the corridors were death traps. The fire spread as if licking up powder. I have not the slightest doubt but that this is the work of some fiendish invention in the hands of a conspirator."

At 11:15 the fire had reached the Senate and there is little hope of saving any part of the entire building.

Two bodies taken from the Speaker's apartments have been identified as Mrs. Bray and Mrs. Dassault of Quebec. They were guests of Mrs. Sevigny, the Speaker's wife. At first it was feared that the Speaker's two little daughters were lost, but they were rescued by firemen.

Three of the waitresses in the Commons restaurant are still missing.

The House adjourns from 6 to 8 o'clock, and in the interval the corridors are all but deserted, so that if the fire is the work of conspirators their work was well timed. All entrances to the building have been guarded by Dominion policemen since the explosion in the Capitol Building at Washington last spring, but it is thought that a stranger could have evaded the guards.

The case is already in the hands of the Dominion secret service and wires are being kept hot to all points where possible conspirators might attempt to cross to the United States.

CITY'S BIG ATTRACTION.

Parliament Buildings Cover Four Acres of Hill Top.

The Parliament buildings at Ottawa are the chief attraction of the city, especially the buildings on Parliament Hill. The Library of Parliament, which contains upward of 200,000 volumes, crowns the boldest promontory that juts into the Ottawa River. It is topped by a Gothic tower which dominates the quadrangle of Government buildings.

The buildings are entirely Gothic, the Parliament building, 470 feet long and 40 feet high, forming the main front, with the Victoria tower rising 180 feet above the principal entrance.

The Parliament building contains the Senate chamber and House of Commons, the dimensions of these halls being the same as those of the House of Lords, 80 by 45 feet, electrically lighted. The whole building is constructed of light colored standstone, the walls and arches being relieved with cut stone dressings of sandstone and red sandstone. Two departmental buildings, each with a 375 foot frontage, stand back from the main building a distance of about 100 yards.

The entire group of Parliament buildings were erected between 1859 and 1865 at a cost of $5,000,000. The cornerstone of the main building was laid by the then Prince of Wales in 1860. The buildings altogether cover about four acres.

HOUSE CONFERS WITH BRIAND.

Wilson Envoy Meets Premier—To Be Guest of Ambassador Sharp.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

PARIS, Feb. 3.—Col. E. M. House, President Wilson's special envoy, accompanied by one of the secretaries from the American embassy as an interpreter, conferred to-day with Premier Briand and Jules Cambon, general secretary to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. In the afternoon he visited the scene of the damage from the Zeppelin raid of Sunday.

Ambassador Sharp will give a dinner for him to-morrow evening at the American embassy to enable him to meet several prominent Americans in Paris. On Saturday afternoon he will see President Poincare with the Ambassador.

FRENCH LOAN POPULAR.

Many Subscribers to Recent Issue in Paris From Foreign Countries.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN

PARIS, Feb. 3.—The subscriptions from foreign countries to the recent national loan were as follows:

Spain, 15,000,000 francs ($3,000,000).
Holland, 20,000,000 francs ($4,000,000).
Switzerland, 80,000,000 francs ($16,000,000).
Greece, 4,750,000 francs ($950,000).
Denmark, 4,000,000 francs ($800,000).
Portugal, 4,500,000 francs ($900,000).
Norway, 9,000,000 francs ($1,800,000).
Monaco, 6,000,000 francs ($1,200,000).
Egypt, 8,750,000 francs ($1,750,000).
Brazil, 2,300,000 francs ($460,000).
Argentina, 10,000,000 francs ($2,000,000).
Canada, 12,000,000 francs ($2,400,000).

The expenses for printing were 1,000,000 francs ($200,000) and 920,000 francs ($184,000) for advertising.

SILENT GUNMAN INSANE.

In Dangerous State for Long Time, Says Alienist.

ALBANY, Feb. 3.—Harold L. Severy, confessed gunman, who shot four persons in the streets of Albany last week, one of whom died, was declared to be insane to-day by Dr. Henry E. Mereness. Dr. Mereness said that he believes the youth to be suffering from congenital progressive insanity, with hallucinations of sight and hearing and delusions of persecution. He has been in a dangerous condition for a long time, according to Dr. Mereness.

Edward S. Crockett, a lawyer of Boston, reached Albany to-day to look after Severy's interest on behalf of his father, Melvin L. Severy of Lynn, Mass. Mr. Crockett threw some light on the case of the young man. The father is an inventor and short story writer. One of his inventions was a respirator of unusual worth, Mr. Crockett said.

