THE WEATHER FORECAST.
Fair and somewhat colder to-day; tomorrow fair; fresh west winds.
Highest temperature yesterday, 38; lowest, 25.
Detailed weather, mail and marine reports on page 12.

The Sun.

IT SHINES FOR ALL

VOL. LXXXIV.—NO. 148. NEW YORK, FRIDAY, JANUARY 26, 1917.—Copyright 1917 by the Sun Printing and Publishing Association ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City and Newark, | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

U. S. MUST ARM TO BACK PEACE, ASSERTS ROOT

Former Secretary of State Addresses Congress of Constructive Patriotism.

ANALYZES WILSON'S WORLD LEAGUE IDEA

American People Alone Must Decide When to Declare War, He Says.

POLICY OF GERMANY A "HATED PRINCIPLE"

"Liberty of Individual Paramount to Aggrandizement of State."

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—Elihu Root, formerly Secretary of State, does not see how the United States can take its part in the league of nations to enforce peace that President Wilson wants unless we build up armed forces worthy of the nation and strong enough actually to enforce peace. He made this statement to the Congress of Constructive Patriotism, which met here to-day for a three day session.

In his speech, before a body assembled to arouse the country to the need for military preparedness, Mr. Root scrutinized critically President Wilson's peace message to the Senate. He declared that if a righteous peace could be obtained without victory, well and good, but "if it cannot be obtained without such further military pressure as to end in victory, then let us pray for victory," and the audience applauded this repudiation of the "peace without victory" idea.

Senator Assails Teuton Idea.

In introducing his consideration of the President's peace ideas Mr. Root said that the liberty of the individual, the democratic principle, was of far greater moment to the happiness of the world than the "hated principle of national aggrandizement."

He declared that the course of the Central Powers, Germany especially, has shown that they place the aggrandisement of the state above the right and happiness of the individual, and above the principle of justice.

"My friends," said the former Secretary of State, in a peroration which brought the delegates to their feet in a frenzy of applause, "so sure am I that the liberty and peace and security of my children's children in this land of ours depend upon the destruction and abandonment of the hated principle of national aggrandisement and immorality and the enthronement of the principles of national responsibility and morality that, in their behalf, for all the countless generations that are to come after us in our dear land, I am grateful with all my heart to those men who are fighting in the trenches in France and Belgium and Russia and Italy and the Balkans."

Wilson's "Noble Idealism."

"The President," said Mr. Root, "has recently made a speech in the Senate of which we have all been reading, and I wish you to observe that the only way he sees out of the war that is devastating Europe is by preparation for war. There is much noble idealism in his speech, there is much noble idealism in that speech of the President. With its purpose I fully sympathize. The kind of peace he desires is the peace that I long for. But the way he sees to preserve that peace is by preparation for war.

"Now, if some of our friends among the corn fields and the cotton fields and the mines and the citrous fruit orchards will sit up and read this clause of the President's speech telling how we may prevent further wars they may have reason to wonder whether they have not forgotten something.

"Here it is: 'Mere agreement may not make peace secure. It will be absolutely necessary that a force be created as a guarantor of the permanency of the settlement so much greater than the force of any nation now engaged or any alliance hitherto formed or projected that no nation, no probable combination of nations could face or withstand it. If the peace presently to be made is to endure it must be a peace made secure by the organized major force of mankind.'

People Must Decide Issue.

"Now, I hope that paragraph means what I hope it does. I do not understand it as intended to commit the United States to enter into a convention or treaty with the other civilized countries of the world which will bind the United States to go to war on the continent of Europe or of Asia or in any other part of the world without the people of the United States having an opportunity at the time to say whether they will go to war or not.

"There would be serious difficulties. I think insurmountable obstacles, to the making of any such agreement. One is that, agreement or no agreement, when the time comes the people of the United States will not go into any war, and nobody can get them into any war, unless they then are in favor of fighting for something.

"And nothing can be so bad as to make a treaty and then break it. What I understand by it is that a convention shall be made by which all the civilized nations shall agree with all their power to stand behind the maintenance of the peace thus agreed upon, and if that peace be infringed upon then under the sanction of that agreement each nation

Continued on Second Page.

