplished along this line since the Democratic Party came into power at Washington than in all of the previous history of the country.

Following is a resolution which has been prepared to be passed upon at the meeting of the State Federation of Women's Clubs:

Whereas in this critical year of world tragedy, when American women may largely help create a public sentiment that shall prevent panic at home and shall aid the government in constructive measures for world organization and permanent peace

Resolved, That the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs recommends to all clubs, so far as possible, to devote several meetings next year to the study of vital international problems and to ally themselves, whether as individuals or as clubs, with the Woman's Peace Party and thus definitely promote the organized effort of American women to do their part in this unprecedented crisis.

* * * * *

Robert Shannon's old fashion country sausage certainly is delicious. Try it today.

18-3.

* * * * *

to include in her program
1915?

Defeat In House Only Adds Life To Woman Suffragists

The defeat of the woman suffrage amendment in the House is the kind of defeat that puts new life into the hearts of the advocates of the cause. When 174 Representatives vote "aye" the first time they get to vote at all, they give tangible proof of the substantial progress the cause is making.

The Woman's Journal, of January 9, just received, under the caption, "Voting in Fetters," has this to say:

"The nation-wide amendment for woman suffrage got a majority vote recently in the United States Senate, for the first time in history. Neither the Republicans nor the Democrats in the Senate had held a caucus on the question. Each member was at liberty to vote in accordance with his own convictions.

Vote In House Fettered.

"The vote in the Senate was a free vote. The vote which is about to be taken in the House will be a fettered vote, so far as the Democratic members are concerned. Last year the Democrats of the House held a caucus and passed a resolution that this question was one to be settled by each State for itself. That is the traditional Democratic position, and it is also President Wilson's opinion. But there are a number of Democrats who do not hold to it rigidly, and who are personally in favor of woman suffrage. They could vote for the nation-wide suffrage amendment but for the action of the Democratic caucus. When the majority of a party caucus decides upon any line of action, all the members of the party are required to support it, solidly in Congress with their votes, even if it is contrary to their own convictions. This is a vicious system, since it often enables a minority of the members of Congress to block a good measure which is favored by a majority of Congress as a whole, taking the members of all parties together, but not by a majority of the members belonging to the dominant party. Many protests have been raised against this system of caucus control, and the present situation in the House is an object lesson to women on its injustice.

"The suffrage amendment will not get the support of all the members who believe in it and would like to vote for it; but it is a distinct triumph for the suffragists to secure a debate and vote, which the opponents in the House have succeeded in preventing for the past twenty years. The debate is awaited with great interest, and with the certainty that it will help the cause of equal suffrage, no matter how the vote may go."

Shows Result Expected.

The foregoing, written before the vote, shows the suffragists wide awake to the situation. The result was about what they expected, and naturally it happened to be what the antis expected.

Their leader, Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge (whose anti-suffrage arguments, by the way, would have some point if she stayed at home where she insists lovely woman belongs), is quoted as saying, "It means that the suffrage movement fostered by hysterical women is on the wane."

In Louisville, three years ago, there were less than 300 "hysterical" women. Today, because of their efforts, the movement is on the "wane." There will be no doubt of this in the mind of any one who knows the figures! Today there are 1,800 "hysterical" women and (oh, horrors!) men, signed mem-

bers of the Louisville Woman Suffrage Association. The men are right at this time financing a stirring campaign for more members. So, beware, dear reader, of that Men's League for Woman Suffrage, unless you are ready to qualify as "hysterical."

As Bad Thruout State.

Out in the State, it is just as bad. Mrs. Breckinridge says when she became president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association in November, 1912, it had a membership of 1,779. In November, 1913, there were 4,655 members, and in November, 1914, there were 10,577. In only one county of the 120 were there no "signed and sealed" believers. "But," she adds, "that is not because there are no suffragists there, for the woods of Kentucky are full of convinced and instinctive suffragists—only all of them have not been reached."

If this dreadful movement "fostered by hysterical women" continues on this peculiar kind of "wane," there is no predicting what an awful end is in store for Kentucky!

MARGARET SHAW GRAHAM.

Wednesday, January 15, 1915.

*Louisville Herald
Sun, Jan 17-1915*

Woman Suffrage Tide Flowing According to Its Advocates

In your issue of January 28 there is an article entitled, "The Turn of the Tide in the Suffrage Fight," the inference being, and the body of the story attempting to prove, that the suffrage tide is ebbing.

Those of us who do not agree with you, but who believe that the tide is yearly gathering force and is flowing with irresistible power, are thus convinced by tangible results with which any interested observer may easily acquaint himself.

The Evening Post and the anti-suffrage organ which it quotes are altogether wrong, in our judgment, in basing their statement that the tide ebbs upon the fact that five of the campaign States failed the suffrage amendment last autumn. The important thing, as we see it, is that two more States have registered their belief that "women have the same right to express political judgment upon the questions which affect their homes, their lives, the society in which they move and the conditions under which they live as the men."

More than half a century ago a few women began to drive this fundamental principle of democracy home. It has struck home in twelve States and in Alaska (see Outlook edition of American Year Book) the "new Territorial Legislature by its first act at its very first session extended the franchise to all women in the Territory on the same terms as men."

In the two new States, Nevada and Montana, so lightly considered by the article in the Post, the suffrage amendment succeeded the first time it was submitted to the electorate. This is not usual, though in Arizona and Idaho the same thing occurred. In California and Colorado it failed the first time and was approved the second. In Kansas and Washington it failed the first and second times but succeeded the third. Five times Oregon turned it down, but the sixth time approved it.

In Wyoming and Utah it was given by an act of Legislature during Territorial days and ratified later by popular vote when the Territories came in as States.

We quote George Creel, Century Magazine for March, 1914, revised January, 1915.

The anti-suffrage article quoted in the Post smiles at the hope with which the women worked in the campaign States and asks, "What happened to these high hopes?"

Tell us, what kind of companions would women make for men if they worked without hope? Does the fact that they hope for principles in the future prove those principles? Or do they fall temporarily of success?

Let us rather thank a wise Creator that women do work hopefully.

The anti-suffrage article says that "the suffrage movement has not gained a foot of territory through the vote of the male electorate, east of the Mississippi river. Not one of the New England States, not one of the Middle States, not one of the Southern States, not one of the Middle Western States has given full suffrage to women."

That is true, though the Illinois women, with little more than Presidential and municipal suffrage, are compelling the attention of the world.

If these States are not yet full suffrage States they are moving in that direction or the votes of their Representatives in the House a few days ago are very misleading. The Woman's Journal says: "There is no longer a solid South on this question. Twenty-three Southern members voted for the nation-wide suffrage amendment, eleven from Missouri, four from Tennessee, four from West Virginia, and one each from Kentucky, Virginia, Maryland and Alabama. A number of Southern members who voted against the nation-wide amendment declared that

they were personally in favor of woman suffrage and would vote for it in their own States."

Moreover, in the four States where the amendment has passed one Legislature and must pass another before going to the electorate, the tide seems to be flowing. Pennsylvania's Congressmen voted 20 to 9 for the nation-wide amendment. To be sure New York's Representatives were 20 to 9 against it, but the Massachusetts men were 8 to 6 for it and the New Jersey Congressmen voted in favor, 7 to 4. Briefly the flow of the tide is indicated by the fact that the measure got out of committee at all after having failed to achieve even this during a twenty years' struggle. Add to this the fact that 174 Representatives voted for it the first time they had a chance to express themselves and the direction of the tide is clearly indicated.

Every candidate for Governor of Massachusetts at the last election is a believer in votes for women. President Wilson, though opposing a national amendment, is mellowing so steadily towards the principle of equal rights that it will not surprise suffragists if he urges it in his own State, New Jersey, where it is en-

dorsed by both Democratic and Republican platforms.

Even in Kentucky, where women must continue to work indirectly for several years, the evidence favors a flowing tide. In this State there were 1,779 "signed and sealed" believers in November, 1912. A year later there were 4,655. In November, 1914, the number was 10,577. Right here in Louisville there were about 250 members of the Suffrage Association three years ago. Today there are more than 1,800, more than 300 of these being men, and all the time new members are signing.

No! the tide is not backward, but forward, steadily forward, and those of us who struggle, struggle hopefully, and therefore more effectually.

Many of us will have slipped into the Great Beyond before all the States are in, but this does not dishearten us. Our prayer is that our children, or, perhaps, our grandchildren, will see that "liberty is not strangled on a continent dedicated to liberty."

MARGARET SHAW GRAHAM.

GUILD SERVES DINNER AT 538 FOURTH AVE.

The Junior Guild of the Fourth-avenue Presbyterian church served dinner today from noon until 2:30 o'clock at 538 Fourth street, for the benefit of the Presbyterian Orphanage. The guild will give another dinner on Friday at the same hour. A number of the members of the guild will act as waitresses.

Evening Post
Thurs, Jan 29-1915

for grand larceny.

SIDNEY G. CLAY IS TAKEN TO HOSPITAL IN LEXINGTON

FORMER REPRESENTATIVE IS
SUFFERING FROM WOUND
SELF-INFLICTED.

1916.

LEXINGTON, Ky., March 8.—Hon. Sidney G. Clay, of Paris, for two terms Representative from Bourbon County in the Kentucky Legislature, lies desperately wounded at the Good Samaritan Hospital in this city, as a result of an alleged attempt at suicide at his home, four miles north of Paris this morning.

The shot perforated his intestines in eight places, and when discovered by servants who heard the shot he was bleeding profusely from the wound. He was brought to the hospital in Lexington in an automobile and an operation was performed this morning by Drs. David Barrow and F. H. Clarke in the hope of saving his life.

He is in a serious condition and his recovery is said to be doubtful.

This is alleged to be the second attempt that Mr. Clay has made at self-destruction. Some time ago his wife secured a divorce from him, and family troubles are given as the cause. Mr. Clay is a son of Mrs. Sidney Clay, of Lexington.

EUGENE SOBG FINED IN

The Des Moines Register

(Formerly The Register and Leader.)

BY THE REGISTER AND TRIBUNE CO.

(The Des Moines Leader, established 1848)
(The Iowa State Register, established 1856)

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

BY MAIL OUTSIDE OF DES MOINES.
Daily and Sunday Register, \$6.00 per year.

Daily, except Sunday, \$4.00 per year.

Daily, except Sunday, 40 cents per month.

Sunday only, \$2.00 per year.

BY CARRIER OUTSIDE OF DES MOINES.
Daily and Sunday Register, 15 cents per week.

Daily, except Sunday, 10 cents per week.

BY CARRIER IN DES MOINES.

The Daily and Sunday Register and The Evening Tribune delivered by carrier anywhere in Des Moines or Valley Junction—thirteen papers a week—Morning, Evening and Sunday—15 cents a week.

New York office—Metropolitan tower.
Chicago office—Peoples Gas Building
Suite 1164.

Entered at Des Moines, Iowa, postoffice as second class matter.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 14, 1916.

NOTICE TO POSTMASTERS, AGENTS AND ALL MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

The following mail subscription prices of The Register became effective Sept. 1, 1916:

	Daily Register Without Sunday.	Daily & Sunday Register.
One year..	\$4.00	\$6.00
Six months	2.40	3.40
3 months..	1.20	1.70
One month.	.40	.65

Note:—All Daily Register subscriptions for shorter periods than one year, 40 cents a month.

liberties that anywhere in continental Europe would be questioned in almost the very words the cardinal uses to question the ballot. But the cardinal is not alarmed over the other liberties women enjoy in our free American life. And the cardinal is in position to know almost better than anybody else that the American home is the equal of any home in Europe.