In the light of Dr. Mereness's findings it is generally believed the prisoner will be sent to Matteawan.

BRISBANE TALKS TO AD MEN.

Tells About Great Chance Napoleon Bonaparte Lost.

Arthur Brisbane, talking to the Advertising Men's League of New York at luncheon at 47 East Twenty-fifth street yesterday, recalled a story about Napoleon. The Emperor was racking his brain to find how to transport an army to England. In those days all ships depended entirely on favorable winds. Robert Fulton came along with a suggestion that he might help solve the problem.

"Napoleon," said the editor, "told this American that he would give him just two minutes. Fulton wasn't able to tell him what he wanted to know in two minutes and so Napoleon lost his one chance to load an army in England, for Fulton went away and invented the steamboat, which doesn't depend on favorable winds.

"It's the same way with a lot of big business men to-day—they won't listen. The next time one hasn't time to listen to you you might tell him this story of Napoleon."

Mr. Brisbane said there were only four essential things in advertising—making people look at the ad, making them read it, making them understand it and making them believe it.

NUGENT, ILL, GOES SOUTH.

Newark's Ex-Counsel to Be Treated at Johns Hopkins.

NEWARK, Feb. 3.—Former City Counsel James R. Nugent left the city today to take a trip South to recover from a slight physical breakdown. He will first go to Baltimore, where he will undergo treatment at the Johns Hopkins Hospital, and later will visit Florida.

Mr. Nugent suffered a collapse last night while trying to explain to the finance committee of the Common Council the manner in which $5,000 should be appropriated for incidental expenses connected with the drawing of plans for the memorial building for the 250th anniversary this year.

Mr. Nugent spoke to the Aldermen with difficulty. He had juts recovered from an attack of grip and remarked that he was not feeling well before going to the meeting.

WILSON WINDS UP TOUR FOR DEFENCE OF NATION

Continued from First Page.

those cargoes may be the point of ignition, because every cargo goes into the field of fire, goes where there are flames which no man can control.

"And I know the spirit of America to be this: We respect other nations and absolutely respect their rights so long as they respect our rights. We do not claim anything for ourselves which they would not, in like circumstances, claim for themselves. Every statement of right that we have made is grounded upon the previous utterances of their own public men and their own judges. There is no dispute about the rights of nations under the understandings of international law.

"America has drawn no fine points. America has raised no novel issue. America has merely asserted the rights of her citizens and her Government upon what is written plain upon all the documents of international intercourse. Therefore America is not selfish in claiming her rights. She is merely standing for the rights of mankind when the life of mankind is being disturbed by an unprecedented war between the greatest nations of the world.

"Some of these days we shall be able to call the statesmen of the older nations to witness that it was we who kept the quiet flame of international principle burning upon its altars while the winds of passion were sweeping every other altar in the world.

"Some of these days they will look back with gratification upon the steadfast allegiance of the United States to those principles of action which every man loves when his temper is not upset and his judgment not disturbed.

If U. S. Was at War.

"I am ready to make every patient allowance for men caught in the storm of national struggle. I am not in a critical frame of mind. I am ready to yield everything but the absolute final essential right, because I know how my heart would burn, I know how my mind would be in a whirl, if America were engaged in what seemed a death grapple. I know I would be inclined to sweep aside the minor impediments of the ordinary transactions of government and how I would be inclined to say to myself: 'Why, we are fighting for our lives and we are not going to be punctilious as to how we are fighting for our lives.'

"So I am ready to make every allowance for both sides, for having pledged myself, as your chairman has reminded you, to maintain if it be possible for me to maintain the peace of the United States I have thereby pledged myself to think as far as possible from the point of view of the other side as well as from the point of view of America. I want the record of the conduct of this Administration to be a record of genuine neutrality and not of pretended neutrality.

"Now, here is the choice, and I do not see how any prudent man could doubt which side of the alternative to take. This is the alternative: Either we shall stand still and wait for the necessity for immediate national defence to come and then call for raw volunteers, who probably for the first few months would be impotent as against a trained and experienced enemy, or we shall adopt the ancient American principle that the men of the country shall be made ready to take care of their own Government.

"Think of the cruelty, think of the stupidity, of putting raw levies of inexperienced men into the modern field of battle. We are not asking for armies; we are asking for a trained citizenship which will act in the spirit of citizenship and not in the spirit of military establishments.

Plans Will Be Adopted.

