

"PRESIDENT IS UNFIT FOR THE OFFICE"

Continued from Second Page.

and received an answer which satisfied him that it was intended for effect at home in America.

"Too Proud to Fight."
The other event was the strange and unfortunate declaration of the President in a public speech in Philadelphia the day after the sinking of the Lusitania that a man may be too proud to fight.

Whatever the Austrian Ambassador was told by the Secretary of State, the impression which he reported was supported by the events which followed. Whatever the action made in public, the action made in private and the morning of all our people over the world of their brethren, the attitude of the American Government toward the protection of the life and liberty of American citizens in the exercise of their rights in the world of the world the phrase "too proud to fight" became a by-word of derision and contempt for the Government of the United States.

Another theatre of war—the Mediterranean—Austria, and perhaps Turkey also, resumed the practice. The means and the more Americans were killed.

Why should this not resume the practice? They had learned that the American Government might be its resolution would expend itself in words. They had learned to believe that it was safe to kill a man with the sword, but not to be killed with them. Measured and restrained expression, backed to the full by serious purpose, is strong and respected. It is not supported by resolution, is weak and without effect. No man should draw a pistol who does not shoot. The Government that makes its threats and its anger afterward falls into contempt.

Our publicity has lost its authority and influence because it has been heavy-handed and irresolute in action. Men may say that the words of our diplomats were justified; men may say that our inaction was justified; but men may say that both our words and our inaction were wise and credible.

Vision of a Great Nation.
I have said that this Government lost the moral forces of the world by its failure to interpret the spirit of the American democracy.

The American democracy stands for something more than beef and cotton and grain and manufactures. It stands for a way of life that is measured by rates of exchange and does not rise or fall with the balance of trade.

The American people achieved liberty and achieved justice and they were proud before they acquired wealth, and they value their country's liberty and justice above all their pride of possessions. Beneath their comfortable and their ease, they have a conception of their great republic as a strong and noble to hand down to their children the blessings of freedom and just and equal laws.

It marks the progress of civilization when it consents to its destruction, the world is turned toward savagery and America's ascent would be America's abandonment of the mission of democracy.

No Word of Discent or Protest.
Yet the American Government acquiesced in the treatment of Belgium and the destruction of the law of nations. Without one word of objection to the repudiation of law or to the breach of humanity in the treatment of Belgium our Government enjoined upon the people of the United States an attitude of neutrality, neutrality and the President admonished the people that they must be neutral in all respects in act and word and thought and sentiment.

We were not merely neutral as to the quarrel of Europe, but neutral as to the treatment of Belgium, neutral between right and wrong, neutral between justice and injustice, neutral between liberty and oppression.

Our Government did more than acquiesce, for in the first Lusitania note, its request of Belgium still fresh in our minds, the very day after the report of the Bryce Commission on Belgian Atrocities it wrote these words to the Government:

Beholding the humane and enlightened attitude hitherto shown by the Imperial German Government on matters of international right, and particularly with regard to the freedom of the seas, and the respect for the rights of German views and the German influence in the field of international obligation as always engaged upon the side of justice and humanity, etc.

And so the government of the United States appeared to approve the treatment of Belgium. It misrepresented the people of the United States in that acquiescence and apparent approval. It misled the people of the United States by saying that the United States should go to war in defense of the violated law.

Failed to Meet Great Occasion.
A single official expression by the government of the United States, a single sentence denying assent and recording disapproval of what Germany did in Belgium would have given to the people of the United States the impression which they were entitled to their earnest grouping for the light.

It would have ranged behind American leadership the conscience and morality of the neutral world. It would have brought to American diplomacy the respect and strength of loyalty to a great cause.

But it was not to be. The American Government failed to rise to the demands of the great occasion. Gone were the old love of justice, the old passion for liberty, the old sympathy with the oppressed, the old ideals of an America leading the world toward a better future, and there remained in the eyes of mankind only solicitude for trade and profit and proscription and wealth.

The American Government could not really have approved the treatment of Belgium, but under a mistaken policy it shrank from speaking the truth. That vital error has carried us forward in our diplomacy the weakness of a false position.

Neutrality—And Belgium.
Every note of remonstrance against interference with trade, or against the destruction of life, has been professed against the background of an abandonment of the principles for which America once stood, and has been weakened by the popular belief among the people of Europe, whose hearts are lifted up by the impulses of patriotism and sacrifice, that America has become weak and timid.

As I have described, are doubly dangerous in their effect upon foreign nations and in their effect at home. It is a matter of universal experience that a weak and apprehensive treatment of foreign affairs invites encroachments upon rights and leads to situations in which it is difficult to prevent war, while a firm and energetic attitude in the present difficult situations from arising and tends most strongly to preserve peace.