It is perfectly natural that we should fear an abuse of liberty. The world always has feared an abuse of liberty. And yet all the progress the world has ever made it has made by loosening the bonds a little and giving the individual a little freer choice. Women have abused liberty no more than men, and with all the abuses either men or women have indulged, we have the best men and women where both are freest.

It is easy to understand the shrinking of a man like Cardinal Gibbons from a social development to which his youth was not adjusted, and that in his maturer years seems to threaten some of the landmarks of the social life he knew. But in that we have only another illustration of the fact that while we grow old, the world is ever young. While we grow cautious and timid the world is ever confident and courageous.

AMERICANS IN CANADA

It is interesting to

E. W. Thompson

June 9, 1915

1915.

ON THE

POPE RECEIVES JANE ADDAMS

**Promises to Do Everything Possible
to Aid Peace Movement.**

BY EDGAR ANSEL MOWRER.

SPECIAL CABLE TO THE DAILY NEWS.

Rome, Italy, June 9.—Miss Jane Addams of Chicago was received in private audience by Pope Benedict yesterday. She made clear to him the object of her visit and in reply his holiness said he would do anything in his power to aid an intelligent initiative in favor of peace. He believed such a movement should come from America and thought such an idea should be in the mind of every good man. Miss Addams has left Rome for Paris.

NEVILLE

WOMAN'S PEACE PARTY IS ORGANIZED IN CLARK

Loyal Support of President
Wilson Is Voiced In the
Speeches Delivered

MRS. JOHNS PRESIDES

Mrs. C. B. Nelson Gives In-
teresting Account of Move-
ment in Capital

WINCHESTER, Ky., May 18.—Steps towards the organization of a local branch of the Woman's Peace party were taken at an enthusiastic meeting of women at the courthouse this afternoon. Mrs. John G. Johns presided and talks were made by Prof. O. H. Parrish and Herbert H. Moore.

Both speakers made eloquent appeals for universal peace. The addresses were temperate and conservative, and voiced loyal support of President Wilson's policy.

Mrs. Charles B. Nelson gave an interesting account of the organization of the Woman's Peace party in Washington, which she attended. Pledges of support of the movement were made by Mrs. C. H. Dietrich, of the Poets' Club; Mrs. Nelson, for the U. D. C.; Mrs. Lucien Becker, for the D. A. R.; Mrs. J. E. Baucom, for the M. C. Club and the W. C. T. U.; Mrs. W. G. Rice, for the King's Daughters, and Mrs. Smith Hays, for the Parents' Teachers' Association.

A letter received by Mrs. T. Rietz, mother of Mrs. J. T. Beckner, from a relative in the war zone was read.

Wednesday, May 19, 1915.

tee as to the place of meeting was extremely wise. I have never outgrown my childish love and enthusiasm over birthday celebrations, and to return to Lexington for the twenty-first annual meeting of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs seems to me particularly appropriate. We come to you not with all the privileges of citizenship granted on reaching the age of maturity, but have made strides looking toward that end.

Growth Is Measured.

"Today, we can measure our growth from the small, though earnest, number of women to which the fourteen thousand federated women in Kentucky owe a lasting debt of gratitude for our organization.

"This meeting with you, in the heart of our beautiful Blue Grass section, brings the womanhood of Kentucky

Wednesday, May 19, 1915.

race will fight and fight bravely. So the women of America are not asking that American men shall be brave enough to fight with any men on earth; they know they will always be bravest of the brave for fighting in war. They are asking them to be brave enough to turn away from fighting; to be brave enough no longer to waste their energies and abilities in out-worn and barbarous tests of strength. They ask them to be brave enough to disregard the clamor of senseless traditions and without fear to step into untrodden paths to conquer new ways of blessing their fellows, even to fulfilling the vision of the ancient prophets of Isreal: "They shall beat their swords into plowshares and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more."

ANNUAL COUNCIL OF DIOCESE OPENS TODAY

(Continued from Page One.)

- (7) Report of the Committee on the State of the Church.
- (8) Report of the Committee on Sunday Schools.
- (9) Report of the Sunday School Commission appointed by the last Council. (Pages 49, 50 and 69, Journal of 1913).
- (10) Report of the Social Service Commission. (Page 69, Journal of 1913).
- (11) Report of a Commission, appointed by the Bishop, on the teaching found in Kentucky school books on the origin of the Church of England, and continued by the Council of 1913. (Journal, pages 53 and 54). Report by Rev. Wm. Hellman.
- (12) Report of the Secretary of the Cathedral Chapter on the Mission Work of the Diocese.
- (13) Report of the Archdeacon appointed to raise funds and to serve as Treasurer for the Mountain Missionary and Educational Work of the Diocese; and to be Visitor of St. John's Home Training School at Corbin, Ky.
- (14) Report of the Board of Directors of Margaret College, Ver-

sailles, Ky.

- (15) Report of the President of Margaret College.
- (16) Report of the Principal of St. John's Home Training School, Corbin, Ky.
- (17) Report on St. Andrew's Kindergarten, Lexington, Kentucky.
- (18) Report on the Mary K. Williams Home for Orphans, Frankfort, Ky.

8:00 p. m.—*Evening Prayer.

Sermon by the Rev. P. N. Tsu, of Shanghai, China.

Offering at the disposal of the Council.

Friday, May 29, 1914 ...

9:00 a. m.—Morning Prayer.

9:30 a. m. to 1:00 p. m.—Business Session of the Council; with prayers for Missions at 12 noon.

If the business of the Council is not completed by one o'clock, recess will be taken at that hour and the business resumed at 2:30 p. m.

8:00 p. m.—*Evening Prayer.

Sermon by the Rev. P. N. Tsu, of Shanghai, China.

Offering at the disposal of the Council.

The Woman's Auxiliary of the Diocese of Lexington

Thursday, May 28

10:00 a. m.—Organization of the Annual Meeting of the Woman's Auxiliary to the Board of Missions, Diocese of Lexington.

Roll Call.

Reading of Letter from Miss Julia C. Emery, General Secretary of the Woman's Auxiliary.

Communications from Diocesan Officers:

1. The President Emeritus, Miss M. E. Harrison.
2. President of the Woman's Auxiliary, Miss Kate Scudder.
3. President of Junior Department, Miss Scudder acting.
4. President of Little Helpers, Mrs. L. W. Burton.
5. Diocesan Educational Secretary, Miss Virginia I. Reed.
6. Diocesan Secretary of The Spirit of Missions, Mrs. W. F. Lillard.
7. Diocesan Secretary of Church Periodical Club, Mrs. A. E. Doisy.
8. Diocesan Secretary and Treasurer of the Church League of the Baptized, Mrs. W. F. Lillard.
9. Diocesan Treasurer of the Central Fund, Mrs. E. S. Kinkead.
10. Report by Miss Emma J. Morrell, of St. John's Home Training School Corbin.
11. Report by Miss Charlotte E. Forsyth, of Margaret College, Versailles.

11:00 a. m.—Unfinished Business.

New Business.

12:00 (noon)—Prayer for Missions. Reading of Annual Reports from all Branches of the Woman's Auxiliary, the Juniors and the Little Helpers.

1:00 p. m.—Adjournment for Luncheon.

2:30 p. m.—Address, Rev. P. N. Tsu, of Shanghai, China.

4:00 p. m.—Current Events.

- (a) Diocesan. Mrs. James M. Maxon.
- (b) Domestic. Miss Virginia I. Reed.

(c) General. Miss Davis.

Mary Moore
Torrow 1:45

the Supreme Court of the United States has declared in its combined *Minor vs. Happersett* and *Ex Parte Yarbrough* decisions that the above quoted paragraph of the 14th, Amendment "prohibited" the States from making or enforcing any laws which deprived women of the right of citizens of the United States to vote for Members of Congress and Presidential Electors.

The Court did this by first declaring in *Minor vs. Happersett* that the 14th, Amendment had prohibited the States from making or enforcing any law which deprived women of any of the rights of citizens of the United States, and then deciding in *Ex. Parte Yarbrough* that the right to vote for Members of Congress and Presidential Electors was one of these rights.

But in order to show that the Supreme Court did this, I must call attention to its *Slaughter House* cases decision of 1873, and its *U. S. vs. Cruikshank* decision of 1876.

In the *Slaughter House* cases, counsel for petitioners claimed that there was no difference between the rights of citizens of the United States and the rights of citizens of a State, and that a State law of Louisiana therefore which had forbidden citizens to continue to slaughter cattle in a certain place in New Orleans was a violation of that paragraph of the 14th, Amendment of the Federal Constitution which said:—"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

But the Supreme Court decided in their *Slaughter House* cases decision that this was not the truth.

It declared in this decision that there was a difference between the rights of citizens of the United States and the rights of citizens of a State. That the rights of citizens of the United States were those which owed their "existence to the Federal Government, its national character, its Constitution or its laws;" and that the 14th, Amendment had prohibited the States from depriving citizens of any of these rights when it said:—"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

But that the rights of citizens of a State, whatever they were, had "received no additional protection from this paragraph of the Amendment."

After the Supreme Court had declared in this *Slaughter House* cases decision that the rights of citizens of the United States were those which owed their "existence to the federal Government, its national character, its Constitution or its laws," it then decided in the case of *Minor vs. Happersett* of 1875, that the right to vote for members of Congress, and Presidential Electors was not one of the rights of citizens of the United States, by deciding in it, that the Constitution of the United States did not confer the right of suffrage upon "any one." It did this by using the following words in the conclusion of *Minor vs. Happersett*:—"Being unanimously of the opinion that the Constitution of the United States did not confer the right of Suffrage upon any one, and that the Constitutions and laws of the several States commit that important trust to men alone, are not necessarily void, we affirm the judgment of the Court below."

The Supreme Court decided that the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential Electors was not one of the rights of citizens of the United States by using the above quoted words in the conclusion of *Minor vs. Happersett*. But it did not decide that the 14th, Amendment had not prohibited the States from depriving women of any of the rights of citizens of the United States. For the Court declared in the first part of *Minor vs. Happersett* that the 14th Amendment had prohibited the States from depriving women of any of the rights of citizens of the United States when it said:

nothing in the Constitution of laws of any state to the contrary notwithstanding" as its 6th Article expressly declares.

The Judges of *Ex. Parte Yarbrough* decision have declared in it, that when the members of their court said in *Minor vs. Happersett* that "the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon any one," they were combatting the argument of counsel that the Constitution conferred a right to vote for Members of Congress upon "all citizens and therefore upon women as well as upon men."

But that when the members of their Court said in *Minor vs. Happersett* that "the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon 'any one,'" they had intended to say that the right to vote for Members of Congress was not definitely conferred upon any person or class of persons, by the Constitution of the United States "alone." Because the Constitution adopted as the qualification for voters of Members of Congress that which prevailed in the State where the voting was to be done. And you therefore had to look to the law of the State for a description of the person or class. But that the members of their Court did not intend to say that when the class or person was thus ascertained his right to vote for a member of Congress was not "fundamentally based" upon the Constitution of the United States."

But the Judges of the *Ex. Parte Yarbrough* decision were mistaken when they declared in it, that when the members of their Court said in *Minor vs. Happersett* that the Constitution of the United States does not confer the right of suffrage upon "any one," they had intended to say that the right to vote for Members of Congress was not definitely conferred upon any person or class of persons by the Constitution of the United States "alone."

