

ROOSEVELT INSULTS THE PRESIDENT

AMERICA IS fighting a war that she entered upon against her traditions, received from the foundation of the Republic. America enters the war to attain certain objects, sought by herself and her associate Allies.

War cannot be fought, victory gained, nor peace arrived at by the eager, perfervid, or selfish counsels of every man who regards his advice as good, or his views as helpful.

If any have an honest desire to aid, he may take his views to those whom the nations have endowed with responsibility, that his judgments may be weighed, and his advice adopted, if it is good.

Roosevelt, on the eve of victory and perhaps of peace, prefers to insult the president, prefers to divide the counsels of America, injects himself into the public consciousness with a profound ignorance of the sad impression he makes upon the world, when a former president of the Republic, insults the living and responsible government.

In Carnegie Hall, last night, Roosevelt, from a public platform addressed this insult to President Wilson:

"It is small wonder that in the cloakrooms of the House the bitter jest circulates: 'Here's to our Czar, last in war, first toward peace, long may he waver!'"

Wilson has vast responsibilities. Upon his shoulders is laid a heavier load than people's servant ever bore before. The world is in travail; blood flows like water; treasure is consumed like fuel in a furnace. The objects of the war are to be gained, before the war can be over. To continue the war after its objects are gained, would be murder, nothing more and nothing less.

Every American with patriotic blood in his veins would desire to give this burdened man the things which seem to him necessary for the completion of his task.

Roosevelt and his kind think otherwise. Their idea of aiding the American people is to tear down the President. They care nothing about the standing of America before the world. They present the country as divided in counsel. They care not for the blood of soldiers, nor for the treasure of the people. Roosevelt and his kind want power, gained at any price.

They little understand the American people, little grasp the times. If Roosevelt knew either the people or the times, he would seek some other road to preferment, than to say of the President, that he is a "Czar, last in war," which is to say, a coward; "first in peace," which is to call the President again a coward; and one who "wavers," which is to call the President a man without firmness, or decision.

In direct and unmistakable language Roosevelt asks the American people to believe that their President, their great magistrate, whom the whole world honors, save himself and his kind, exercises with irresponsibility, as the Russian ruler did, the authority of a Czar; that the American people are asked by Roosevelt to believe that their President is an arbitrary ruler, who is not only a coward but a vacillating coward.

Is such language covered by the Espionage law? It ought to be. The law might be invoked, were it not that in invoking it, Roosevelt would seem abroad to have an influence at home which he has not, and has not had for during a long time past.

The President went into war only when it became necessary; if late, then will the victory be gained by a less loss of American life and treasure. Of the time, only the responsible government could judge.

Before war was declared it was the usage of Roosevelt and his sort to call the country unprepared; apparently he would make war, whether the country were prepared, or not.

The responsible government, co-operating with the Allies, will decide when and upon what terms the war shall end; whether there shall be a negotiated peace, or some other kind of a peace. They will decide according to evidence, facts, conditions and situations known only to them. When they decide they will be supported by the peoples of the world, by all who sympathize with the cause of democracy.

No one soldier shall go abroad; not one young man may be sent there whose presence is not necessary to the war, to victory and to the aims of the war. Not one American shall perish unnecessarily, nor one be spared if his sacrifice is necessary.

America wants victory, a league of nations, and the end of war. America wants Germany rendered powerless to wage another such war; wants to establish democracy where autocracy rules; wants to right ancient wrongs so that they will stay righted.

America trusts President Wilson. The world trusts him.

Roosevelt has not been called to govern; will never again be called to govern; cannot govern his own tongue; brings shagrin to his friends when he speaks, and shame to his party.

GIVE HIM A CONGRESS

THE PRESIDENT asks for a congress of his own party. He wishes to continue an "unembarrassed spokesman in affairs at home and abroad." It is wise and necessary that he should so continue.

Not to give the president a democratic house and senate "would certainly be interpreted on the other side of the water as a repudiation of (his) leadership."

It is an elemental fact of organization and accomplishment that those associated in an enterprise should be of one mind; not of contrary minds, one individual or group of individuals pulling and hauling against another individual or group.

It is a maxim of organization that those who cannot agree with the leadership must go, or there must be a change to harmonious leadership; lacking one of these facts, the organization will be impaired in its effectiveness in a degree equal to the division in its midst.

It will not be difficult for a voter to determine what he ought to do. If he feels that Mr. Wilson is the best man to have charge of America in present times, he will feel like voting to give Mr. Wilson a democratic congress. He will desire to aid the leader. He will not wish to cripple the leader.