COMEDIAN WILSON NOW A BRIDEGROOM

Marries Missouri Girl After Ring Arrives Just in Nick of Time.

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 25.—Miss Edna E. Bruns, daughter of H. D. Bruns of St. Charles, Mo., and Francis Wilson comedian, were married to-day at the home of the bride by the Rev. John L. Roemer, D. D., president of Lindenwood College, St. Charles.

It had been expected the wedding would take place early in February. Mr. Wilson said the exact date for the ceremony had not been announced, because they wanted it to be quiet. Only immediate relatives were present. Mr. Wilson and his bride passed through St. Louis to-night on their way to Los Angeles, where they will remain for a short time. Then they will make a trip to the Hawaiian Islands.

Mr. Wilson's description of the wedding follows: "It was a quiet family wedding with nobody, strangely enough, showing any inclination to assault the bridegroom. I knew it was customary to have a ring. One was carefully prepared in New York, but with native lack of intelligence I failed to bring it along. I remembered it on the way and did some frantic telegraphing. It would be easy, of course, to supply an understudy, but I wanted that particular ring. So did the bride, and likewise the bride's mother.

"You see, it was given to the mother at a time when heavy wedding rings were in vogue, and later it so weighed upon her that to insure her recovery she had to be separated from it by an operation. The bride thought it would be a pretty sentiment to have two rings made of it (of the ring, not the operation), so did the bridegroom. Bridegrooms are not unlikely to agree at such a time.

"To make a short story long, to everybody's infinite relief, the rings arrived a bare half hour before the ceremony."

SPANELL TELLS HOW WIFE WAS KILLED

Col. Butler Moved as Shot Was Fired and Both Fell.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Jan. 25.—Tears fell from the eyes of jurors who listened to the tensely dramatic story that Harry J. Spanell told them to-day when as a witness in his own defence he recounted incoherently the scene in which his wife, Crystal, and Col. M. C. Butler, U. S. A., were slain and for whose death he is charged with murder. He closed his story with the declaration:

"I never shot my wife. Butler moved out of the way and Crystal fell. Butler also fell."

The story of the slaying, which occurred in an automobile near Alpine last July, as told by Spanell, was preceded by a narration of incidents in which the witness charged that Butler had paid undue attention to Mrs. Spanell, culminating with the occasion when Spanell saw Butler hurriedly and excitedly leave Butler's rooms in the hotel, followed a moment later by Mrs. Spanell. She, he said, had gone to the Butlers' room with Mrs. Butler, who had stayed there but a short time.

Spanell hurried to his wife, he continued, and when he expressed concern at her evidently distraught condition she replied that "something had happened" but "she could not tell him then," though she promised to do so when they reached their own home.

They went immediately to Spanell's automobile. After driving a few blocks Spanell asked Butler point blank what he had on upstairs." Butler replied "nothing," that Mrs. Saunell was "just excited" and misunderstood him.

"I said," continued Spanell, "I suppose if Mrs. Spanell were not here you'd deny that you were upstairs at all?"

"'No,' replied Butler, 'Mrs. Spanell and Mrs. Butler went upstairs to wash their hands and I went up, too.'" Spanell said.

"Mrs. Spanell cried out, 'He didn't have any business following us!'

"Then I said to Butler, 'A man who hasn't any more respect than to follow women around and do as as he had done was nothing but——'"

Then, the witness continued, Butler caught him and pushed his head down upon the steering wheel. "I thought of the gun in the pocket of the car and I got it some way.

"I heard one shot. That was the only shot I heard. I knew we wrestled on the seat. I felt that if Butler got that gun away from me he would kill me and Crystal too. I knew he was getting it away from me. I thought of a little pistol in my pocket. I don't remember of his finally getting the gun out of my hand. But I had got out the little pistol, and I don't know, but I think I fired a couple of times, maybe.