On the other hand, if a Government is people must be ranged in its support by leadership of opinion in a national cause worthy to awaken their patriotism and devotion.

We have been following the path of peace. We have been blindly stumbling along the road that continued will

lead to inevitable war. Our diplomacy has dealt with symptoms and not with causes. The great decisive question upon which our peace depends is the question whether the rule of action applied to Belgium is to be tolerated. If it is tolerated by the civilized world this nation will have to fight for its life. The interest of the action or class, but for the interest of the nation as a whole and in every part.

Lost Moral Leadership.
When our Government failed to tell the truth about Belgium it lost the moral leadership of the American people, and it lost the power which a knowledge of that leadership and a sympathetic response from the moral sense of the world would have given to our diplomacy. When our Government failed to make any provision whatever for defending its rights in case they should be violated, it lost the power which a belief in its readiness and willingness to maintain its rights would have given to its diplomatic representations.

Our Government gave notice to Germany that it would not tolerate American lives and American ships at its peril, our words, which would have been potent if sustained by adequate preparation, but it is impossible for men to love their own country and who deem that the independence, the liberty, the honor and the opportunity of the American democracy are not merely to be talked about but to be maintained and safeguarded by the practical power of a virile and patriotic people.

It is clear enough to see that preparation for defense must have due relation to the possibilities of attack; that under the conditions of modern warfare much preparation must be made before a possible attack, or all preparation will be useless.

The Republican party stands for a citizenry made competent by training to perform the freeman's duty of defense in case of attack, and for a government that is not merely to be talked about but to be maintained and safeguarded by the practical power of a virile and patriotic people.

For Rewakened Patriotism.
And the Republican party stands for the gospel of patriotic service to our country by every citizen according to his ability and his means. It stands for a reawakening of American patriotism. It is not content that while the people of other lands are rendering the last full measure of devotion in sacrifice and suffering and dying for their countries America shall remain alone dull to the call of country and satisfied in the comforts and pleasures of prosperity.

We must not deceive ourselves by assuming that the critical period arising from the great war has passed. The real danger is that the spirit of the great war, the strength of our institutions lie before us. The most exacting demands upon the wisdom, the spirit and the courage of our country are still to be made.

The Democratic party are never controlled except with a club, and government with a club is always spasmodic and defective.

"Wilson and Party Can't Change."
These characteristics do not change; President Wilson cannot change his nature; the Democratic party will not change the character of its representation to the government and the people. The same causes of weakness which have controlled our Government for the last three years continued in the future except the withdrawal of power from the hands of the party.

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WILSON WON'T AGREE TO SINKING OF ARMED SHIPS

Continued from First Page.

This belief was not based on any official advice from Berlin and as the German decree takes the position that liners are not liners when armed, but are auxiliary ships of war, there is some apprehension in official circles over what may develop in the new submarine campaign.

They may expect that the Government will be administered with the honesty and efficiency which have marked Republican Administrations in the past, and that the interest of the nation as a whole and in every part.

They may expect that the best possible course for the preservation of peace will be followed, and that the American people, with courtesy and friendliness to all nations, is frank and fearless and honest in its assertion of American rights and leaves no doubt anywhere in the world of its readiness and courage to defend and defend her independence, her territory and the lives and just rights of her citizens under the law of nations.

They may expect that their Government will stand for full and adequate preparation by the American people for their own defense. The Republican party loves peace and hates war. It abhors and will never submit to military domination, but it is prepared to defend our country and who deem that the independence, the liberty, the honor and the opportunity of the American democracy are not merely to be talked about but to be maintained and safeguarded by the practical power of a virile and patriotic people.

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PROTEST IN SENATE.
Resolution Offered Against Sinking of Armed Vessels.
WASHINGTON, Feb. 15.—The first protest against the acquisition by the United States in the policy under which the German Admiralty gives notice to the world that they will sink armed merchantmen was voted in the Senate today by the introduction of a protesting resolution by Senator Sterling of South Dakota.

Resolved, That the Senate of the United States views with anxious concern the late order of the German Admiralty that armed merchant ships of any of the Entente Allies, without distinction as to whether armed for purely defensive purposes or not, may be torpedored and sunk without warning.

"That such order if put into effect will constitute a more serious menace to the legitimate commerce of all neutral nations, and particularly to that of the United States than any act of any of the belligerents in the present European war and will be in contravention of a right long recognized by the principal commercial nations of the world, including our own."