"The plans now laid before the Congress of the United States are merely plans not to throw the life of American youth away. Those plans are going to be adopted. I am not jealous and you are not jealous of the details; no man ought to be confident that his judgment is correct about the details; no man ought to say to any legislative body, 'You must take my plan or none at all.' That is arrogance and stupidity.

"But we have the right to insist and I believe that it will not be necessary to insist that we get the essential thing, that is to say, a principle, a system, by which we can get a trained citizenship, so that if it becomes necessary to defend the nation the first line of defence on land will be an adequate and intelligent line of defence.

"The vessels we have are manned by experts; there is not a better service in the world than that of the American navy; but no matter how skilled and capable the officers or devoted the men, they must have ships enough, and we are going to give them ships enough. We have been doing it slowly and leisurely and good naturedly, as we are accustomed to do everything in times of peace, but now we must get down to business and do it systematically.

"We must lay down a programme and then steadfastly carry it out and complete it. There are no novelties about the programme, all the lines of it are the lines already established, only drawn out to their legitimate conclusion, and drawn out so that they will be completed within a calculable length of time.

For Biggest Navy.

"There is no navy in the world that has to cover so great an area of defence as the American navy, and it ought to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world.

"There is no politics in national defence, ladies and gentlemen. I would be sorry to see men of different parties differ about anything but the details of this great question, and I do not see any essential differences.

"The judgment of America is a very hardheaded judgment. The judgment of America is not based upon sentiment; it is based upon facts. And I want to say to you that nothing has encouraged me more upon this trip that I have been making than the consciousness that America is awake to the facts.

"I do not want to say anything disrespectful about any newspaper, but it is astonishing how little some newspaper editors know, and I would like from some of them a candid expression of the impression they have got from what has happened since I left Washington. They probably will give it their own interpretation; but they will not—and this ought to comfort them if they are moral men—they will not deceive anybody.

"Because from the time I left Washington until now I have just had this feeling, the country is up; there is not a man who is not awake; there is not a man who does not realize what the situation is and what we ought to do in order to meet the situation.

"The strength of America is in that part of it which is not vocal. The voice of America is a very still but a very powerful voice. My constant endeavor in Washington is to hear that voice. I have often said that it has seemed to me a very fortunate circumstance that all the living rooms of the White House are on the side from which, if you look out of the windows, you cannot see the city of Washington.

"You see instead the broad spaces of Virginia across the river, and your imagination has free flight from those acres to those great spaces of the country where the quiet people on the farms and the busy people in the factories and the absorbed men in the offices are realizing and living the life of America; and from out those great spaces the people seem to send in at those southern windows of the Executive Mansion their message of reassurance.

"That is where I listen for the still voice of America, and I believe that that voice has brought to me in unmistaken accents the resolution of this country to do whatever it is adequate and necessary to do in order that no man might question the honor or invade the integrity or disregard the rights of the United States of America."

WILSON SPEAKS TO THE BUSINESS MEN

Necessary to Mobilize Economic Forces of Country.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Feb. 3.—The text of the President's speech at the breakfast of the St. Louis Business Men's League at the Jefferson Hotel follows in part:

"Not only is it necessary that we should prepare, gentlemen, to mobilize the forces of the nation if necessary for the defence of the country, if it should unhappily become necessary to use them for that purpose, but it is also necessary to mobilize the economic forces of this country better than they have ever been mobilized before for the service of the world after this great war is over.

"I am not looking forward to war; I am looking forward with the greatest ardor and interest to peace and to the services which this country may render the rest of the world in the times of peace and healing and restoration which will undoubtedly follow this great struggle.

"On the surface, gentlemen, there are many signs of bitterness and passion, but only on the surface. Men who are in contest with one another can sometimes hate one another, but no great people ever hated another great people. I believe that underlying all the contests of the world there is a true instinct of friendship among the peoples of the world, provided that the contests are righteous contests based upon merit and efficiency and not based upon the seeking of unfair advantage.

Hope of America.

"America will be infinitely efficient in the world of business if she is punctiliously righteous in the field of business, and it is with the greatest interest and hope that I have seen the many movements abroad in this country, movements which may be illustrated by one, though that not the chief one. You know how the advertising men of this country have banded themselves together to see that advertisements speak the truth.

"Now that is an index of what is happening in America. We have upon some occasions drawn it a little strong with regard to our individual business. Now we are beginning to realize that the real efficacy is in the facts as they are, because they are going to be uncovered sooner or later in the process of business. You cannot sell a thing that is not what you represent it to be without your customers ultimately finding out that it is not what you represent it to be.