"I found myself next outside the car, over against the fence, and I came back quickly to the car. Butler seemed to be riding behind Mrs. Spanell. I could see the flashes of a gun. I rushed around to the other side of the car and I remember I fired at him, though I don't know how many times. Then I saw him fall and saw Mrs. Spanell there in the door."

CORPSE INSISTS HE'S ALIVE.

Sits Up in Morgue and Asks What's the Trouble.

BRIDGEPORT, Conn., Jan. 25.—Attendants at the local morgue were much startled yesterday afternoon when a "corpse" which they were removing from the ambulance suddenly sat up and demanded to know what was the trouble.

"Why you're dead!" some one finally got breath enough to say to the man.

"Like blazes I'm dead!" he replied in considerable disgust.

George Banks of Pequonnock street had an attack of heart trouble yesterday and the ambulance was summoned. When it arrived he was pronounced dead and ordered taken to the morgue. After his miraculous coming to life again he was taken to the hospital, where his condition is now favorable.

KAISER ORDERS A CONCERT.

Birthday Gift to Berlin, a Performance by Trumpeters.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—In an account of the celebration of Emperor William's birthday, to be held in Berlin on Saturday, the Amsterdam correspondent of the Exchange Telegraph Company says that one of the principal features will be a concert by the Kosleck Trumpeters, an ancient musical guild.

The Emperor has ordered the trumpeters to give the concert on the roof of the palace for the entertainment of the populace.

SWANN TOLD OF GRAFT IN OFFICE

Wilson as Informer Says Prosecutor's Aids Were in Manufacturers' Pay.

GUNMEN IN CITY PAY

Says He Gave to Attaches of Prosecutor $75 of His $100 Pay From Merchants.

A graft scandal of large proportions, involving the industrial bureau of the District Attorney's office and associations of manufacturers, with which the bureau was said to be in corrupt alliance, was started on its way yesterday by the amazing story of Arthur L. Wilson, told in the office of District Attorney Swann.

Wilson, who has turned informer, as the District Attorney's office alleges, to save himself from some of the consequences of his acts as a go between in the alliance, followed one sensational charge with another.

The most serious of his accusations against members of the industrial bureau and the manufacturers were these:

The industrial bureau in the past has gone so far as to hire gunmen and assassins to intimidate and, if necessary, to assault the strikers in New York's labor controversies.

Women Thugs Alleged.

Gang leaders have been under regular pay to maintain a band of vicious women on the streets whose task it is to "beat up" women strikers.

Wilson, during the strike against the Division street manufacturers, says he was drawing $100 a week from the Division street merchants, $75 of which went to an attache of the District Attorney's office.

Four policemen of the industrial squad were alleged to have been paid $5 a day for nine weeks, there being an understanding that their chief duty was to beat up the strikers.

Wires of the labor unions were tapped at the instance of officials in the District Attorney's office so that Wilson could go to the manufacturers against whom strikes were threatened and persuade them to join the association of manufacturers.

Attaches of the District Attorney's office made a practice of having witnesses in labor cases detained, and when these witnesses received remuneration for their loss of time of insisting upon a split in the money, which often ran into the hundreds of dollars.

And finally Wilson charges that graft was taken not only by policemen, but by policemen's relatives and friends.

Six Indictments Asked.

It is understood that District Attorney Swann, in submitting the evidence to the Grand Jury, asked for the indictment of at least six persons.

The charges of Wilson covered a period in the administration of Charles A. Perkins as District Attorney and the early part of Swann's administration. The investigation, which received its impetus from charges against Swann made by James A. Delehanty when he retired as Judge of the Court of General Sessions, has taken on a sweeping aspect as a result of the startling stories told by Wilson.

It was learned yesterday that Mr. Swann will not apply to Chief Magistrate McAdoo for a warrant for the arrest of Lucian S. Breckinridge, an Assistant District Attorney in all of Perkins's term and in the first three months of Swann's. Breckinridge was one of the first to join in the charges against Swann, and the District Attorney in turn made accusations against his former assistant.

Why Warrant Is Withheld.