The President would have the duty of calling upon the people for a congress of his party, even if there were no overt acts of responsible persons which are evidence of a disposition to dispute his leadership and to impair his authority.

There are those in America who exhibit the strongest purpose to do both of those things; men who even now attempt to discredit the American leader among the American people, and on the "other side of the water."

What could be more overt, more mischievous, more dangerous than the statement issued by Theodore Roosevelt, and printed in the newspapers of this morning? Says this jealous, envy maddened and quarrelsome aspirant for the office the people have denied him:

"I hope the senate of the United States will take affirmative action against a negotiated peace with Germany and in

favor of peace based on the unconditional surrender of Germany. I also declare against the adoption in their entirety of the fourteen points of the President's address. Let us dictate peace by the hammering guns and not chatter about peace to the accompaniment of clicking typewriters. We ought to declare war on Turkey without an hour's delay."

And this gross insult to the President, to America and to the world:—

"The only peace offer we should take from Germany at this time is an offer to accept such terms as the allies, without our aid, have imposed on Bulgaria. We ought to declare war on Turkey without an hour's delay. The failure to do so hitherto has caused the talk about making the world safe for democracy to look unpleasantly like mere insincere rhetoric. While the Turk is left in Europe and permitted to tyrannize over the subject people, the world is thoroughly unsafe for democracy."

The man who utters this language may not have brought himself within the prohibitions of the Espionage law, but he has brought himself into that moral area in which dwells the reprehension of the American people. Roosevelt does represent those in America who are "pro-war, but anti-administration."

How many lives of American soldiers Roosevelt and his kind would unnecessarily sacrifice, if he could have his way is a point that must remain forever unknown. He will not have his way.

Should there be a congress not of the President's party Roosevelt, would have power, and men of his kind would have power. He and they might divide the United States. They might make the presidential power futile. They could never make the world believe that Wilson is a hypocrite, a dealer in "mere insincere rhetoric," but they could tie his hands, make him helpless. They could prolong the war, delay victory, sacrifice lives and treasure.

The President hears the baying of the distant pack. He knows the jackals of partisanship, who would tear him down, and tear the country down. He appeals to the American people, saying, "I am your servant. Support me. Give me a Democratic congress."

This the American people will do. They will do it generously, in full measure, packed down and running over.

HOLCOMB ON WILSON

THE GENERAL tendency of Republican leadership to be "pro-war, but anti-administration," was exhibited in the speeches of Governor Holcomb, delivered at various times during the past several years. A fragment from one of the governor's speeches, quite typical in its way, is the following:

We disgraced ourselves four years ago when a good portion of our party went on a vacation. Can we come back?

There is only one issue in this campaign, and that is Wilson.

We ought to be ashamed of ourselves, if we elect him. He is incompetent, and, with a Congress that does just as it is told, he is dangerous. With four years more of Wilson administration the people of this country will be ready to move to Mexico rather than take further chances.

These remarks were made at a clambake of the Third Ward Republican club of Waterbury at Lake Compounce, Sept. 11, 1916. Governor Holcomb spoke before America entered the war, but not with very good judgment of men and methods, it would seem.

Where now is the man who believes it would have been wise to embroil the United States in a war with Mexico? And where now are those conditions, existing between Mexico and the United States that visionless partisans held as making war necessary, so that they felt justified in insulting the President, because he would not fight in Mexico.

AMERICAN SOLIDARITY

THOMAS J. SPELLACY has the sense of perspective, a rarer gift than some suppose. "It matters little," he said, addressing the Woodrow Wilson club, last night, "whether Marcus J. Holcomb or Thomas J. Spellacy is elected governor of Connecticut. It does make a difference if the people of this country repudiate President Wilson, because to do so will dishearten the Allies and hearten our enemies."

That is true talk. What followed the election in Maine? Was it not said from one end of the world to the other, that Maine had repudiated the policies of the President? The same thing will be said if Connecticut shall go as Maine did? Mr. Spellacy does not matter very much, nor Governor Holcomb. It does matter what standing the American executive has with the American people, who can give their opinion only as it has always been given by voting for or against the party of the executive. Spellacy is nothing; Holcomb is nothing; American solidarity is all.

THE PRECEDENT

THE KAISER, according to reports from Amsterdam, is ready to become "something like hereditary president of a German Republic, like the Kings of England."

England did not attain her present style in kings until she had tried Charles Stuart by a high court, convicted him of high crime and removed his head.