"So that even upon an instinct of preservation, if you put it upon no higher plane, you had better anticipate the facts when you see them coming and not get caught by them. The truth is stronger and mightier than any other influence in the world in the long run.

"America is now going to be called out into an international position such as she has never occupied before. For some reason that I have never understood America has been shy about going out into the great field of international competition. She has sought by one process or another incomprehensible to me as a policy to shut her doors against matching the wits of America with the wits of the world.

"I am willing to match the business capacity and the moral strength of American business men and to back them against all the world.

"We have left it until very recently to foreign corporations to conduct the greater part of the banking business in bills of exchange. We have seemed to hold off from handling the very machinery by which we are to serve the rest of the world by our commerce and our industry. And now with the rest of the world impaired in its economic efficiency it is necessary that we should put ourselves at the service of trade and finance in all parts of the world.

"The world will not endure, I believe, another struggle like that which is going on now. It cannot endure it. The heart of man cannot stand it. And I believe that after this war is over we shall have been set further forward toward permanent peace than perhaps any other process would have set us.

"I believe that the message which all men such as sit in this room to-day ought to carry at their hearts is the message of preparation for peace.

"When we have settled this great question, as we shall presently settle it, of reasonable and national and American preparation for national defence, then we shall talk about these other matters. Then we shall set our house in order. Then we shall see the facts and act upon the facts. That is the reason that some of us have had to change our minds about certain things, gentlemen.

For a Tariff Board.

"I have changed my mind, for example, about the advisability of having a tariff board, and I have done it for this reason. Before this war began and the universal sweep of economic change set in I believe, and I think I was justified in believing, that a tariff board was meant merely to keep alive the question of protection.

"Now the sweep of this change has been so universal that an unprejudiced, nonpartisan board is absolutely necessary in order to find how far and in what way the facts have been changed.

"I look forward to the establishment of a tariff board with some misgivings myself, because I will have to choose the men that make it; and I tell you that men without prepossessions are hard to find, and when you find them they are generally empty of everything else.

"They are jealous of nothing so much as being spoken to too familiarly by the President, who seems to be regarded as some sort of suspicious political influence.

"There is one thing, gentlemen, I want you to relieve yourselves from, and that is the suspicion that there is a middle West as distinguished from the rest of America. The district between you and the Pacific coast or the Atlantic coast is not a distance that separates you or makes you different in sympathy and in impulse. On the contrary, standing somewhat nearer the middle of the continent than some other people, your horizon is the more symmetrical.

"I have come out to appeal to America, not because I doubted what America felt, but because I thought America wanted the satisfaction of uttering what she felt and of letting the whole world know that she was a unit in respect in every question of national dignity and national safety."

WILSON MAKES THREE SPEECHES IN ST. LOUIS

Ends Trip Feeling Sure of Victory for Defence.

ST. LOUIS, Feb. 3.—President Wilson rounded out his national defence tour with three speeches this morning in which he asserted his belief that the fight for preparedness is won.

The President's assurance of victory was indicated not only in the things he said but in the way he said them and by the fact that he seemed to take it for granted to-day that need no longer existed for driving home certain elemental points of the preparedness case.

The President's judgment as to his success was predicated upon the enthusiasm which his mission has aroused in the middle West. It was a cumulative impression started in Iowa three days ago and climaxed with the tumultuous outpouring of approval which he aroused in Kansas City and St. Louis.

There are indications, however, that the President will assume only that he has started a wave of defence opinion with which he can drive his programme through to enactment if he keeps up the fight. Predictions were made to-night that the President will renew his emergency demand made at Kansas City last night that the people insist that a beginning be made with the defence development before the end of the present month.

It is predicted also that he will take the stump again before an opportunity is given for a reflex to the tense demand for preparedness. It is probable that the President will make a longer trip in which he will swing as far west as Denver and Minneapolis and into the anti-preparedness States of the South. No announcement has been authorized, however.

The President's most important utterance at St. Louis was in a speech at the Coliseum when he said: "Do you realize the task of the navy? Have you ever let your imagination dwell upon the enormous stretch of coast from the canal to Alaska? From the canal to the northern corner of Maine? There is no other navy in the world that has to cover so great an area of defence, and it ought, in my judgment, to be incomparably the greatest navy in the world."

It was the strongest commitment the President had made to the bigger navy policy. If anything, it had been assumed that his programme contemplated the development of a navy as strong or almost as strong as that of Great Britain and that it was based upon the belief that trouble for the United States can come only from nations other than Great Britain.