The reason for delaying action against Breckinridge, it was explained, was to avoid the impression that the District Attorney's office wishes to do anything to intimidate Breckinridge or to discredit him as a witness in support of the charges made by Judge Delehanty and the City Club.

Mr. Swann said yesterday that he would file answer to the charges this morning with Governor Whitman.

"I find that it is not the custom and I am not expected to appear in person until the Governor notifies me that he is ready for me to appear," said the District Attorney. "That is all I have to say in regard to the matter now."

It was reported last night from Albany that George L. Ingraham was likely to be named by the Governor as commissioner to hear the testimony. The appointment may be made next week.

NORWAY YIELDS TO BRITAIN.

Warns People Against Exports and Admits Carelessness.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A Reuter despatch from Christiania says:

"An official statement with reference to the relations between Norway and Great Britain arising out of the alleged failure of Norway to fulfil undertakings regarding the exportation of fish and copper admits that carelessness on the part of certain subordinate officials enabled a few private individuals to export fish illegitimately. It asserts, however, that the Government's control has been for the most part satisfactory and is now even more stringent.

"The statement emphasizes the necessity of strict obedience to the regulations and points out that 'contravention by only a few persons may cause difficulties to the whole population and to industry and may even endanger the country.'

"With reference to the British complaints regarding copper it says they were due to different interpretations placed upon the agreement by the British and Norwegian Governments respectively."

GERMANS TO TILL MORE SOIL.

Baron von Massenbach Made Head of Cultivation Bureau.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 25.—The *Lokal Anzeiger* announces that Baron von Massenbach has been appointed director of a new department of the War Feeding Board, whose object will be to promote agricultural production.

This action is believed to forecast important developments in the direction of stimulating agriculture.

[illegible] SPECIAL—[illegible] Drum, [illegible] all first [illegible] Daily, 11th Prem. Sat. Mat. Sc. 1.50.

RHEIMS HIT BY 60,000 BOMBS

Whitney Warren Tells How Great Cathedral Is Used as Hostage.

SURE ALLIES WILL WIN

Architect Returns on Touraine After Eight Months at War Fronts.

Whitney Warren returned on La Touraine yesterday after an eight months' visit to France and Italy, where he visited Gen. Haig, Gen. Nivelle and Gen. Cadorna at their respective headquarters, inspected the Entente troops on the various fighting fronts in western Europe, and accumulated material for a supplementary report to the French Institute on the present condition of the Cathedral of Rheims.

This programme would imply enough activity to keep almost any man busy, but the celebrated architect who has been giving practically all of his time since the war began to aiding the French people and their allies, found leisure to assure the people of France and Italy in addresses and interviews that there are many millions of Americans who understand what the Allies are fighting for and who are longing for the complete defeat of Germany.

The material of his supplementary report on the condition of the Cathedral of Rheims was furnished to THE SUN by Mr. Warren last night.

Bombs Rain on Town.

"I have just returned," he said, "from Rheims, where I passed two days examining the cathedral, visiting it in detail, as well as the rest of the city. I have interviewed the inhabitants and consulted documents regarding the bombardments so as to supplement my report of September 28, 1914. The records show that since then 39,000 bombs have fallen on the town without taking into account those which fell in deserted or evacuated districts. As a total one may estimate that at least 60,000 bombs have fallen. Five hundred and forty-five civilians have been killed, of which eighty-six were children and 192 were women. Six hundred and fifty-two have been wounded.

"Every time the French have a success on some point of the front the enemy takes its revenge out of the hostage which Rheims represents, this without fear of reply, for to reply would mean the annihilation of all. After the retaking of Douaumont 1,260 shells were counted in honor of that event, and with those not marked 2,000 would be a low estimate. On this occasion the cathedral received as its part three shells of 150m. calibre, without counting those that fell on the vaults and which cannot be verified.

"On July 12 a shell of 210m. calibre pierced the vault of the south transept; otherwise, if one overlooks the demolished flying buttresses and surface wounds, the carcass of the cathedral, which is built like a fortress, has resisted nobly. But the three winters which have passed since the burning of the roof threaten absolutely to destroy the vaults which are thus without protection from the weather.