It may be the opportunity of the Kaiser to lay the foundation for the right sort of king. Some of his subjects have this idea. The suggestion is growing among German spokesmen that the Emperor ought to face a tribunal. Harden, the famous German editor, says, this morning of Wilhelm, "He is a film hero." This too is suggestive; often is the film hero seen balanced on a barrel, with a rope about his neck.

TURKEY ASKS FOR PEACE

London, Oct. 29—Turkey has independently presented peace proposals to the Entente nations, according to a report from Constantinople and forwarded by the correspondent at Copenhagen. The negotiations are expected to end soon it is added.

NEW TYPE SUB IN COMMISSION

Washington, Oct. 29—The Eagle 1, first of the new type submarine patrol vessels ordered by the navy, was put in commission yesterday at Detroit. It was announced today and will be sent immediately to the Atlantic coast. Several others probably will be ready in time to get out before winter closes the inland waterways.

WANTS 24,000 ADDITIONAL MEN

Albany, N. Y., Oct. 29—New York state was called upon today by Provost Marshal General Crowder to furnish approximately 24,000 additional men for military service. The order directs the induction into Federal service to be completed during the five-day period beginning November 11. During the three-day period beginning Nov. 19, enrollment will be completed for 400 colored men for Camp Dix, N. J.

Allies Dealing Austria Smashing Blow Along Central Piave Positions

For Third Time in Year River is Scene of Desperate Battle—American Soldiers in Reserve Along This Fighting Zone—Italian Drive Considered Definite Part of Great Offensive That Is Rapidly Bringing Defeat of Central Powers.

With the Allied Forces on the Piave Monday, Oct. 28—8 P. M.—(By The Associated Press)—The last lines of the Austro-Hungarian resistance on the central positions along the Piave river were broken today by the British, French and Italian forces.

The Austrians were dealt a smashing blow. The Allies making new advances pushed forward as far as Violla, which was taken by the victorious Italians, notwithstanding desperate resistance.

Fifteen thousand prisoners had been taken by the British, Italian and French up to late today in the advance across the Piave which for the third time in one year is the scene of a desperate battle. This time, however the tables are turned against the Austrians who are steadily being pressed back from the eastern bank of the river.

The battle now has been going on for five days and has been marked by the desperate resistance of Austrians. They have directed their artillery against pontoon bridges thrown across the Piave and bombing air planes have caused trouble for the Allies. The Allies not only had to battle against the swift river current, but also to contend with the renewal of the pontoons and foot bridges damaged by the Austrians.

Once across the river the Allies have had to overcome strong Austrian trench positions and machine gun posts.

Italian Headquarters on the Piave, Oct. 28—(By The A. P.)—American soldiers are in reserve along the Piave fighting zone. The correspondent saw an American battalion going through its "setting up" exercises this morning near the river.

Washington, Oct. 29—American troops are on the verge of active participation on the major Italian front. This was the interpretation here today of news from the Italian headquarters that Americans are standing in reserve.

The news is considered significant because it indicates that the Italian drive is a definite part of the great offensive that is rapidly bringing complete defeat to the Central Powers.

It has added meaning since Austria now is pleading for immediate armistice.

So far as official announcements show, there are but two regiments of infantry and necessary auxiliary troops in the American force in Italy.

The sending of American troops to Italy was not with the idea of adding military strength, but to demonstrate the ability of the United States to assist her Allies.

The artillery support contributed by the Allies to the Italian front is largely British. Some American air units are in Italy and have participated in the work at the front.

Austrian prisoners declare they know nothing of the political situation at home, and the efforts of their government to arrange an armistice. The Austrian army post office is said to have stopped the delivery of mail some time ago.

Although facing a heavy cannonading, the Allied troops succeeded in effecting a crossing of the Piave.

All the roads leading to the mountains of the Piave are crowded with heavy masses of troops, guns and other war material proceeding to the front.

The present battle of the Piave began officially on Oct. 19, but heavy fighting did not develop until Oct. 24, the anniversary of Caporetto and the beginning of the retreat to the Piave.

It is evident that the offensive has been broken.

An Independent And Anti-Dynastic State Formed In Hungary

Count Michael Karolyi Presented Program to Emperor Charles Who Refused to Accept It—Karolyi, President of Hungarian Independent Party—Poles Support Czecho-Slovaks—Charles Warned of Revolution If Austrian Troops Are Left in Czecho-Slovak Territory.

Copenhagen, Oct. 29—An independent and anti-dynastic state has been formed in Hungary under the leadership of Count Michael Karolyi in agreement with the Czechs and South Slavonians, according to Vienna reports received by the Politikon. In a speech at Budapest, Karolyi declared he had presented his program to Emperor Charles who refused to accept it. Karolyi thereupon put into effect his plan for an independent state.