Predictions were made here to-night that the President will come to regard this utterance as an overplay. His friends fear that ex-Secretary Bryan and the peace at any price advocates will seize upon it as justifying the charge that the President is committed to an armament policy which is certain to engender a spirit of militarism.

The President repeated for the last time his solemn warning that there is a constant danger of the United States being involved in the war.

"A single overzealous commander may set the world aflame anew. Each cargo of cotton, of foodstuffs or manufactured products which the United States sends upon the high seas is a point of danger contact which may become a point of ignition," he said.

The President explained his views regarding a tariff board, saying:

"I have changed my mind about the advisability of having a tariff board, and I have done it for this reason—before the war began and the universal sweep of economic change set in, I believed, and I think I was justified in believing, that a tariff board was meant merely to keep alive the question of protection.

"Now the sweep of this change has been so universal that an unprejudiced, non-partisan board is absolutely necessary in order to find out how far and in what way the facts have changed."

At the Coliseum he got a greeting ranking second only to that he got at Kansas City last night. His arguments for a system of training the citizenry of the country in arms were received with many cries of "Right!" and "You bet we do!" and outbreak of applause.

His last speech was delivered from the car platform at East St. Louis.

MAKING AIRCRAFT SAFE GETS SPERRY A MEDAL

American Museum of Safety Makes Awards at Annual Dinner.

The American Museum of Safety, which figures that it has saved the lives of 11,000 workmen in industrial concerns in the nine years of its existence, held its annual meeting and dinner at the Waldorf-Astoria last night and awarded its five medals to business concerns and individuals who did the best work in the past year in emphasizing the safety first idea.

George B. Cortelyou, president of the Consolidated Gas Company, presided and paid earnest tribute to the memory of Anthony N. Brady and E. H. Harriman, in whose name two of the medals were founded. Prof. Frederick Remsen Hutton of Columbia University awarded the medals.

Elmer A. Sperry received the *Scientific American* medal for notable achievements in securing safety in marine and aerial travel by means of his gyroscope stabilizer. The Travelers Insurance Company medal went to Wilbur C. Fisk and the Hudson and Manhattan Railroad Company. The Louis Livingston Seaman medal was awarded to William A. Fairburn and the Diamond Match Company, of which he is president, for the elimination of occupational disease in the match industry.

The E. H. Harriman gold medal was given to the Cincinnati, New Orleans and Texas Pacific Railway, as the most successful in protecting the lives and the health of employees and the public. John O'Brien, a switchman of the Chicago and Eastern Illinois, received a replica in bronze and was at the dinner in person to get his medal.

The Anthony N. Brady memorial medal went to the Union Traction Company of Anderson, Ind. John E. Hancock, a motorman of that company, received a replica in bronze.

293 TURKS FOUND FROZEN.

Russians, Advancing, Discover Bodies—Victorious in Galicia.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

PETROGRAD, via London, Feb. 3.—The Russian War Office issued the following statement to-night:

In Galicia, northwest of Erzerna station, on the Tarnopol-Lemberg line, we destroyed enemy entanglements, capturing the town of Lunette and pursuing the garrison. South of Erzerna there was artillery bombardment. On the middle Strypa we brought down an enemy aeroplane. Between the Dniester and Pruth the enemy, bombarding our lines with 12 inch guns and attacking Uscieczko (on the Dniester), was repulsed.

In the Caucasus we are advancing successfully. Pursuing the enemy's rearguard we found 293 Turks frozen to death. We captured hundreds of cattle.

NOTED TURFMAN A SUICIDE.

Ike Johnson, Tennessee Bookmaker, Shoots Himself.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 3.—"Ike" Johnson, the last of the old South's prominent turfmen, shot and killed himself here to-day. He was a noted bookmaker in the days when racing was at its zenith, and made and lost fortunes. He operated the Southern Turf in Nashville, known all over the country as a resort for sportsmen.

WILSON MADE TWENTY SPEECHES ON HIS TOUR

Addressed 90,000 Enthusiastic People and Bowed and Smiled to as Many More—Expects Results in Congress.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 3 (On board the President's special train).—President Wilson is on his way back to Washington confident as to the future. He believes not only that the sentiment for national preparedness was underestimated and that he has aroused a wave of new sentiment which will sweep upon Congress with telling force, but he has seen evidence that he is stronger personally with the voting public than some of his advices had led him to believe.