In Danger From Water.

"The water which has accumulated behind the high parapet which crowns the monument penetrates everywhere into the cathedral, as though through a sieve. How long the vaults can resist is a question. It is of prime necessity to guarantee them with a temporary roof of paper or a layer of cement, but the military authorities refuse any such attempt because if the enemy's aeroplanes were to see that work was going on they would concentrate their fire upon it; and thus the most perfect monument of medieval French art finds itself in the terrible position of being destroyed either by the elements or by the enemy, should the slightest attempt be made to save its ruins. The Germans may thus boast of having destroyed one of the most marvellous monuments of man erected to the glory of God.

"It has been said that the cathedral has been used for an observatory. Mgr. the Cardinal Lucon, Bishop of Rheims, who honored me with two long interviews and who has lived in the shadow of the cathedral since his return from the conclave at Rome in September, 1914, says upon his honor that no observatory of any kind has existed since the suppression of a post of wireless telegraphy long before the Germans arrived before Rheims in the beginning. No artillery or any troops have ever been stationed in the neighborhood. Cardinal Lucon insists that there was no cause for the initial bombardment nor for those that followed.

"The cathedral has received as its quota 100 bombs and all the quarter that surrounds it is absolutely demolished. The modest property of the Cardinal has received as its share sixteen bombs, five of which have fallen upon the house itself. By a miracle the inmates have not been killed. Of all the heroes of the war there is none purer than this Prince of the Church, fearless without bitterness, faithful at his post, even as the commander of a dreadnought in action.

Simply a Hostage.

"The unhappiness of it is that his magnificent vessel is simply a hostage. Let the French make the slightest movement and a reprisal is immediately inflicted upon this helpless spiritual victim. Praise God! Eventually the barbarian will be driven back, leaving, alas, but vestiges. But the soul of these ruins is immortal and will for generations bear witness of the miserable mentality of those whom civilization is struggling against.

"And that," said Mr. Warren, with a grim smile, "is just about as neutral as I was when I delivered an address in Madrid on January 10, one which made the hoches in Spain grit their teeth, but which was received very nicely by the Spanish press and people. How those Germans have toiled to win Spanish opinion and how humiliating has been their failure!"

Perhaps the most interesting period of Mr. Warren's most recent visit to Europe was his twenty-five days' stay on the Italian front, where he observed the marvellously skilled Italian army engineers, one or two of whom have been his close personal friends, blow the tops off mountains, string wire bridges across terrific chasms in the Dolomites and

Continued on Third Page.

GERMANS WIN ON RIGA FRONT

Gain a Little Each Day in Desperate Battles With Russians.

BOTH ARMIES REINFORCED

Teutons Capture 14 Officers, 1,700 Men in Attacks on River Aa.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—A struggle of great intensity has developed on the Riga front, where the Germans have broadened their success of yesterday in some places, though stopped in others by stubborn Russian defence. Both armies have been reinforced and the fighting is still going on.

To-night's bulletin from German headquarters announces that more progress has been made in that region of frozen swamps, small lakes and rivulets. The statement issued during the day gave the details of the success first announced last night, asserting that Russian fort positions on a six mile front had been taken and that the 1,500 prisoners of last night had become 1,700.

The Germans made their main attack in the triangular space bordered by the Gulf of Riga, the River Aa and the Riga-Mitau road, and a secondary attack west of the Aa. Concerning the secondary attack Berlin says it succeeded, Petrograd that it failed.

The main German attack, aimed north toward the Gulf of Riga, made progress at several points. At its western end, near the village of Kalnzem, on the right bank of the Aa, the Russians counter attacked. Their advancing troops found themselves, however, exposed to a blasting fire from German heavy guns, and when their ranks were broken German infantry charged and drove them back a third of a mile.

Germans Beaten Back.

In the centre and right, the eastern end of the line, the Germans attacked time and time again, Petrograd reports, the Russian trenches extending across the triangle and based upon the Tirul marsh, more than ten miles wide. The Germans were counter attacked and thrown from high ground on the eastern edge of the marsh and near the railroad town of St. Olai.