For the Judges who rendered the *Minor vs. Happersett* decision of 1875, have themselves declared in their *U. S. vs. Cruikshank* decision of 1876, that in *Minor vs. Happersett* they had decided that the Constitution of the United States did not confer the right of suffrage upon "any one."

And they have declared this by using the following words in their *U. S. vs. Cruikshank* decision:—"In *Minor vs. Happersett* (21 Wall, 178,) (88 U. S. XXII, 631,) we decided that the Constitution of the United States has not conferred the right of suffrage upon any one, and that the United States have no voters of their own creation in the States. In *U. S. vs. Reese*, just decided, (ante, 563) we hold that the Fifteenth Amendment has invested the citizens of the United States with a new constitutional right, which is, exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. From this it appears that the right of suffrage is not a necessary attribute of national citizenship; but that exemption from discrimination in the exercises of that right on account of race etc.

The right to vote in the States comes from the States; but the right of exemption from prohibited discrimination comes from the United States. The first has not been granted or secured by the Constitution of the United States; but the last has been."

That these judges intended to decide that the right to vote for members of Congress and Presidential Electors was not one of the rights of citizens of the United States when they decided that the Constitution of the United States did not confer "the right of suffrage upon any one," is evident from the following words used by them in *Minor vs. Happersett*: "After the adoption of the 14th, Amendment it was deemed necessary to adopt a fifteenth as follows:—The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged

"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

And it declared this by using the below quoted words in the first part of *Minor vs. Happersett* in speaking of the right of Mrs. Minor to vote at public elections in the State of Missouri after the 14th. Amendment had been adopted:—"She has always been a citizen from her birth and entitled to all of the privileges and immunities of citizenship. The Amendment prohibited the State of which she is a citizen from abridging any of her privileges and immunities as a citizen of the United States, but it did not confer citizenship on her; that she had before its adoption."

Some years after the Supreme Court had decided in the case of *Minor vs. Happersett*, that the right to vote for Members of Congress and Presidential Electors was not one of the rights of citizens of the United States, counsel for petitioners compelled the Judges of the Supreme Court who rendered *Ex. Parte Yarbrough* decision of 1884, to realize that the members of their Court had decided that the right to vote for Members of Congress and Presidential Elector was not derived from the Federal Constitution, by deciding in *Minor vs. Happersett* that the Constitution of the United States did not confer the right of suffrage upon "any one." And that by doing this, they had deprived Congress of its constitutional power to make appropriate federal laws for the protection of citizens in voting for Members of Congress and Presidential Electors.

And when the Judges of the *Ex. Parte Yarbrough* decision realized

to have been denied or abridged by the United States or by any state on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude. The 14th. Amendment had already provided that no State should make or enforce any law which should abridge the privileges or immunities of the citizens of the United States. If suffrage was one of these or immunities, why amend the Constitution to prevent its being denied on account of race, etc.? Nothing is more evident than that the greater must include the less, and if all were already protected, why go through with the form of amending the Constitution to protect a part?

That I am correct in having said above that the Supreme Court decided in *Ex. Parte Yarbrough* of 1884, that the right to vote for Members of Congress and Presidential Electors in the States was secured to citizens of the United States by the Federal Constitution is evident from the fact that Mr. Justice Gray of this Court has declared that it did, by using the following words in the case of *In Re Quarles and David Butler* of 1895:—"Among the rights and privileges which have been recognized by this Court to be secured to citizens of the United States by the Constitution, are the right to petition Congress for a redress of grievances (*U. S. vs. Cruikshank* 92, U. S. 552, 553, 23, 588, 589), and the right to vote for Presidential Electors and Members of Congress. (*Ex. Parte Yarbrough* 110, U. S. 551, 28, 274)."

The Supreme Court decided in *Ex. Parte Yarbrough* that the right to vote for Members of Congress was secured to citizens of the United States by the 1st. Article of the Federal Constitution, but that this Article required the

go
an
ho
do

[Mar 19 1893]

THE 14TH AMENDMENT OF THE FEDERAL CONSTITUTION.

Women now possess a legal right to vote for members of Congress, Presidential Electors and United States Senators in eleven of our States where "male" has ceased to be one of the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of their State Legislatures.

But a majority of our States are depriving women of the right of citizens of the United States to vote for the above named federal officers in them by enforcing laws which prescribe "male" as one of the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of their State Legislatures.

And at its last annual convention in Nashville, Tennessee, our National American Woman Suffrage Association adopted a Resolution in which it petitioned Congress to protect women against the enforcement of State laws which deprived them of the right of citizens of the United States to vote for Members of Congress, Presidential Electors and United States Senators, by making federal laws in pursuance of that paragraph of the 14th Amendment of our National Constitution which says:—"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States."

And I now propose to uphold our National Association in having adopted this Resolution by showing that

these things, they reversed the last part of the Minor vs. Happersett decision, by deciding that the right to vote for Members of Congress and Presidential Electors was one of the rights of citizens of the United States by deciding in Ex. Parte Yarbrough that the right to vote for these federal officers was secured to citizens of the United States by the Federal Constitution.

But the Judges of the Ex. Parte Yarbrough decision did not reverse the first part of the Minor vs. Happersett in which the members of their Court declared that the 14th Amendment had prohibited the States from depriving women or any of the rights of citizens of the United States.

And by reversing the last part of Minor vs. Happersett and leaving the first part of it untouched, the Supreme Court has declared in its combined Minor vs. Happersett and Ex. Parte Yarbrough decisions that the 14th Amendment prohibited the States from depriving women of any of the rights of citizens of the United States and that the right to vote for Members of Congress and Presidential Electors is one of these rights.

And when the 14th Amendment prohibited the states from depriving women of the right of citizens of the United States to vote for members of Congress and Presidential electors, it necessarily made void the Constitutions and laws of the states which deprived women of a right to vote for these federal officers. Because the Constitution of the United States is the supreme law of this land, and

Electors of Members of Congress in each state to have all of the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature, before they possessed a legal right to vote for Members of Congress in the State.

And that this is the truth is evident from the fact that women now possess a legal right to vote for Members of Congress in eleven of our States where "male" has ceased to be one of the qualifications requisite for Electors of the most numerous branch of their State Legislatures, while they do not possess a legal right to vote for Members of Congress in such of our states as continue to prescribe "male" as a qualification for Electors of the most numerous branch of their State Legislatures.

The last section of the 13th, 14th, and 15th Amendments of the Federal Constitution says:—"The Congress shall have power to enforce the provisions of this article by appropriate legislation." And the Supreme Court on these last sections has declared that some legislation by Congress is necessary to make these Amendments fully effective, by using the following words in its Ex. Parte Virginia decision of 1879:—"All of the Amendments derive much of their force from the latter provision. It is not said the judicial power of general government shall extend to enforcing the prohibitions and to protecting the rights and immunities guaranteed. It is not said that branch of the government shall be

which held them in slavery or involuntary servitude.

Congress has enforced the provisions of the 15th Amendment by making federal laws which protected citizens against the enforcement of state laws which deprived them of that new "right of exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color or previous condition of servitude," at public elections, which the Supreme Court has declared in its U. S. vs. Reese and its Ex. Parte Yarbrough decision that the 15th Amendment conferred upon citizens.

And Congress has just as much right to enforce the provisions of the 14th Amendment by appropriate legislation as it had to enforce the provisions of the 13th and 15th Amendments.

So I hope that our National Women Suffrage Association will continue to petition Congress to protect women against the enforcement of state laws which deprive them of the right of citizens of the United States to vote for Members of Congress, Presidential Electors and United States Senators, by making federal laws in pursuance of that paragraph of the 14th Amendment which says:—"No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States," until it has induced Congress to do women this justice.

But Congress cannot protect women against State denial of the right to vote at State elections by enforcing

Your Child's Cough is

Don't put off treating your child's cough. It not only often leads to serious complications, but it is a sign of some internal trouble. Why risk the child's health by neglecting a cough? King's Cough Syrup is the best remedy for all kinds of coughs. It's got from you.

authorized to declare void any action of a State in violation of the prohibitions. It is the power of Congress which has been enlarged. Congress is authorized to enforce the prohibitions by appropriate legislation. Some legislation is contemplated to make the Amendments fully effective."

And Congress also has claimed that some legislation by it, is necessary to make these Amendments fully effective, by making federal laws which enforced some of their provisions.

Congress has enforced the provisions of the 13th. Amendment by making federal laws which protected citizens against the enforcement of state laws

the provisions of the 14th. Amendment as some persons have claimed. Because the Supreme Court of the United States has declared in its U. S. vs. Reese decision of 1876, that—"the power of Congress to legislate at all upon the subject of voting at State elections rests" upon the 15th. Amendment. And this that Amendment has not conferred a right to vote at state elections upon citizens, but a "right of exemption from discrimination in the exercise of the elective franchise on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude."

MRS. JAMES BENNETT,
Richmond, Ky.



Away With

Wilson's Letter to Stone Prevents Germany Making Any Concessions

CONTINUED FROM FIRST PAGE.

character of auxiliary warships through the orders of the British admiralty."

America's Honor Not Involved.

It was contended that neither America's honor, nor a fundamental principle, nor a vital life interest, was involved that in any way would justify any country in plunging into war. A comparison was drawn between Germany's situation, fighting for its existence, and what was characterized as "Wilson's determination to make war on Germany if possible to prevent Germany from prosecuting her war against England to a successful conclusion."

It is needless to state that the letter confirmed the conviction that has been expressed for some time, that the President is "determined to help England." It has given rise to a renewal of the former absurd rumors of a secret understanding between Washington and London.

Point Out Alleged Inconsistencies.

The alleged inconsistency of President Wilson's attitude on the principle of protection for Americans between his policy in Mexico and toward Germany, together with the allegations of tolerance of England's violation of international law, are summed up as proof of the alleged hopeless bias and prejudice of the President against Germany.

The belief prevails, based on London dispatches, that Congress, and behind Congress the American people, are opposed to going to war with Germany to enforce the right of Americans to travel on armed belligerent ships when neutral and American ships are available, but neither hope or consolation is drawn from that, the impression being that President Wilson will be able to "force his will upon the Congress and the people."

President's Powers Discussed.

In governmental circles much emphasis was laid tonight on what was asserted as an example of the "dictatorial power American President's possess, far exceeding that of any monarch of a constitutional monarchy."

As I cabled two days ago, the impression prevails in all responsible quarters, and is freely expressed, that the President wants a break with Germany, and that Germany must look that possibility squarely in the face. It was reiterated to me tonight that Germany would carry out her policy of treating armed merchantmen as auxiliary warships, as foreshadowed in her memorandum.

In some quarters usually well informed there was the intimation that

Germany might once more offer America her hand in friendship with a suggestion for providing ways and means of safe traveling for neutrals, possibly also another warning to neutrals to keep off armed ships, and after having shown the utmost conciliation to the last moment, would then "do her duty to the German people by fighting for the existence of the nation with every weapon and arm at our command, and face the issue if Americans should be so unfortunate as to lose life."

With one shoulder swathed in bandages, looking rather pale, Ambassador Gerard was at his desk today, evidently much worried over the situation, but he had not given up hope yet that some way might be found to avert a break. He had no official information from Washington, and at the foreign office it was said no advices had been received from Count von Bernstorff.

Taken as Brusque Refusal.

Both the government and the public are entirely dependent upon the English correspondents at Washington for news, none of which affords any hope to Germans. The impression that President Wilson's letter is a "brusque refusal to negotiate further" is taken also by a large section of the press.