It is not necessary to controvert the President's oft reiterated assertion that his stumping mission was not a political one to appreciate the full significance of what has been happening.

The trip was made with a full realization that Mr. Wilson's political future was vitally concerned in its outcome and ever since the party left Washington its members have been alive to the silent battle which was going on between the President and Mr. Bryan for the leadership of the Democratic party.

If only a by-product of the tour, it is important too that the President has profited personally by dispelling ideas that he is too proud to fight, too stiff to talk out, or too cold to be really and truly human.

To Be Felt in Congress.

A resume of his tour, of the impressions gained from observation of the happenings immediately incident to his visit in the various speaking and stopping points, undoubtedly justifies the statement that an impetus of power has been imparted to the movement for defence which will be reflected almost immediately in Congress.

The West is not yet aflame with national defence sentiment, and there may be a reflex from the effect of the President's campaign, either because of overstatements on his part or through a partial return of the voters to the opinion that America is not going to be attacked, but all the evidence accumulated forecasts a strong demand upon Congress that it support the Administration's fight for preparedness.

The President gained the attention of his audiences and the readers of his speeches at the outset by frightening them with the threat of war. In the Pittsburg speeches he gave the impression that the danger lay in some sudden undisclosed development in our international relations.

This impression was accentuated Saturday night at Cleveland through a failure to emphasize his denial that a new crisis had arisen.

No Pressing Controversy.

As the campaign progressed, however, he realized that the public had been psychologically prepared to give the closest thought to all his utterances, that he would not fail to have attention for his explanation of the character of the recommendations he had made to Congress, so he did make it emphatically clear that it was not the Lusitania negotiations or the commerce controversy with Great Britain or any new turn of our relations with any of the belligerents that threatened the security of the country.

As he got well into the middle West the President took occasion repeatedly to make it clear that he drew no lines of demarkation between the danger of trouble with Germany and with Great Britain.

A sentence in the Pittsburg speech about the necessity that we prevent any offences against our commerce rights as guaranteed by international law was expanded into an important part of his speech as he penetrated the section where citizens of Teutonic origin and the agricultural pacifists are numerous, and those who have cause for grievance against Great Britain because her blockade policy is holding down the price of Kansas wheat were welcomed into the preparedness fold.

As one person put it in Topeka, "the President showed them that Kansas could be submarined just as effectively through interference with her commerce as the citizens of other States who travel on transoceanic liners."

Made Twenty Speeches.

The President delivered ten speeches in halls and the same number from the rear end of his train. He spoke to approximately 90,000 people—and most of them were voters, because it was suffrage territory—and he waved his hat, bowed and smiled at as many more in the streets, at railroad stations and through the windows of his private car. He seemed to have a well thought out appeal for every preponderant element in the different audiences addressed. His pacific assertions to the foreign born Americans is no longer threatened with domestic disunion because the "trouble makers have shot their bolt and it is ineffectual" gave place to his elucidation of how the material interests of the Kansas farmers and Kansas City manufacturers are involved in the maintenance of American rights established by international law.

These were the means by which particular elements were forced to concentrate upon the issue, but it was upon the basic notes of patriotism and a desire to serve the cause of liberty and humanity that the President grounded the body of his arguments. By cleverness as well as a newly acquired frankness the President won the interest of his hearers, and then drove home his appeal with fine statements of the fundamental issues on which all had a common mind.

Looking back over the territory covered on the trip, the opinion forms that the President made the biggest gains for preparedness in Kansas and Missouri—States where he was most anxious to gain ground. Pennsylvania already was in line for his programme, or a bigger one; Ohio certainly was not strongly opposed to it.

Milwaukee's greeting was pretentious in the matter of numbers and observance of formalities, but it was a cold politeness which wanted to make it plain that Milwaukee honored the office of the Presidency, aside from personal feelings or political leanings.

Chicago for Defence.

Chicago's audience was liberally sprinkled with manufacturers and those interested in manufacturing, so its enthusiasm for defence probably could have been brought to the surface by some other speaker almost as well. In all of these the President was replough-ing old furrows or else encountering obstacles, but when he frankly took up the challenge of the hostile forces in the Topeka audience yesterday he made new friends for his policy. The same thing was true along the line in Iowa.

In every State the President was fortunate enough to leave the impression that he was not out on a political errand, but was a man with important truths to tell and having no thought but to tell them adequately.