Count Michael Karolyi is president of the Hungarian independent party and long has been an opponent of the party of Count Tissa.

On several occasions the Count has demanded in the Hungarian parliament that Hungary make peace. Last February Count Michael was accused of high treason by his cousin. The Hungarian ministry never has taken action on the charges against him.

Shortly before the outbreak of the war Count Karolyi was lecturing in the United States. He sailed for Europe late in July and was detained at Bordeaux for several months, finally being allowed to return home.

TEXT OF AUSTRIA'S REPLY TO PRESIDENT

Vienna, Oct. 25—The Austro-Hungarian foreign minister instructed the Austro-Hungarian minister at Stockholm yesterday to ask the Swedish government to send the following note to the Washington government:—

"In reply to the note of President Wilson of the 18th (1917) of this month:—

"The Austro-Hungarian government and giving the accession of the President to speak directly with the Austro-Hungarian government on the question of an armistice and of peace, the Austro-Hungarian government has the honor to declare that equally with the preceding proclamation of the President, it adheres also to the same point of view contained in the last note upon the rights of the Austro-Hungarian peoples, especially those of the Czecho-Slovaks and the Jug-Slavs."

"The Austro-Hungarian government all the conditions the President has laid down for the entry into negotiations for an armistice and peace, no obstacle exists, according to the judgment of the Austro-Hungarian government, to the beginning of these negotiations."

"The Austro-Hungarian government declares itself ready, in consequence, without awaiting the result of other negotiations, to enter into negotiations upon peace between Austro-Hungary and the states in the opposing groups and for an immediate armistice upon all Austro-Hungarian territory."

"It asks President Wilson to be so kind as to begin overtures on this subject."

The Austrian note is dated October 28 at Vienna and is signed by Count Julius Andriassy, the new foreign minister.

JOSEPHUS DANIELS IN HIS HARTFORD SPEECH

"In the countries of Europe, the defeat of a majority party in a parliamentary election means that the President and his cabinet in control of the government have been repudiated and must immediately resign."

Europeans do not understand our system of government and many of them would regard the election of a Republican Congress as a repudiation of Wilson's firm policy, and German Junkers would be emboldened to a more vigorous resistance in the belief that Wilson's ultimatum has been rejected."

"The vote followed the votes in Congress. They believe a Republican Congress would undo much of what Wilson has done. Why should any good citizen vote against Wilson candidates if they endorse America's resolve to carry on the war until every object for which it fights has been secured and safeguarded? All the world will know America's position if a Congress pledged to redouble its efforts is elected. It is because on November 5th, the American voters wish to tell to all the world in unequivocal terms that what Wilson has demanded must be attained, they will elect a Democratic Congress."

SOLDIERS' NEED OF PHONOGRAPH RECORDS URGENT

"Slacker Records Week" is Now in Progress—Big Results Expected.

"Music, good music if possible, but music of some kind and lots of it."

"Such is the cry that is coming today from every war-flaming horizon, and in answer to it the National Phonograph-Records Recruiting Corps, with headquarters at 21 East 40th street, N. Y., is working with redoubled effort to make it "Slacker Records Week" of October 26 to November 2, a red letter event in the history of War Relief activity.

"I have always been impressed with the great usefulness of the phonograph in camps," writes John P. Marshall, Musical Aide, Northwestern Department.

"In the 'Y' huts especially I always find a group of forty or fifty men sitting around the phonograph and taking solid comfort out of it. In all the Y. M. C. A. huts in the North-eastern Department I hear the phonograph constantly playing during recreation hours."

Brigadier-General H. L. Laubach, Headquarters, Fourteenth Division, Camp Custer, Michigan, strongly endorses "Slacker Records Week." "The work you are undertaking," he writes, "is one that will be of great service to the Army, both in an educational and recreative way, and therefore should have the support of all who have the welfare of the service at heart."

Brigadier-General E. S. Greble, at Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, Texas, has sent the following endorsement: "It will give me great pleasure to do anything possible to help gather phonographs for distribution to the various camps. They undoubtedly give the men lots of pleasure."

"Slacker Records Week" is being promoted by a committee of two hundred prominent men and women, of which Major-General Franklin J. Bell is honorary chairman. The committee expects to collect a million records during the week of the drive.

CENSURE HEALTH BOARD

Hartford, Oct. 29—At a meeting of the board of aldermen of this city held last night, a resolution several censuring the Department of Health for not adopting the recommendations of the board, in closing schools, churches, theatres and other places of public assemblage during the Spanish influenza epidemic, was adopted.