Already there is speculation among Americans as to what their status would be in the event of a diplomatic break. There is wonder if both nations would fulfill the terms of the century-old treaty, which provides there will be no confiscation of private property, and gives the citizens of each country nine months to leave.

Broken Relations Not War.

The presumption is that as long as there is no actual war the status between America and Germany would be similar to that between Germany and Italy, where diplomatic relations were broken off, but there has been no war. Italians are permitted freedom, are not interned, and their property and finances are untouched.

The Kreuz Zeitung characterized President Wilson as "the protector of England." The Taeglisches Rundschau declares the letter is "the most brusque conceivable rejection of Germany by America," and contends it leaves no room or chance for further negotiations. It charges "Wilson wants war with Germany at all costs."

Count von Reventlow has a comparatively quiet editorial wherein he says it resolves itself into a question of conduct of the submarine war or not, and finds in the letter proof of his contention that President Wilson would seek to prevent such a thing against England.

(Copyright, 1916, by Press Publishing Co.)

EMBARGO IN SENATE

Hoke Smith's Plan of Retaliation
Provokes Hot Discussion.

DEMANDS AMERICAN REPRISAL

Vigorous Retort From John Sharp
Williams, Speaking for "Dixie."

Senator from Mississippi Says He
Would Not Sacrifice One Human
Life for Mere Property—Borah
Supports Attack on England.
Smith Insists on Embargo as a
Purely Business Proposition.

Issues arising from the European war were discussed without restraint in the Senate yesterday in the warmest debate on international questions since Congress convened. Great Britain's interference with American trade was characterized as "perpetual robbery." Germany was branded as "guilty of murder," plans were made for an embargo on munitions and foodstuffs to England, and charges were made and denied that British censors intercept American mail to take advantage of trade secrets.

Possibility of war to enforce American rights did not escape attention, but the suggestion of war was counterbalanced by appeals for calm deliberation and to wait justice after belligerents had recovered from war madness.

Hoke Smith Opens Fire

Debate was precipitated by Senator Hoke Smith, of Georgia, who delivered a long, prepared speech denouncing Great Britain's course in holding up neutral commerce, and particularly her interference with cotton shipments to Germany. He proposed an embargo against England, who, he said, could not continue the war without munitions from this country nor feed her people without food from the United States and other neutrals.

Mr. Smith's vigorous assault upon England's attitude was indorsed by Senator Borah, of Idaho, who said he was willing to take responsibility for "action, not speech," to protect American rights, but feared embargo legislation could not be passed by Congress.

Sharp Retort by Williams

From Senator John Sharp Williams the Georgia senator's utterances drew a stinging reply, with a declaration that he was not willing to go to war for mere dollars nor to have the "people of Dixie" placed in an attitude of holding property on a plane with human life.

Senator Williams said until the issue of murdered American women and children on the high seas was settled, he would not nag the President of the United States about property nor attempt to force settlement for monetary loss of property from war-maddened people until he could appeal to their calmer judgment when war had ceased.

For several hours the Senate was held in rapt attention by the frankness and vigor of the speakers. The discussion reached a climax when Senator Smith, indignant at the intimation that he would place commercialism over human life, dramatically inquired of Senator Williams:

"Because Germany has been guilty of murder, must we concede the right of perpetual robbery on the high seas to Great Britain?"

Smith Holds Out for Embargo

Senator Smith declared that Congress should not because the President could do no more than write notes. He said that he did not want to go to war, but insisted that the United States would have the nerve to insist upon its commercial rights. The embargo to force England's hand, Senator Smith suggested, should be made effective within 30 days unless Great Britain yielded.

Senator Williams held the Senate for more than an hour with his reply. The allies, he said, would not be bullied by the United States "unless they were to stand like a lot of whipped curs while waiting for life, liberty and independence," and yield to the Congress of the United States backed by an army of "90,000 soldiers and the fourth navy in the world." He thought it sufficient for this government to protest firmly against violation of commercial rights and to await deliberation of a calmer people for restitution.

Wouldn't Kill One for Property

It would not "kill one human being on the face of the globe for mere property," he said, "unless after a belligerent had calmed down it should develop that American rights were coldly and deliberately defied."

Senator Smith, in his response to Senator Williams, declared the people of the South were just as concerned as other Americans over the murder of American citizens, but they were also concerned over the destruction of their property rights.

Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, defended the position of Senator Smith, declaring it was sustained by international law, by the President of the United States and the Secretary of State.

The Heated Debate Begins

The heated discussion on foreign recognition of American rights at sea began after Senator Smith had finished his speech against the British blockade. The Georgia senator denounced the action of the allies as illegal and an unjustified interference with the rights of all neutrals. He quoted citations from writers on international law and from eminent British authorities to support his arguments.

Discussing the action of the allies in proclaiming cotton as contraband, the senator asserted that cotton had not been used or needed by Germany or her allies in the manufacture of war munitions for more than eight months. He quoted from a statement prepared for him by Howard W. Butler, now in Washington after a trip to Germany, who reported that he had learned through personal investigation that Germany had developed a process for using wood pulp as a cheaper and more effective substitute for cotton in the manufacture of explosives.

Great Britain Dependence

"Shall we quietly continue to furnish Great Britain which she is 'compelled' to obtain from the United States while the commercial rights of citizens of this country are trampled under foot?" asked the senator.

"Great Britain cannot continue the

Drastic Measures May Supplant Protests Against Mail Seizures

London, Jan. 29.—The controversy over the detention of international mails is widening in scope without any final agreement. The Anglo-Swedish phase of the controversy is attracting most attention, but other nations affected are watching developments closely, and according to indications are prepared to intervene with something more formal than the inquiries with which they have already deluged the foreign office.

Protests from Sweden to England and vice versa have crossed each other apparently without bringing the two nations any nearer to an understanding than they were when the dispute began. British traders doing business with Russia and Roumania also are deluging the foreign office with petitions to have the question settled.

Swedes Retaliate by an Embargo;

British Blockade Party Warned

Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 20.—A decree prohibiting the exportation of wood pulp goes into effect tomorrow. This order is regarded as a measure of retaliation against Great Britain for the seizure from steamships of parcels post packages destined for Sweden.

London, Jan. 20.—If the exportation of wood pulp from Sweden is stopped a great increase in the price of paper in England probably will result. A member of one firm paper-makers said today that about nine-tenths of the pulp used in this country comes from Norway and Sweden. British factories have considerable supplies, but after

war without munitions from the United States. Great Britain cannot feed her population without foodstuffs from the United States and other neutrals. Great Britain cannot keep her 1,500,000 people engaged in the Lancashire mills at work 60 days without cotton from the United States.

Great Britain cannot accomplish her scheme for world-wide domination of commerce in her vast products of cotton-manufactured fabrics without cotton from the United States.

Says Wilson Only Writes Notes

"The Congress of the United States lent over the right of shippers of foodstuffs last winter. This was, perhaps, because the lawlessness of Great Britain has increased greatly during the past twelve months. Each day brings new evidence of disregard for neutral rights."

"By times, but peacefully, neutrals can easily obtain their rights from both belligerents."

"The President can only write notes," said Senator Smith. "Congress can do more. I don't mean to go to war. There may come a time when we shall go to fight, but I don't believe in involving this nation in war for a few dollars. All we've got to do is to show that we've got the nerve to insist on our rights. England, understanding that we are right and that she is wrong."

Proposing an Embargo

Senator Borah, Republican, asked the Georgia Senator if he thought Congress would embargo munitions and other necessities to Great Britain.

"If the Senator will help I would be glad to join in such an embargo to take effect in 30 days. If, meanwhile, England does not yield to respect the legal rights of the United States," responded Senator Smith.

"I am perfectly willing," returned Senator Borah, "in order to protect our rights upon sea and upon the land, to assume the responsibility not of speech, but of action."

Senator Knute Nelson, Republican, assailed the German naval policy, declaring that 154 Scandinavian vessels had been sunk by Germany since the war began.

Williams Quotes Roosevelt

Following the line of thought advanced by Mr. Nelson, John Sharp Williams, said there never was a war between two great powers possessing land or sea strength, where the rights of neutrals were strictly protected.

Mr. Williams said that although he was not a political admirer of former President Roosevelt, there was one utterance of his worth putting into the minds of all because it was true, and that was that "any comparison between what the United States owes to her citizens in connection with the sacrifice of life and what she owes to them in connection with the sacrifice of property, is a comparison between murder and petty larceny."

But war was war and "not a system of carousing," he said.

Looks Horns With Smith

Coming to the argument of Senator Hoke Smith, Senator Williams said: "Cotton is worth 12.35 cents a pound spot in the Memphis market. If peace came tomorrow, cotton would not be worth more than 12 cents a pound. Whatever else this war has done, it has not lowered the price of cotton. For the first four or six months of the war the war did lower the price, because it denationalized the entire financial and trade exchange systems. It denationalized everything in connection with imports and exports. But at present what is becoming of the cotton crop?"

"Why, Great Britain, France, and Italy and their dependencies in normal times take 75 per cent of our entire cotton exports, and 75 per cent is going to them now. More than that is going to them, for the neutral countries are not only getting their share, but a little bit more, so that it is about 83 per cent that is not interfered with."

U. S. Not Equipped to Rally

"The senator from Georgia (Mr. Smith) could have his way," continued Mr. Williams, "and the measures he advocates were enacted. They would result with nonintercourse with the allies unless the allies are going to stand still like a lot of whipped curs while they are engaged in a war for life and liberty and obey the whims of Congress with 90,000 men in the army behind it."

"It is absurd to suppose that they would be so cowardly enough to stand bullying from a nation which cannot bully, because it is not strong enough to bully."

"To say to Great Britain and her allies that we purpose putting an embargo on munitions of war, contrary to our traditional policy, unless they change their blockade, which seems to be wonderfully effective, because it stops every ship, which the civil war blockade did not do, and expect them to sit down in a fight which they believe to be for the liberty and independence of the world against a new Roman empire, revamped and reinvigorated, is absurd."

"What would follow if we did commercial nonintercourse? Then what would become of cotton? Out to the British, French and Italian markets and their dependencies and cotton would not be worth 4 cents a week after next."

Turns to Attack Germany

"Above all things, I do not want to see Dixie put in the attitude of seeming to care less than much about property as about life and especially a particular property, which is cotton. I do not want to see them 'bare more about than about women and children who go down

The British government states that first class postal correspondence on vessels detained at Kikrwall is not being seized or censored, but this mail is undoubtedly delayed while parcel post cargo vessels are being examined.

Less is heard of the government's interference with mails at Falmouth, but it is known that Holland-America liners are being carefully searched, and this search includes the examination and possible censoring of first class mails.

This delay, coupled with several postponements on the schedule of American liners is causing delays in American mails, and when an incoming liner finally emerges from the censorship, its postmark in some cases shows that it has been seventeen days on the journey from New York.

Swedes Exhausted by an Embargo;

British Blockade Party Warned

These are exhausted it may be expected that great difficulties will be experienced.

Commenting on the situation, the Westminster Gazette says:

"This act of the Swedes is a reminder to those who have been urging a complete blockade of neutrals that these have a power of retaliation which may be even more inconvenient to us than the loss of our supplies. The paper difficulty can probably be adjusted, but only by concessions on our side. Interference with neutral trade may not prove quite such a smooth sailing as some persons fondly imagine."

unknelled, unused, unshriven and unwarmed to their graves in the sea, not upon German soil, but upon the high sea, the property of no government and of no power, and upon unarmed merchant vessels.