The politics of the trip aside from the preparedness issue unfolded fortunately for the President. The shipping bill gained prestige as a result of the speeches in which he appealed to the Kansans to insist upon the rights of Americans to trade unmolested with all peaceful populations of the world where the circumstances of war do not prohibit, for he parenthesized a frank argument that we will be better off if we can carry our goods in our own bottoms.

Remarks on mobilization of our financial resources, on industrial preparedness and the common counsel between the Government and the railroads, as well as his explanations of why he has changed front on the tariff board, all found favor with audiences which had been thrilled by the imminence of danger and the assertion that the President of the United States is not too proud to fight.

Made Personal Gains.

Personally, Mr. Wilson prospered mightily. The West was glad, for one thing, as Gov. Capper said yesterday, that the President had "adopted the good o'd Kansas custom of bringing his good wife along." Mrs. Wilson got into the spirit of the trip, and her smiles got responses just as the President's willingness to talk did.

The President himself made it clear that he is not too proud to fight and that he is something removed from the silent, austere person he had been advertised as being. The President showed a very human disposition to tell stories, engage in conversations, wave his hat, talk about the flag and "the spirit of '76." He looked younger than he had since his inauguration and he did not mind smiling. Also he did not mind talking about Mrs. Wilson's good looks to wayside farmers—a fact that pleased the Iowans noticeably.

The President seemed to convince most of his audiences, especially the smaller ones, that he is as human as needs be. It was a conviction that grew.

HANNIS TAYLOR DISCLAIMS.

Wires He Does Not Expect $1,000,000 Colombia Fee.

The following paragraph in a Washington despatch on the Colombia treaty was published in THE SUN yesterday morning:

One of Mr. Bryan's close friends in Washington, an international lawyer, lecturer and writer and who formerly was in a diplomatic post, is said to have a contingent fee approximating $1,000,000.

Its publication brought forth this telegram from Hannis Taylor in Washington:

"In your issue of to-day you refer to me in these terms: 'One of Mr. Bryan's close friends in Washington, an international lawyer, lecturer and writer and who formerly was in a diplomatic post, is said to have a contingent fee approximating $1,000,000.'

"I respectfully call on you to say that such statement, fabricated and industriously circulated by enemies of the treaty in order to create a prejudice against it, is and has always been absolutely false.

"My contract with Colombia simply provides that I shall receive reasonable compensation when the business is concluded. I do not expect to receive one-fifth part of the sum you mention.

"HANNIS TAYLOR."

WILSON'S SPEECH IS CALLED 'LOOSE TALK'

The Milwaukee "Free Press" Scores President on Defence Programme.

PRAISE FROM "SENTINEL"

MILWAUKEE, Feb. 3.—President Wilson's visit to Milwaukee and his strong speech here on preparedness has not served to convert the newspapers which have been opposing the preparedness programme for various reasons, while the other newspapers which were from the start in favor of preparedness have been sufficiently active from the start not to need the spurt.

Talks with dozens of men in all walks of life indicate there has been no violent effect whatever due to the Presidential visit to this city.

Here is a typical editorial, in part, from the Milwaukee *Free Press*, pro-German, under the caption "Talk Is Cheap."

"In defending himself against the charge that the armament and munition interests are at the bottom of the 'preparedness' movement, President Wilson told his Milwaukee audience: 'I, for my part, have been urging Congress to make the necessary preparations by which the Government can manufacture armor plate and munitions, so that, being in the business itself and having the ability to manufacture all that it needs, if it is put upon a business arrangement it can at any rate keep the price that it pays within a moderate and reasonable limit.'

Where Is the Bill?

"If the President is so keen about depriving the armor and munition trusts of their profits, where is the bill backed by the President that would pave the way for the Government manufacture of the instruments of war?

"Talk is cheap—even on the part of a President—it is the deed that counts.

"As long ago as last July it was understood among the big Eastern war traffickers that their interests would be 'cared for' even if the European war should come to an end.

"If this gentry was misinformed, if the President is actually in favor of the Government production of arms and munitions, why is not that policy included in his official 'preparedness' programme as submitted to Congress?"

Here is another from the same source:

"There are heights of nerve that touch on the sublime, and President Wilson undoubtedly reached one of these in this passage of his Milwaukee speech:

"'You are told that there has been some sort of neglect about the navy. There has not been any sort of neglect about the navy.'

Calls It Loose Talk.

"Loose talk like this by President Wilson demonstrates as clearly as could be desired how little virtue there is in his preparedness propaganda."

The Milwaukee *Sentinel* outspokenly for preparedness, on the other hand says:

"The object of President Wilson's tour is an appeal to the patriotism of the country.