Thus far the German offensive has made much progress in freeing the important railroad centre of Mitau behind the German lines, from the menace of an attack by the Russians from favorable positions recently won. The bag in prisoners is larger, but in guns far smaller than that of the recent Russian offensive that the Germans are now trying to offset.

That both armies are employing large forces at the northern end of the front is explained by the announcement that in Rumania, the southern end, the extreme cold weather continues and it is impossible to attempt fighting on a large scale. This enforced inaction is to the advantage of the Russians and Rumanians, who are afforded more time to strengthen the defences of the Sereth line.

As Told Officially.

The official statements issued to-day follow:

German Eastern front—Front of Prince Leopold: On both sides of the River Aa (Riga district) our attacks brought into our hands several Russian fort positions, on a front of ten kilometres, together with fourteen officers 1,700 men and thirteen machine guns. Strong counter attacks by reserves hurried there were ineffective in hindering our progress.

On the west bank storming detachments of Rhenish regiments went into the guarded village of Hemeryniki and brought back fourteen prisoners.

Front of Archduke Joseph: In the snow covered mountains engagements among raiding detachments and isolated artillery firing occur daily. Between the Kasino and Putna valleys yesterday fifty prisoners were taken.

Front of Field Marshal von Mackensen: Quiet prevails on the Rumanian plain during the severe cold weather. Along the Danube there was artillery firing across the river, with outpost skirmishes.

Russian—Western front: Enemy formations which after strong artillery preparation attempted to attack our detachments north of Shmarden and near the northwestern corner of the Tirul swamp, west of Riga, were driven back by our fire into their entrenchments.

Persistent attacks by the enemy against our troops occupying positions between the Tirul swamp and the River Aa were first repulsed by our fire and afterward, as the result of a violent counter attack by one of our gallant regiments, the enemy was dislodged from the hillocks in the vicinity of the eastern outskirts of the Tirul swamp, and thrown back.

Southeast of the River Aa our detachments took the offensive in the direction of the village of Kalnzem. The Germans, after bombarding these detachments with heavy artillery, themselves took the offensive and pressed back our troops northward one-third of a mile.

Obstinate battles are continuing.

SHARP COLD IN FRANCE.

Wolves and Bears Invade East—Paris Suffering.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—France is in the grip of the severest cold weather for many years. The thermometer in Paris registered 17 degrees Fahrenheit to-day and even in southern cities like Marseilles and Bordeaux there were several degrees of frost. The number of deaths from cold and the sufferings of the Parisians have been aggravated by the coal shortage.

Edouard Herriot, Minister of National Subsistence, has taken energetic charge of the situation, cooperating with the city authorities. M. Herriot has decided to sell a large part of the reserve stock of fuel to the public and has lent military wagons to carry coal to the small dealers.

The cold has brought packs of wolves into the department of Cote d'Or, in eastern France, and bears are ravaging the fields in the Loire Valley.

Kaiser Honors Von Mackensen.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 25.—Emperor William has conferred upon Field Marshal von Mackensen the Grand Cross of the Iron Cross, it was officially announced to-day.

Dr. Brush's Kumyss—Not a medicine but a most healthful drink.—*Advertisement.*

ALLIES PLAN END OF U-BOAT WARFARE IN MEDITERRANEAN

Conference Also Outlines Building Programme to Replace, Ton for Ton, All Ships That Have Been Destroyed During the War.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Naval representatives of the four principal Entente Powers, Great Britain, France, Russia and Italy, have just completed a conference here in which they determined what steps were necessary for unified and coordinate offensive and defensive operations by the various fleets.

The naval conference outlined also a big shipbuilding programme, which, when it operates in full force, will replace, ton for ton, all allied shipping sunk by German submarines.

This meeting of Entente naval leaders forms the last link in the chain of conferences among the Allies which began with the meeting, political and military, in Rome, and was followed by a strictly military meeting in London, in which Gen. Nivelle, Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig and other commanders participated. Now that the series of allied conferences is complete, each of the nations intends to hold local meetings to explain the ideas formulated to its own leaders and take an inventory preparatory to the spring drive.