"I do not believe the men who followed Jackson and Lee are yet ready to put cotton and human life upon the same plane, and especially when they have sense enough to know that it would not help cotton if they did. The only hope for cotton is the English, French, Italian and neutral markets."

Senator Williams said that he would lodge a protest against the violation of commercial rights, and later collect damages in much the same way as Lincoln did in the Geneva awards.

Senator Hitchcock, Democrat, asked what Senator Williams would do to answer for United States mails, declaring that Great Britain had seized at least one first-class American mail bound direct to Rotterdam, and had not consented to render justice yet.

Pointed Question Put to Him

"What the senator wants me to say," replied Mr. Williams, "is that I would declare war against Great Britain and cause a lot of Irish, English, Welsh, Scotch, Canadians and Americans to be killed because my mail had been interfered with; but I shan't say it."

"Of course, I meant every act of a belligerent that violates our rights," said Senator Williams, "I don't care enough about it to shed human blood over it."

"Because Germany has been guilty of murder, must we concede the right of perpetual robbery on the high seas to Great Britain?" inquired Senator Hoke Smith.

"The only thing I would shed blood about is blood," said Senator Williams. "I never heard of the worst fanatic in the world wanting to kill another man about a bill or property damage."

Vardaman Sides With Smith

Senator Vardaman said: "Nobody is asking the United States to go to war with Great Britain at this time in order to protect the business interests of the people of America and force her to observe the law. But the reverse is true. We are only asking the United States to employ peaceful means within its power by which the government of Great Britain may be induced to respect the business rights of the American people."

Now, to say that we will permit England to continue the methods of the highwayman which she has practiced in for nearly a year without protest lest she may retaliate by cutting off all business intercourse, is asking the American people to be guilty of something which in my mind approaches passivity."

"The Congress shall pass an act putting an embargo upon the shipments of munitions to the allies, to remain in force until the allies shall cease to interfere with trade between the neutral nations. It would be doing no more than we have a right inherently to do."

"We have a right to employ retaliation or any other measures for the protection of the American people, and if war should come from the exactions of our inherent, legitimate rights, the responsibility for war will not be upon the American people."

"I hope we have not become a nation of cravens. We will not sell our manhood for 4-cent-a-pound cotton, we will not yield to the tyrant's demand even though it should involve us in war."

AGAIN

Official

to

ACTION

Two Me

If G

posed

Prin

Both

Congre

Import

Britain

comme

It wa

ment

British

temp

Battle

legal

These

high

In

Vigor

was

deceit

army

offe

agre

trals

view

on

Th

on

app

as

ma

of

the

the

no

ori

roo

of

ins

tem

pea

True

Sw

tem

Ger

lign

ag

ag

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

o

PRESIDENT SOUNDS NOTE OF WARNING

Cannot Predict Peace Outlook
in U. S. Will Be as Bright
Tomorrow as Today.

MAKES PERSONAL APPEAL FOR NATIONAL DEFENSE

Speaks at Two Banquets in New
York and Addresses 1,500 Clergy-
men of All Denominations!

NEW YORK, January 28.—President Wilson last night opened his personal appeal to the country for national defense. He gave warning that plans for the readjustment of the army must be formulated and carried out without delay, and solemnly declared he could not predict that the outlook for the United States would be as bright tomorrow as today. Speaking at banquets of the Railway Business Association and the Motion Picture Board of Trade, he sounded the keynote of addresses that he will deliver during the next ten days in the middle west.

Mr. Wilson was in a fighting mood in his address. In a speech to the day to 1,500

President Wilson Discusses Of Land Defenses for Also Explains

President Wilson's address at the Railway Business Association banquet in New York last night follows:

"The exactions of my official duties have recently been so great that it has been very seldom indeed that I could give myself so great a pleasure as that which I am enjoying tonight. It is a great pleasure to come and be greeted in such generous fashion by men so thoughtful as yourselves, and so deeply engaged in some of the most important undertakings of the nation, and I consider it is a privilege to be permitted to lay before you some of the things to which we ought to give our most careful and deliberate consideration. The question, it seems to me, which most demands clarification just now is the question to which your toastmaster has referred—the question of preparation of national defense.

"I say that it stands in need of clarification because, singularly enough, it has been deeply clouded by passion and prejudice. It is very singular that a question, the elements of which are so simple and so obvious, should have been so beclouded by the discussion of men of high motive, men of purpose as handsome as any of us may claim, and yet apparently incapable of divesting themselves of that sort of provincialism which consists in thinking the contents of their own minds to be the contents of the mind of the world. For gentlemen, while America is a very great nation, while America contains the elements of fine force and ac-

hold them for others as well as for ourselves.

America's Love of Liberty.

"America has more than once given evidence of the generosity and disinterestedness of its love of liberty. It has been willing to fight for the liberty of others as well as for its own liberty. The world sneered when we set out for the liberation of Cuba, the world does not sneer any longer. The world knows now what it was loath to believe, that a nation can sacrifice its own interests and its blood for the sake of the liberty and happiness of another people.

"And, whether by one process or another, we have made ourselves in sort the champions of free government and national sovereignty in both continents of this hemisphere. So there are certain obligations every American knows that we have undertaken. The first and principal obligation is the maintenance of the integrity of our own sovereignty, goes as of course. There is the maintenance of our liberty to our political institutions with honor, and last of all there is the termination and the obligation as the strong brother of all this hemisphere who will maintain the same principles and follow the same ideals of liberty.

"May I venture to insert an parenthesis? Have any of you this? We have slowly, very indeed, begun to win the sympathy of the other states of the Americas. If we should do you know what would be the sympathy of the world would look across the northward, to the great we profess to represent

Effect of Inter

FOREIGN RESIDENTS TOLD OF DUTY TO U.S.

Great Enthusiasm Created at
First of Capital's Ameri-
canization Meetings.

HELD IN CENTRAL HIGH
SCHOOL AUDITORIUM

W. F. Gude, Justice Gould, T. V.
Powderly, P. T. Moran, Dr. Constat
and Salvatore Desio Speakers.

Foreign residents of Washington—Italians, Jews, Greeks, Germans and others—gathered at a mass meeting held in the auditorium of Central High School yesterday afternoon, under the auspices of the Washington Chamber of Commerce, and heard the advantages of American citizenship explained to them in English and in their native tongues.

It was an "America first" meeting, arranged by a special committee of the chamber, of which Louis Ottenberg is chairman. It was marked with enthusiasm from beginning to end, and as the result of the success which was met it quite probable that hereafter the chamber of commerce will arrange for a similar gathering at least once each year.

It was the first indoor Americanization meeting ever held in this city, and notwithstanding its novelty there was a large attendance. The big Central High School auditorium was about three-quarters filled, the major portion of the audience being either naturalized foreigners or those contemplating filing naturalization papers. On the platform was a beautiful American flag of silk, embellished with a golden fringe and cords. At the top of the staff was a golden American eagle. The auditorium was decorated with American flags. Every one was given a miniature American flag as they entered the room.

W. F. Gude Presides.

Louis Ottenberg, chairman of the committee on arrangements, introduced William F. Gude, former president of the Chamber of Commerce, who presided. The first speaker was Justice Ashley M. Gould of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, who during the past fifteen years has presided over thousands of naturalization proceedings.

Justice Gould said it was somewhat odd for citizens of the District of Columbia to speak to foreigners on the advantages of American citizenship, when they themselves do not enjoy all the privileges to which their citizenship entitles them.

"We never can expect to see the same degree of patriotism in the hearts of the people of the District of Columbia that is characteristic of the people of the states until Congress in its wisdom grants to the people of the District the great American right of suffrage."

Justice Gould mentioned preparedness and the possibility of this country being drawn into war.

"You who come from countries where militarism is predominant must not be apprehensive," he said, "consider the question of preparedness."

"No man can forget his native land. But you have decided to cast your lot in this land, and while it is proper for you to have fond memories of the old country, your allegiance must be with the Stars and Stripes that you now live under. Of your own volition you sought the shelter of its folds, and the least you can do is to give it the patriotism it deserves."

Like Getting Married.

T. V. Powderly, chief of the division of information of the Department of Labor, who has spent many years in the work of caring for the foreigner when he first lands in this country, said that the foreigner who is contemplating taking out naturalization papers often asks himself: "Must I forget my native land?"

"Becoming an American citizen," he said, "is like getting married. When you take unto yourself a wife you don't forget your mother, do you?"

"No, but the wife comes first," shouted a man seated toward the front of the auditorium, and his remark was followed by loud applause.

Mr. Powderly said that when a foreigner takes out naturalization papers he is as much an American citizen as a man born in this country.

"When you came over to this country you came here for one reason—liberty. Over there you were a subject; here you are a sovereign citizen, a ruler of yourself."

Concerning preparedness, he said:

"The best way for a nation to defend itself from wrong is to educate its citizens."

Advocates Education.

P. T. Moran, president of the Chamber of Commerce, urged the foreign residents of Washington to see that their children are properly educated. He said he hoped every foreign parent at the meeting would provide his children with a story of the life of George Washington and other American patriots in order that they may learn of American patriotism and be benefited by what they read.

Dr. John Constat spoke in English of the advantages of citizenship and then addressed the Greeks in the audience in their native tongue. In concluding his address in English, he said:

"In these days of apprehension and national awakening there is no room for the indifferent. Now, when the foreign-born Americans' attitude is the burning question of the day, now is the time to show to our host, to this great and free country where we live, our appreciation, devotion and fidelity."

"We must not simply take out our naturalization papers and become passive Americans, but Americans in reality. In spirit, we must follow the example of the first comers, whose sole aid and predominating thought was greater America and free America for all times to come; America for Americans. We must not forget, we must always remember that those people turned over to us a free country, whose standard was, and continues to be, justice, equality and right. It is our duty, therefore, as descendants of that mixed group of people who first America for Americans and defend her land to the last drop of our blood if necessary, to see that her standard of equality, justice and right, and, above all, liberty will continue forever and ever."

"Hurrah for the Flag."

At the conclusion of his address in Greek Dr. Constat said: "Zeto E Samais" which is the equivalent of "Hurrah for the flag" in English, and as he did so he grasped the folds of the flag that stood beside him.

"Zeto E Samais" shouted the Greeks in the audience.

Salvatore Desio spoke in English and Italian. His remarks in English were numerous in nature, but nevertheless conveying his thought with regard to American citizenship.

"We Italians don't ask much over here," he said, "What we want most of all is our rights, and this we get."

Dr. Leopold Glushak spoke in English and in Yiddish. He told of the vexations of the Jewish immigrant when he arrives in this country; of the changes in his entire make-up and

character, which take place shortly after his arrival at Ellis Island or some other port.

"I am soon as he has filled his stomach and has provided a shelter for himself he sets to work to learn all he possibly can of this country and its people. He attends night school, lectures, political meetings. He assimilates all he learns and becomes a creative force in this country."

Not Subject to Curses.

What impresses the Jew upon his arrival here more than anything else, Dr. Glushak said, is the fact that he is not subject to the restrictions which have surrounded him in Europe. He is immediately granted the privileges enjoyed by every one else, and is not herded into ghettos and isolated sections, but is permitted to take up his residence anywhere he wishes.

In concluding his remarks in English, he said:

"I see by the program that I am scheduled to address you in Yiddish, but it is hardly necessary. Perhaps the Gentiles in the audience would like to hear what I have said translated into Yiddish. But it is not necessary for me to speak in that tongue in order that the Jews in the audience may understand me, for they have understood all that I have said in English. The foreign-born Jew makes it a point to learn English as soon as he arrives here, for he realizes that his welfare depends on his ability to speak the language."