"That the protection of the interests of neutral commerce on the high seas in time of war has been the subject of many treaties and conventions and is a favored subject in international law and that through these instrumentalities the freedom of such commerce and the cause of civilization itself have been greatly promoted."

"That any recognition on the part of the United States of the claim that the necessities of war in general or the exigencies and conditions of modern submarine warfare are warrant for the order of the German Admiralty would be a step backward and so far an abandonment of our contention of the freedom of the seas."

"Moreover, such recognition would contravene the policy of the Government of the United States as expressed in the notes of our State Department to the British and German Governments respectively on September 26 and November 7, 1914, and in the fact that there has been no acquiescence in the order of the German Admiralty on the part of the United States."

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Egyptian DEITIES
"The Utmost in Cigarettes"
Plain end or Cork tip
People of culture, refinement and education invariably prefer Deities to any other cigarette.
25¢

MAY LOSE MILLIONS ON CALLS RUBBER CLUB BONDS BRITAIN SEIZED BRITISH WAR AIDER

American Bankers' Securities Importer Sues Committee for on Way From Holland \$100,000, Charging Acts Taken Off Ships. Against Germany.

Although some of the banking houses in the financial district are beginning to receive, after a delay of from two to three weeks, letters and securities directed to them from Holland and other European countries, which were sent on the steamers Noordam and Rotterdam, from which the British government took the mails for investigation, there is a large possibility that many of these securities will never find their way to the persons to whom they were consigned.

Many of the securities originally contained in this packet is detained by His Britannic Majesty's Government for adjudication in the prize court on the ground of being enemy property.

Bankers are considerably annoyed and are subject to much embarrassment because in several instances they do not know which particular securities have been retained, as letters of advice from their agents in Holland and other European countries are also being held by Great Britain. Moreover, many of these securities have been ready for shipment for future delivery within a specified time.

Even though these bonds are being brought to this country, they are being held by England for adjudication in a prize court, if not seized as coming from enemy origin. It is not improbable that a protest to Washington will be made. While it is not possible to estimate the loss which will accrue to the persons interested in these captured securities, it is certain that if the practice is continued it will result in millions.

The incomplete packages which are arriving here contain the following memorandum inserted by British agents: "A list of the securities originally contained in this packet is detained by His Britannic Majesty's Government for adjudication in the prize court on the ground of being enemy property."

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LAST BIG SULLIVAN OUSTED AS LEADER

Patrick H. Tim's Brother Is Removed as Bowers' District Chairman.

Patrick H. Sullivan, last remaining member of the once powerful clan that controlled the Democratic politics of the Bowery, has been removed as chairman of the county committee of the Third Assembly District, which includes the Bowery, by a vote of 217 to 100.

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MUNITIONS' INCOMES TO PAY CANADA'S BILL

One-quarter Tax on All Profits Above 7 Per Cent. to Meet \$250,000,000 Budget.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—Heavy taxation of those best able to bear it, including manufacturers of munitions, was the feature of the Dominion war budget introduced in Parliament today.

Finance Minister White announced that the Government would tax all abnormal business profits for the period from August 1, 1914, when the war began, to August 1, 1917.

The tax will be 25 per cent. of the profits of all companies and corporations earning in excess of 7 per cent. Upon individuals, firms, partnerships and associations the tax is to be a quarter of all profits above 10 per cent. The taxation will not apply to persons or firms whose capital is less than \$50,000.

Provisions are made to prevent evasion from tax by stock watering and profit deluging. Canadian insurance companies are obligated to invest half the increase of their assets in Dominion bonds. British, American and other foreign insurance companies doing business in Canada will have to deposit with the Canadian Government Dominion bonds equal to the amount of insurance they have written.

A customs duty of 50 cents a barrel in Canada will have to be paid on a cent an oil and petroleum. The Minister estimated an annual revenue of \$30,000,000 from the new taxes. He said that the Government would make advances to the British Government for the purchase of supplies in the Dominion, and that another domestic war loan soon would be floated.

The Government will carry on for the coming year would be \$250,000,000, he estimated.

BRITAIN TIGHTENS WAR SUPPLY CONTROL

Order in Council Gives Right to Take Possession of Anything Needed.

EX-SENATOR BROWN OF MEDFORD, MASS., SEEMS TO BE A DELEGATE.

BOSTON, Feb. 15.—Ex-Senator H. Brown of Medford announced today that he was a candidate for district delegate to the Republican national convention in the interest of Justice Hughes.

Brown, who has just returned from the West, says he was impressed by the Hughes and Roosevelt sentiment there, and that he would support either, but he believes that Hughes will not accept the nomination, but in case he would not, the strongest candidate