"Our people have thoroughly realized the nature of this mission of patriotic appeal and education that the President has taken upon himself.

"They have realized that the recognition given the President in Milwaukee would be taken as in some sort a test of a patriotism, the fundamental Americanism of the community.

"And there can be no doubt that the test was magnificently answered.

"Every previous reception of a President in Milwaukee was simply and literally eclipsed by the tremendous ovation given to Woodrow Wilson."

AGREE WITH WILSON.

Kansas City Newspapers See Need of Preparedness.

KANSAS CITY, Feb. 3.—The Kansas City *Star* editorially to-day said in part:

"When the President of the United States at a critical junction of America's and the world's affairs leaves the seat of his momentous duties to ask the nation the plain question of whether it is ready to back him up no thinking American can longer doubt the gravity of the present crisis.

"There are signs that America is awakening. There is alert and intelligent inquiry everywhere as to how Congress had acquitted itself of its stewardship of the nation's defensive arms."

The *Post*, Democrat, published by Frank P. Walsh, says it part:

"The clamor for peace. That is the only idea which expresses the truly amazing reception given to President Wilson in Kansas City.

"Removed from the selfish interest and the profit mongers in death, this region views war with a discriminating eye. It sees its horrors without the glaze of economic wildfire that falls to large sections in the East, where munition factories and other plants are enjoying artificial prosperity.

"This is the centre of created wealth in the United States. Its people are as jealous of the nation's honor as are those of any other region. But it is not the patriotism of the chip on the shoulder variety.

"The people of this nation believe there are higher ideals of life. They imagine that great guns tearing fellow humans limb from limb, that inconceivable horrors visited upon helpless women and children, that great farms and cities laid waste and given up to spoiling and ravage, are unspeakably hideous.

"The President, too, holds this view. The people know it. They believe his idea is sane."

DES MOINES VIEW.

Wilson Embarrassing Congress, Upsetting T. R. and Bryan.

DES MOINES, Ia., Feb. 3.—The Des Moines *Tribune* says to-night that the President must be credited with what is known to our race as a "long head." He is figuring on this trip to make it embarrassing for Congress to hold aloof from the Administration programme, and at the same time he is putting a pry under the Roosevelt platform on the one hand and under the Bryan platform on the other.

He is enough for militarism to make it inconvenient for Mr. Roosevelt to make a killing and enough for peace to put Mr. Bryan at the same disadvantage.

The Des Moines *Register* comments as follows:

"It is easy to understand men like Mr. Roosevelt, who insist that we should go into this war. It is easy to understand men like Mr. Bryan, who believe this country should definitely and finally set its face against war and should give the world another leadership. But it is hard to understand the President, who while professing to oppose war, is going about the country exciting vague alarms in order to persuade the people to depart from the policy of one hundred and fifty years and commit the future of American democracy to an army and a navy."

THE EQUITABLE

LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY OF THE U. S.

120 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

The 56th Annual Report of the Society, which will be sent to any address on application, shows:

NEW INSURANCE PAID FOR IN 1915		$ 158,456,612
(The maximum which the Society was permitted to write in that year under the Insurance Law of the State of New York)		
OUTSTANDING INSURANCE, DEC. 31, 1915		$1,529,886,053
ADMITTED ASSETS, DEC. 31, 1915		$ 546,961,912
GENERAL INSURANCE RESERVE	$448,826,331	
OTHER LIABILITIES	10,079,766	$ 458,906,097
SURPLUS RESERVES:		
For Distribution to Policyholders in 1916	$ 13,573,499	
Held awaiting apportionment upon deferred dividend policies	63,910,551	
For Contingencies	10,571,765	$ 88,055,815
RECEIPTS FROM PREMIUMS IN 1915		$ 56,015,862
RECEIPTS FROM INVESTMENTS		$ 24,899,405
TOTAL INCOME FROM ALL SOURCES		$ 83,290,810
PAYMENTS TO POLICYHOLDERS		$ 58,371,388

During the year the Society invested $27,888,067 at an average yield of 5.06%.

The Annual Report contains the Financial Statement, verified by Certified Public Accountants, schedules of investments, and full details regarding the substantial advances made during the year.

It also describes a variety of new policies including one under which the Equitable will pay an income for life to the person insured if he should become totally and permanently disabled, as well as an income for life to the beneficiary after his death.

Of the death claims paid in the United States and Canada, over 98% were settled within twenty-four hours after receipt of due proof of death.

H. A. Day
President.