Advocates Allegiance.

William F. Gude made a brief address in German, following a few remarks in English. In both he spoke of allegiance to the Stars and Stripes and American patriotism.

Several patriotic songs were sung during the intervals between the addresses, by Paul Carabini, tenor soloist of this city. They included "My Own United States" and other like airs. The meeting was brought to a conclusion by the singing of "America" by the entire assembly.

READ THE REAL ESTATE
Section in next Sunday's Post
for the best news and advertise-
ments of the leading realty con-
cerns.

NO. 14,510

PROPOSAL TO WARN CITIZENS OFF ARMED MERCHANT SHIPS DOOMED TO DEFEAT IN SENATE

Administration Victory There Likely to Affect Opposition Forces in House—Action Is Expected Today.

Leaders Plan to Bring Up Gore Resolution This Morning and Promptly Table It—Similar Action Now Probable in House—News That Berlin Believes Congress Is Deliberately At- tempting to Weaken President's Hand Stirs Officials Here—Gore Says He Was Told Presi- dent Said Clash With Germany Might Bring Entire War to an End by Midsummer.

(Associated Press.)

Out of a day's developments in President Wilson's fight with Congress, crowded to the utmost with elements of the sensational and dramatic, the administration forces in the Senate last night emerged with pledges or enough votes to kill Senator Gore's resolution to warn Americans off armed ships of the European belligerents and demonstrate that Congress stands behind the President in his negotiations with Germany.

Stone, Lodge and Williams in Debate.

In one of the greatest nonpartisan debates the Senate has seen in years, Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, declared he was not in accord with the President; Senator Lodge, the ranking Republican, pledged his support to the President's determination to secure to Americans their rights on the high seas, and Senator John Sharp Williams, just from a sickbed, delivered a withering denunciation of the President's opponents. The Senate adjourned until this morning at 11 o'clock, when the administration leaders plan to bring up the Gore resolution and table it, disposing of it finally as an embarrassment to the President in his conduct of diplomatic negotiations. They have found that not more than 23 votes can be mustered against them.

While the Senate debated, there came news to the State Department from Berlin which convinced officials that the discussion in Congress was being used deliberately to weaken the President's hand in Germany. Confidential sources stated that reports circulated in the German capital, as having come from Washington, declared that Congress stood five to one against the President.

Gore Relates a Story.

Out of the Senate debate came a turn which for the moment threatened to overshadow the real features of the contest, and probably disclosed the basis for the agitation at the Capitol. Senator Gore, while the Senate sat in amazement, related a story that President Wilson at his conference with Congress leaders a week ago had declared that Germany's insistence on her position in the submarine controversy probably would result in a breach of diplomatic relations; that a breach probably would be followed by war, and that "a state of war might not be of itself and of necessity an evil to this republic, but that the United States by entering upon war now might be able to bring it to a conclusion by midsummer, and thus render a great service to civilization."

Felt Obligated to Tell It.

Mr. Gore declared that he did not say the story was true, but that it came to him with such a concurrence of testimony and such marks of truth that he did not feel that he could discharge his duty as a senator and withhold it. Chairman Stone, of the foreign relations committee, at once replied that the President never had stated to him nor in his hearing that he believed, or in any way entertained the thought, that war between the United States and Germany would be desirable or would result in good to the United States.

Hoped U. S. Would Not Be Drawn In.

It was explained on his behalf that the President had told the congressmen a breaking off of diplomatic relations, terms his hope that the most vigorous would not be drawn into war and his determination to continue to bend his every effort to prevent it. It was denied the impression that he desired the United States to enter the war to short-cut it or for any other reason, but he reiterated the necessity of upholding the national honor of the United States at all costs.

Take Drastic Steps for Vote.

No attempt was made to minimize the realization of the effect Senator Gore's declaration might have on all sides. It was admitted to be probably the most serious turn that has yet been given to the situation.

CONTINUED ON FIFTH PAGE.

MUST NOT LOOK FOR BIG U-BOAT RESULTS

German Public Warned Sub- marines Will Not Be Reck- less in War Zone.

Special Cable to The Washington Post.
Copenhagen, March 2.—The Kieler Zeitung publishes an article by a naval expert, apparently possessing inside knowledge, who warns the public not to be too optimistic with regard to Germany's next submarine campaign. "No real change can be executed in the first month or so," says the writer, "while our submarines are by no means permitted recklessly to sink every merchantman within the war zone. It will require extraordinary caution to avoid fresh political complications, and such prudence will necessarily hamper the initiative of the submarine warriors."

ITALIAN STEAMERS WILL RETAIN GUNS

Ambassador Instructed to Tell Lansing They Are to Be for Defense Only.

Rome, March 1 (delayed).—The Italian Ambassador at Washington, Count di Celleri, has been instructed to notify the American government that notwithstanding the German and Austrian decrees regarding the sinking of armed merchantmen, Italian merchantmen will continue to carry armament.

The Ambassador also has been instructed to say that Italian merchantmen will use their artillery only for defensive purposes.

Count Macchi di Celleri, the Italian Ambassador, conferred yesterday with Secretary Lansing, presenting the views of his government on armament of merchant ships. It was said that the Italian government's reply to the American memorandum is not final and that its formal answer will be a joint one with its allies.

The information being presented now, it was said, was a statement of the real sense which had actuated Italy to arm her merchant ships, which hitherto had carried no guns.

SECRET LISON

Individual Should Waive Rights to Save Republic From Sea of Blood, Says Gore

BY SENATOR THOMAS P. GORE,
of Oklahoma.

The progress of civilization consists of the withdrawal of individual rights when they become incompatible with the paramount interests of organized society.

It is perhaps true that any one of the 100,000,000 American citizens has a right to travel on an armed merchant ship. He has the right to run the risk of losing his life and ingulfing this republic in a sea of carnage and blood, but I believe that the 100,000,000 citizens have a right to be protected against his recklessness.

Should Waive Right to Imperil Life.

The right of 100,000,000 to be protected from butchery is not to be weighed in the balance with the sacred and inherited right to imperil his own life. I doubt if the senator from Massachusetts would consent that a child of his loins should embark upon the armed vessel of a belligerent power.

Truth Would Come Too Late.

Let me put a case. Suppose that 1,000 American citizens embark upon one of these armed vessels. It is sunk by a German submarine. An investigation shows that it was armed for offensive purposes. Germany had a right to sink the ship and to sacrifice 1,000 American souls. Would it not be infinitely better for them, would it not be infinitely better for their surviving families, to have been warned not to take the chance?

QUOTE WILSON ON WAR

Gore Says 'High Authority' Told Him President Saw Clash.

WHITE HOUSE MAKES DENIAL

"No Utterances to Which Any Such Meaning Could Be Attached."

Oklahoman Tells Senate Executive Was Quoted As Saying Hostilities With Germany Might Mean End of Conflict by Midsummer—"Glad of It," He Asserts Later, When Told Denial Had Been Authorized.

(International News Service.)

During a hot debate on the submarine issue yesterday afternoon Senator Gore created a profound sensation by declaring that he "had learned from high authority" that at one of the conferences between President Wilson and members of Congress the President had said that—

"If Germany insisted upon her position the United States would insist upon her position, and that it would result probably in a breach of diplomatic relations, and that a breach of diplomatic relations would probably be followed by a state of war and that a state of war might not be of itself and of necessity an evil to this republic, but that the United States by entering upon war now might be able to bring it to a conclusion by midsummer and thus render a great service to civilization."

Denial From White House.

The following official statement was issued from the White House last night:

"When the attention of the White House was called to certain statements to Senator Gore's speech this afternoon, the President authorized an unqualified denial of any utterances to which any such meaning could be attached."

Senator Gore, when shown the official White House statement, denying the utterances attributed to the President, said:

"I am glad of it."

He would not comment further. Notwithstanding the many denials there remains the general understanding in official circles that the White House and State Department have both received intimations that a breach of diplomatic relations would mean war, though privately, in diplomatic circles, for some weeks. The belief is strong pointed out to him by Count von Bernstorff, the German Ambassador. The Secretary and Ambassador alike, however, declined to discuss the subject last night.

Washington Post.

ON: SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1916—SIXTEEN PAGES.

TWO CENTS.

CHICAGO BANDIT PLOT FIRM FOR DISAVOWAL GREAT DRIVE BEGUN ALONG FRENCH LINE

"Eddie" Mack, One of 5 Arrested, Berlin Given Until February 5 to State Its Intentions.

GANG "IMPORTED," IS CHARGE PRESIDENT'S COURSE READY

Says Thieves Were to Discredit the Reform Administration. Final Action Decided On if Kaiser Does Not Yield.

Whole City Aroused by Revelations in the Washington Park Bank Hold-Up—Arrest of Six Officers Expected—Grand Jury to Meet Today—Half of \$15,000 Loot Recovered in Box Found by Newsboy.

Chicago, Jan. 28.—Just 36 hours after sensational \$15,000 robbery of the Washington Park National Bank yesterday morning, a surprised and determined police force, which had regarded the act as next to hopeless of solution, congratulating itself on the following arrest of the five alleged robbers.

Confession of Eddie Mack, one of the bandits, "Imported" is Allegation. Information that criminals had been at the instance of "certain persons and politicians" to perpetrate a series of crimes for the purpose of discrediting the administration.

Nicholas Hunt, new chief of the bureau, under a cloud, and justly getting revenge on Mack—State's attorney for his refusal to prosecute of police.

Grand Jury is Called. A group of several minor crimes. Special grand jury tomorrow to take speedy action against the police officers are expected to be called.

AND GANG LURE Trapped Into Eloping. Med. Say U. S. Agents.

ALLIES' IS INDICTED 100 Bond as One of Gang. Limited Rich Men and Resorts Under the Mann Act Trial on Alleged Deal in Southern Land.

25.—Disclosure of the gang of alleged bank robbers accused of having hundreds of dollars from the bank, are expected by cities when Robert "Don Collins" is arraigned today as a charge of conspiracy.

dictated today as A. I. local grand jury, and participated in the bank robbery and investors in the South.

the mails. "Collins" in default to turn being held on the arm of the alleged man Butler, under to blackmail "white slave" Acused.

ing the mails in the name of an aspirator, who. The latter is "one of the city and an oil re-

ated States "even men- operating their fash- ion he were

nes. the State the gang. mented by in office, under the "kid" type

aid today. instances in a hotel by him out service increases. While he probably will not mention any names, he will indicate clearly his belief that leaders in each of these classes, Democrats and Re-

threatened ways will sum. 5,000. is said to being "authorities." "Collins" begged mail only been arrested on The letters says, state and been in- of Ber-

collected fuel

GERMANS DELIVER ATTACK AFTER ATTACK AGAINST TRENCHES

Assaults in the Artois District Follow Explosions of Mines and Heavy Artillery Bombardments—South of Arras Trenches Advance Forward in Force—Joffre's Troops Find 150 Bodies in One Crater

CAPTURE ADVANCED POINTS

London, Jan. 28.—The Germans have begun their great drive. They gained a footing in advanced French trenches at some points. The other attacks were repulsed, according to the Paris official report.

Still another attack against the British resulted in a check. The scene of the attacks was the stretch of line from Loos.

Heavy German losses are claimed by the French in previous engagements. One crater formed by a mine wrecked the French trenches near Arras.