During the session of the naval conference on Wednesday Admiral Sir John Jellicoe took up with the Allies a scheme for clearing the Mediterranean, where the submarine peril has increased greatly. It is within that area that the allied fleets may best join forces to make a simultaneous effort against the enemy. How necessary it has become for the Allies to combat the submarine peril may be realized from Lloyd's statement for the last month, which shows that the Entente tonnage has been reduced by 11,000 tons daily.

WILSON FAVORS 'REGULAR' ARMY

President Declares Against Proposed Plan for Compulsory Service.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson came out flatly to-day against universal military service or immediate change from the present system for preparedness. He said the National Guard system now in vogue is the best the Administration and Congress have been able to provide and he protested against criticism of it.

The President's views, the utterance of which came after a long period of silence on preparedness matters, were expressed with considerable vehemence by the President to a delegation from Maryland for national defence. The delegation headed by Maryland Senators and Representatives and some prominent men in the State presented a memorial criticising the system of taking men from their business and homes as was done by the National Guard mobilization on the Mexican border.

The memorial contained a detailed criticism of the sending of the guard to the Mexican border and said it was "utterly and absolutely inadequate for the defence of the country." The "spectacle now presented on the Mexican border" was referred to and "it was declared that "there we have men doing police duty who ought never to be called upon for military service away from their homes except as a last resort."

"It is a scandalous waste of public money," was another statement in the memorial. "Such a system is a disgrace to a civilized people."

President's Statement.

Subsequently the President's statement was considerably censored and given out in modified language for publication. It is as follows:

"Gentlemen: I do not need to prove to you or anybody my deep interest in this subject. I will frankly say to you I would have been more impressed by this memorial if it had been expressed in more restrained language. From some of the unqualified statements in this paper I must frankly dissent. I think it due to my colleagues on the Hill [the Capitol] to say so at this offhand condemnation of the system which they adopted after long debate upon the urgency of many of the leading citizens of the country; it is the least that I can do. You do not commend a cause which deserves the most serious consideration by presenting it as you have presented it.

"These things impress me the more after what we have heard from the medical societies. Unquestionably, physical training is needed and will accomplish a great deal, but it can be had without compulsory military service, and compulsory military service does not meet the difficulties to which you have alluded.

Entitled to Consideration.

"Any brief service in the army of the United States withdraws men from civil pursuits just as much as the recent service on the border does. No service except a standing army with professional soldiers prevents that occasional and frequent withdrawal of men from civil pursuits. That may be inevitable, but what you are proposing does not meet the difficulty which you condemn. These things are of the utmost intricacy and difficulty and are not to be settled ex cathedra.

"And yet notwithstanding the fact that I think you have gone too far, I will say to you that of course this will have my most serious consideration. It is receiving serious consideration with the country and we in Washington of course share and feel the great tides of opinion in the United States. I am sure that, speaking, if I may speak, for the members of the House of Representatives and the Senate, we are all desirous of doing the wise thing for the defence of the country and it must and will be done, but we must not close debate by having too dogmatic an opinion as to a method.

"I know that you will understand the spirit in which I make that protest and this statement."

GERARD'S RADIO NOT RECEIVED

Possibility of Despatch Being Intercepted Is Discussed.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—In explaining that this Government has not received from Ambassador Gerard in Berlin a long wireless message, which, according to press despatches, has been sent, officials of the State Department commented on the possibility of code despatches being intercepted by Entente countries.

It was admitted that a number of United States Government codes have fallen into the hands of European belligerents. But it was added that there was nothing unusual in this, and that the code of the State Department was constantly being revised and changed to offset any effort to ferret out American diplomatic secrets.

Says Training Is Vital Issue.

BALTIMORE, Jan. 25.—Senator Chamberlain of Oregon, chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, declared in a speech to-night here at the banquet of the Merchants and Manufacturers Association that compulsory universal military training probably was the most vital issue that confronted Congress. J. Harry Covington, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, also spoke.