Many Attacks Launched. The official statement, as telegraphed from Paris is as follows: "In the Artois district artillery fighting has been especially violent. The enemy has directed successive attacks on various points of the front. To the west of Hill 146, south of Givenchy, after a series of mine bombardments, the enemy succeeded in gaining a footing in some parts of our advanced trenches. Another attack directed at the same time against our positions in the neighborhood of the road from Neuville to La Poile, has been completely repulsed.

"A third attack which was being prepared at the same time against our works to the north of Reclunet, was stopped short by our artillery and our rifle fire. The enemy was not able to leave his trenches.

Fourth Attack Near Arras. "Finally, a fourth attack on the road of St. Laurent to St. Nicholas, to the northeast of Arras, was decisively checked.

"To the south of the road from Neuville to La Poile we recaptured in the morning a new crater after a very violent fight, and repulsed the violent counter attacks of the enemy. It is confirmed that in this section during the previous fight the enemy suffered heavy losses. One hundred and fifty German bodies were counted in one of the craters we recaptured.

"The enemy bombarded violently our positions at Arras and to the south of that city the enemy launched a violent infantry attack. Our batteries have countered energetically the German artillery.

Trench Cannon Join In. "Between the Somme and the Oise our trench cannons shattered the enemy's works and demolished an observation post to the southeast of Launoy.

"In the Vosges our artillery effectively shelled Stocka and Stosswitz. Retaliation for the bombardment on January 25 by a Zeppelin of villages in the region of Epervan one of our dirigible balloons shelled Freiburg-Breisgau, on the night of January 27-28. Eighteen 155 millimeter shells were dropped on the station in the military establishment, which sustained heavy damage."

British Salient Attacked. The British official communication issued tonight says: "Yesterday afternoon under the cover of a heavy rifle fire, machine gun and artillery fire, the enemy attempted an infantry attack on a salient in our trenches northeast of Loos. The attack was driven back by our fire.

"Last night the enemy was active with rifle and artillery fire east of Arras. Our artillery retaliated. Today the enemy exploded a mine at Fricourt and also one east of Cunchy. No damage was done. We sprung a mine east of Cunchy.

"Hostile artillery has been very active against our trenches north of Marcourt, between Loos and the La Bassée Canal, east of Arras and north of Wytschate. We retaliated, damaging the hostile trenches in many places."

Harem Beauties as Rewards. London, Jan. 28.—Voluptuous beauties from Turkish harems are being offered Arab chiefs to induce them to join in the campaign against the British, according to a correspondent of the Daily Mail, who recently visited Constantinople.

Germany Waging War For Liberty and Honor, Says Kaiser to King

Berlin, Jan. 28.—Replying to a message of birthday congratulations from King Ludwig of Bavaria, Emperor William sent the following telegram:

"Receive my heartfelt thanks for your friendly congratulations on my birthday. Trusting in God, in the will of our heroic troops to win the victory and the spirit of self-sacrifice of the entire German people, we can look forward with confidence to a victorious end of the bloodiest struggle of all times. "All hostile assaults will break to pieces upon the power of a clean conscience, with which Germany, together with her faithful allies, is waging war for the existence of honor and liberty."

BRITISH LINER MISSING

Appam, 500 Persons Aboard, Vanishes at Sea.

BROKEN LIFEBOAT SIGHTED

Many Notables on the Crack Elder Dempster Ship, Overdue Since January 21—Wireless Communication With Vessel Ceased Suddenly. May Have Been U-Boat Victim.

London, Jan. 28.—Grave anxiety is felt regarding the British steamship Appam, which left Dakar for Plymouth on January 11. When about four days out wireless communication with the vessel suddenly ceased.

A dispatch from Hull to Lloyd's says that the British steamship "Tragante" reported having sighted at sea on January 16 a lifeboat with the name Appam painted on the stern and the bow knocked away.

Since the disappearance of the Appam, in 1915, nothing has so mystified shipping circles as the vanishing of the Appam, the crack boat of the Elder Dempster Line.

Fears Are Increased. The recovery of the smashed lifeboat has increased the fears of the loss of the Appam with all on board, as it is considered that any rescuing vessel would have reported before this.

Shipping men, as a possible explanation of the Appam's disappearance, tentatively broach the theory of German submarines, shut out from the Mediterranean, operating off the west coast of Africa, as well as one of Germany's mines in the Bay of Biscay.

Among the Passengers. Among the passengers booked to sail on the Appam were Sir Edward and Lady Merewether and their suite; Fredrick Saxon James, former acting colonial secretary and closely identified with colonial administrative affairs in Africa; and Francis Charles Fuller, who was appointed chief commissioner of Ashanti in 1905, and Mrs. Fuller. Arrivals on a later liner say that there were 200 passengers on the Appam and 200 crew members. She also carried 200 German prisoners and a crew of 80.

A report from Lisbon recently announced that mines had been discovered in the Bay of Biscay. The lifeboat with the name Appam painted on the stern reported by the steamship Tragante was passed by that vessel in latitude 32° 24' north, longitude 14° 32' west.

The Appam, of 7,731 tons gross, 425 feet long, and 57 feet beam, was built in 1912 by Harland & Wolff, at Belfast, Ireland. She was owned by the British and African Steamship Navigation Company.

Index to Today's Issue.

- 1.—Russia Routs Turk.
- 2.—Germans Great Drive.
- 3.—May Fix U-Boat Loss.
- 4.—Brandels for Supreme Court.
- 5.—Chicago Bandit Plot.
- 6.—Wilson Firm to Germany.
- 7.—Wilson Off on Tour.
- 8.—Brandels Fight Likely.
- 9.—Press Comment on Brandels.
- 10.—Turks at Greek Line.
- 11.—Byran Challenges Wilson.
- 12.—Fifty Perish in Flood.
- 13.—Couldn't Give Up Mah.
- 14.—Arms Tax or Embargo.
- 15.—Mann Defends Wilson.
- 16.—Pension System Here.
- 17.—Need 1,025,000 in Army.
- 18.—Editorial.
- 19.—Socially.
- 20.—Sporting Events.
- 21.—Among the Bowlers.
- 22.—Financial.
- 23.—Central Graduate 34.
- 24.—Ship Bill Condemned.
- 25.—Hundreds of Pupils Promoted.
- 26.—Admit Passport Plot.
- 27.—Local News in Brief.

RUSSIA ROUTS TURK AFTER TWO FIGHTS

Moslems Defeated Near Erzerum and on Persian Front.

MANY SUPPLIES CAPTURED

Czar Delivers Surprise Attack at Baczac, Galicia.

Germans Believed to Be Preparing for Formidable Movement in the North—Men in Great Numbers Being Withdrawn From Bukovina to This Front, While in the South Artillery Is Increased to Take Place of Troops Sent Away to Initiate a New Offensive.

London, Jan. 28.—All along the line from Riga to Bukovina there have been artillery bombardments and occasional infantry attacks by the Russians and the German and Austro-Hungarians. Petrograd reports a surprise attack near Baczac, Galicia, by the Russians, in which a large party of Teutons was put to flight after having suffered heavy losses, and also the capture of three mine craters by the Russians north of Boyan.

In the Caucasus the Russians claim further successes for their arms and the capture of large quantities of arms and ammunition. Between Erzerum and Mush they have occupied the town of Khynyskalla. In addition, south of Lake Urmiah, in Persia, the defeat of large Turkish forces is reported by Petrograd together with the capture of prisoners and supplies.

Two Victories Reported. An official report from Petrograd says: "On the Caucasus front, in a fight in the region west of Melaghart we crushed a large Turkish column and took as prisoners 17 officers and 274 men and captured a large quantity of arms and ammunition, including tens of thousands of cartridges and many ammunition carts. Our troops, pursuing the fleeing enemy, entered the town of Khynyskalla, between Erzerum and Mush, close on its heels. Here they found besides the troops whom they took prisoner, large reserves of munitions and supplies for the Turkish army. The Turks are fleeing toward Mush."

In Persia, south of Lake Urmiah, we defeated large Turkish forces, pursuing the enemy, who fled precipitately. We took as prisoners numerous Turkish regulars and Khurshid irregulars, and captured large quantities of arms, munitions, medical supplies and some thousands of cattle. Southeast of Hamadan, near Kandehar pass, we drove the enemy back southward."

Attack in North Expected. Petrograd, Jan. 28.—Early renewal of military activity along the northern end of the Russian front, in the Riga and Dvinsk districts, is forecast by Russian military critics. Their expectation is based in part on the unusual activity of German aircraft in reconnoitering the Russian lines. Not only aeroplanes but Zeppelins are being employed.

This activity, in connection with information obtained from prisoners captured in Bukovina concerning removal of German troops from that region, leads to the belief that the Germans may be preparing an offensive in the north for the purpose of countering the Russian attack in Bukovina.

Artillery Fire Increased. Along the Stripa river the artillery fire of the Teutons is increasing daily in intensity, and it is assumed they are preparing an offensive under cover of the bombardment. French batteries, in which land grenades and mines are employed, are occurring along the banks of the Dniester and between Boyan and Saranetz. Boyan is immediately to the east of Czernowitz, which indicates the Russians are holding conquered territory close to that important center.

The comparative inactivity in Bukovina during the last few days is explained by seasonal conditions. Mud is knee deep, which is said to have had much to do with bringing operations to a standstill.

Cannot Reinforce Troops. As for the Caucasian campaign, it is assumed the Russians have halted before Erzerum fortress while awaiting the arrival of artillery.

According to a statement made to the foreign press by the military expert of the Birshevsk Vedomosti, it is a practical impossibility for the Germans to send reinforcements from Constantinople to assist the Turks at Erzerum. Even the bringing up of troops from Bagdad, the most likely expedient, would mean the weakening of the lines which are facing the British in Mesopotamia.

The Russians are now within three or four miles of the outer fortifications of Erzerum.

WILSON AWAY ON TOUR

Three Special Cars Carry Presidential Party Westward.

FIRST SPEECH IN PITTSBURGH

Cleveland the Next Stop, and After That Milwaukee, Chicago, Des Moines, Topeka, Kansas City and St. Louis—Platform Talks at Many Stations—No Entertainments.

President Wilson left Washington last night for a speaking tour in the middle West in advocacy of his preparedness program. He has been told that most of the opposition to army and navy increases is centered in that section of the country and believes that the success of his defense plans depends in large measure on the impression he makes. He will remain away from Washington until February 4.

While the President has not prepared the details of his addresses in the middle West, he has outlined on paper and in his own mind the principal points he will make. He will go over the army and navy programs minutely, giving in details the reasons why he believes they should be adopted, and will also touch on the Mexican and international questions, and on various measures pending in Congress.

Intends to Speak Plainly. Mr. Wilson has decided, it is understood, not to mince words in his reference to "peace-at-any-price" advocates or to supporters of extreme military increases. While he probably will not mention any names, he will indicate clearly his belief that leaders in each of these classes, Democrats and Republicans alike, are a danger to the nation at the present time.

The first address will be in Pittsburgh tomorrow afternoon where the President will make a long speech at a meeting that has been arranged specially for him, and another to an overflow meeting. After that he will go to Cleveland, Milwaukee, Chicago, Des Moines, Topeka, Kansas City and St. Louis, making brief platform speeches en route at Vancouver, The Dalles, Tacoma, Portland, Seattle, Spokane, and

Continued on Ninth Page.

How Senator Clapp Views Woman's Suffrage

By James B. Morrow.

Washington, June 19, 1915.
PICTURE a man, who as a boy, lived on the banks of Rattlesnake Creek and ate big, thick, Indiana soda biscuits, split in the center, with pork and molasses between the pieces.

Then imagine this boy, after he has grown up and become famous all over the land, as weighing, say, 250 pounds, and as having a voice as deep as the notes of a horse-fiddle, a chin as broad as the blade of a hatchet and hands as large, and almost as hard, as cobblestones.

And finally, suppose you called on this man, and, finding him in his shirt sleeves, should courageously ask his opinion in respect to woman suffrage? What, do you think, would be his answer?

The boy was Moses Edwin Clapp, and that, of course, is his full name at present. From Rattlesnake Creek, where his father was a logger, he moved to Wisconsin, thence to Fergus Falls, in Minnesota, and, some 14 years ago, to the city of Washington, inasmuch as he had been elected a Senator in Congress.

Fancy such an eminent and masculine personality, such a rhetorical and two-fisted notability, exclaiming in tones loud enough to be heard three rooms distant: "Woman suffrage! Why, sir, I believe in it!"

Middle-aged men know and younger men have read or heard that George William Curtis argued that women should be given the ballot. But George William Curtis habitually said "lawt," instead of "laft," and "dweuty" instead of "dooty," and parted his hair in the center of his head and wore bushy, though well-combed, cheek whiskers.

Somehow old-fashioned males have always felt until recently—and may yet, possibly—that it was an unflattering sign of effeminacy to admit publicly, no matter what might be thought privately, that women, in their own right, ought to vote. Woman's mission was at the cradle over against the hearthstone. Cradle had the ring of shelter and of sentiment. Wash-tub would have been an unromantic and a self-accusing word.

A Saloon Keeper's Victory.

"Why shouldn't I be in favor of giving my wife the ballot? She is better morally than I am; she is better educated and better qualified to judge of things. Now, why should I say that she is not entitled to the same rights that I am?"

These unmanly expressions were not uttered by a satisfied husband, made ridiculous by petticoat government, but by William H. Bright, a robust saloon keeper, whose place of business was at South Pass City, a mining camp, and who, for the time being, was a member of the Wyoming Legislature. Not only did Bright speak, but he wrote a woman suffrage resolution, and by shrewd management had it adopted and made a territorial law. This was in the year 1890.

Men laughed at Bright and he laughed with them. "Sure, it is a joke," he said, "but help it along." Men argued with Bright and he argued back seriously.

Women in those days were scarce. There were mothers and



women haven't husbands and don't want them, and that other great multitudes are widows. Moreover every married woman lives many years, at one time of her life and another, without the guardian angelship of a husband. She has no husband before her marriage and mortality records show that she is very likely to become a widow.

"In my view the protection theory is unsound. How many divorces are there annually? In each case of domestic unhappiness and appeal to the Courts, the supposed protection has broken down. Theoretically man is woman's protector, but who protects the female clerk, school-teacher or stenographer? The moment a woman goes to work for a man in a store or an office they meet fact to face, not as defender and ward, but, to a degree, as antagonists.

The Missing Ideal Husband.

"The argument that the husband should do all the voting is also fallacious because it assumes that the husband is ideal in all ways—that he is sensible, just, intelligent and good. Even were the argument well founded, woman suffrage still would be indispensable, as a matter of justice in a democracy. But the ideal husband is not found at every house of every street in every town. Like every thing else that is ideal, he is often desired, but rarely is existent. Woman, actually and not only in theory, more frequently approximates towards the ideal than does man.

"Woman, we are told should remain at home and care for her children, while her husband is out in the world getting a living for his family. Into the management and custody of the mother, largely, are placed the training and character

of her children. Usually, it is wisely so placed. A mother, naturally, has better personal standards than has a father.

"Although the mother in most instances takes the responsibility for the rearing of her sons and daughters, forces are at work out of doors that increase her difficulties and often nullify her efforts altogether. And over those forces she has no control, being deprived of the ballot and all part in dealing with such forces.

"Remain at home," the Government warns the mothers of America, 'keep your houses in order and bring up your children properly that they may be useful and worthy men and women.' Your husband will make the laws. They will see that the moral lessons your children are taught at home are not unlearned when they leave home.' I don't accept such a doctrine because I know that it isn't true."

"Concerning the electorate, then, you believe in numbers, as well as in quality?"

"Certainly," Senator Clapp replied. "The United States is a democracy and democracy means numbers. I never have thought that too many men are voting in this country."

He Knows When it Hurts.

"But are not a good many voting ignorantly?"

Senator Clapp, still sitting, wheeled his chair on its castors, close to me, digging into the rug with his feet, and, sticking his index finger almost into my eye, said: "Any man know it, when somebody is standing on his corn?"

"Society," he went on, "is composed of the good and intelligent and of the ignorant and the bad. The class that outnumber the other class gives its own color to the government. It would be well, some assert, to separate these classes and establish a standard. A standard having been set up, however, who is to judge? What tribunal could apply the test? I say: 'You are not worthy to vote.' You reply: 'I am fit, but you are not.' So there is a deadlock.

"If it be settled that those who can read Latin and work out a problem in algebra are eligible to vote, then there would be a test workable in practice. The United States, however, would no longer be a democracy. Tests of various kinds have been suggested—by those who seek to increase their own authority.

"I do not believe in a ruling class. In our country the good and the intelligent, as well as the ignorant and the bad stand at the ballot box side by side. We have no test but we have a task. The task is to give good men predominance in our government. We have done so, generally.

"The practicability of a democracy is being shown in the United States. We have not gone far enough, however, to feel positively that it will be permanently successful. Some changes, I think, are necessary in our instrumentalities. The people must have power to enact laws which the Legislature refuses to give them. Also, they must have power to repeal laws which imperil their interests, power to end the employment—as is the rule in private business—of an elected officer who betrays them. With such protective measures on the books, I for one, can see no disaster to our Democracy."

"Have women in the United States where they have been permitted to vote, accomplished any noteworthy results?"

"Your inquiry," Senator Clapp answered, "detracts from the dignity of the

main question. I can't answer it specifically. What women have done in the states where they have suffrage cannot be detached from that which both sexes have accomplished by working together.

"I think, however, that industrial laws helpful to females, and laws against child labor can be traced everywhere to the influence, if not the votes, of women. Some states have better laws than others, though women may be voting in all of them. Women, I know, have raised the age of consent, and that is a tremendously important matter. In England, formerly, a girl could barter away her soul at the age of 12, but couldn't sell a horse until she was 18.

"To take a yardstick and go out and try to measure what woman has actually done with the ballot would be impossible. A measurement of her deeds is not the issue. The real issue is to get woman what belongs to her. That have been done, I am sure her innate moral and her love of justice will cause her use her vote for the benefit of society."

"But wouldn't women, as a rule, with their fathers and their husbands?"

"Oh, that may be so, but you are a wasting your time along the edges very grave question. No matter how uses it, the right to vote be! woman. Property cannot be from a legal heir because of it would be employed imprudently

A Woman May Be Pre

"Coming to the real substance inquiry, though I think the incriminating, I would guess that many who have suffered would not license saloons, even if their husbands and fathers did so."

"If women are permitted to help elect all the higher officers of the Government, they will, in law and logic, be eligible to hold such offices themselves."

"Unquestionably."

"Have you ever thought that a woman might be elected President of the United States?"

"Yes; and I know of American women who would have been as wise and as capable in the Presidency as were some men who have occupied that high position. Nor do I think Congress would suffer in the least by the presence of women in the seats provided for its members. I have no sex prejudice."

"Are you in favor of adding a woman suffrage amendment to the national constitution?"

"I am. Many sincere persons, however, think that it would be better to have the states act separately in the matter. I believe in an amendment to the national constitution because there are industrial conditions in some of the states which would defeat any effort that might be made to confer suffrage on women."

Such then are the opinions of the free-spoken and always extemporaneous "Black Eagle of the Northwest" on several of the big questions of the hour. He has been a progressive in politics for nearly 30 years. Away back in 1887, he was the Attorney-General of Minnesota and began vigorously to enforce a new law regulatory of freight rates. The progressives of a much later time echoed his arguments and copied his performances.

"We are drawing near to the day," he said, at the end of the interview, "when leadership in this country will not be commercial, will not be financial, will not be industrial, will not be political. Instead, it will be intellectual."

[Copyright, 1915, by James B. Morrow.]

the Mississippi.

Bright compelled the boys to think of home, of the little cottages among the oaks and willows. "Isn't mother right?" he asked.

"You bet she is," sobbed the Legislature, and the resolution galloped through both Houses without a protesting voice or a dissenting vote. Furthermore, the essence of the resolution went into the constitution of Wyoming when it became a state and Congress offered no objection.

"Forty-six years ago," Senator Clapp said to the writer of this article, "Wyoming conferred suffrage on women. Nothing can be proved governmentally in so short a time. There are those who think that a republican form of government, such as we have in the United States, although tested for more than a century, is still but an experiment."

Clapp Points To Wyoming.

"I shall not attempt to describe what Wyoming has accomplished," Senator Clapp went on to say. "That is not my point. I shall only observe that two generations have lived in Wyoming under woman suffrage. A young married couple of 30, in 1869, are 76 years old to-day. They have voted, their sons and daughters have voted and their grandchildren are voting. The law remains. It has gone untouched. But more convincing still, to me, at least, is the fact that the surrounding states, watching Wyoming, have also given their women the ballot."

"How long have you believed in woman suffrage?" Senator Clapp was asked.

"Oh, for about 45 years," he answered. He had been a cabin boy on a Mississippi River grain ship, and at 19, when he came to his opinion with respect to women voting, he was a student in John C. Spooner's law office at Hudson, Wis.

It was about this time that young Mr. Spooner made a highfalutin Fourth of July speech to the inhabitants of that region. Clinton, another lawyer, read the Declaration of Independence. "I liked your speech, Johnny," a lumberman said to Spooner, as he was wiping his brow after the meeting, "but I'll confess that Clinton's suited my taste a good deal better."

"I got to thinking," Senator Clapp continued, referring to his early convictions on the suffrage question, "that the United States was a democracy, but that half of the adult population had no part in the government of our country."

"Now government is established for two purposes. First, for co-operation. The individual cannot by himself have good roads, schools, lighted streets and so on. Joining with others he can obtain the agencies which contribute to his comfort and prosperity."

"Secondly, government is established for protection against all those who selfishly exploit the human units constituting society. Caesar was an exploiter of that character. So was Alexander the Great. Napoleon is the third one I shall mention, leaving him to be the last of my illustrations and not wanting to approach the present generation any nearer."

Does Man Protect Woman?

"The second function of government, then, as I have said, is to protect the people from Caesars, Alexanders and Napoleons as well as from burglars, swindlers and murderers. Coming to the basic fact of the matter government is above all things else a purely moral institution. It means, in the last analysis, the supremacy of right over wrong."

"Thinking of the subject in such a way I realized that women had no part whatever in giving energy to right, vitality to right or success to right in our so-called democracy. And woman, so we learned at the knees of our mothers, from our literature and from our pulpits, platforms and newspapers, was the one unerring and trustworthy moral force within the nation."

"The answer then (as the answer is now) was that man, the husband, is the protector of his household; of his wife, to make the matter plainer. But is that invariably so? There are thousands of wives who would be better off in every particular were they deprived of the 'protection' given them by their husbands. But I will not go into that phase of a very painful subject."

"We do know, however, and it can be stated without offense, that multitudes of