HUNGARY BACKS WILSON'S PLEA

Premier Tisza Says Dual Monarchy Is in Complete Accord With Peace Ideals.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—Reuter's Amsterdam correspondent sends a Budapest despatch giving the reply of Count Tisza, the Hungarian Premier, to a question put by a member of the opposition party in Parliament concerning President Wilson's address to the Senate.

"Pursuant to our peaceful policy before the war and our attitude during the war, as well as our recent peace action," Count Tisza is quoted as having said, "we can only greet with sympathy every effort aiming at the restoration of peace. We are therefore inclined to continue a further exchange of views regarding peace with the United States Government. This exchange must naturally occur in agreement with our allies.

"In view of the fact that President Wilson in his address makes certain distinctions between our reply and our enemies' reply I must especially state that the quadruple alliance declares it is inclined to enter into peace negotiations, but that at the same time it will propose terms which, in its opinion, are acceptable to their enemy and calculated to serve as a basis for a lasting peace.

"On the other hand the conditions of peace contained in our enemies' reply to the United States are equivalent at least to the disintegration of our monarchy and of the Ottoman Empire. This amounts to an official announcement that the war aims at our destruction, and we are therefore forced to resist with our utmost strength as long as this is the war aim of our enemies.

Calls Entente the Obstacle.

"In such circumstances it cannot be doubted which group of Powers by its attitude is the obstacle to peace and which group approximates to President Wilson's conception. The President opposes a peace imposed by a conqueror, which one party would regard as a humiliation and an intolerable sacrifice. From this it follows clearly that so long as the Powers opposed to us do not substantially change their war aims an antagonism that cannot be bridged stands between their viewpoint and the President's peace aims.

"My second observation has to do with the principle of nationalities. I desire to be brief. Therefore I will not dilate on the question of what moral justification England and Russia have to lay stress on the principle of nationalities in a peace programme which would destroy the Hungarian nation and deliver the Mohammedan population of the Bosporus region into Russian domination. But I say that all public opinion in Hungary holds the principle of nationalities in honor.

"The principle of nationalities in the formation of national states, however, can unrestrictedly prevail only where single nations live within sharply marked ethnographical boundaries in compact masses and in regions suited to the organization of a state.

In Complete Agreement.

"In territories where various races live intermingled it is impossible that every single race can form a national state. In such territories it would only be possible to create a state without national character or one in which a race by its numbers and importance predominates, thus imprinting its national character.

"In such circumstances, therefore, only that limited realization of the principle of nationalities is possible which the President of the United States rightly expresses in demanding that security of life and religion and individual and social development should be guaranteed to all peoples. I believe that nowhere is this demand realized to such a degree as in both States of the monarchy. I believe that in the regions of southeastern Europe which are inhabited by a varied mixture of peoples and nations the demand for free development of nations cannot be more completely realized than it is by the existence and domination of the Austro-Hungarian monarchy.

"We feel ourselves therefore completely in agreement with the President's demands. We shall strive for the realization as far as possible of this principle in the regions lying in our immediate neighborhood. I can only repeat that, true to our traditional foreign policy and true to the standpoint we took in our peace action, in conjunction with our allies we are ready to do everything that will guarantee to the peoples of Europe the blessings of a lasting peace.

"I beg you to take cognizance of my reply."

PRESIDENT VISITS TREASURY

Makes Ten Minute Business Call Upon Secretary McAdoo.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—President Wilson broke another precedent to-day when he walked over to the Treasury Department from the White House to see Secretary McAdoo in his private office.

It was said that unimportant routine questions were discussed during the ten minutes call.

French Chamber in Secret Session.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—The Chamber of Deputies held a secret session to-day lasting four hours. The session will be resumed to-morrow.

LLOYD GEORGE SEES AN EPOCH IN WAR COUNCIL

Gathering of Premiers of Empire Greatest Step in History.

MARKS WONDERFUL MOVE IN DEMOCRACY

Spilling of Blood and Treasure for Ideals Unifies All.

LONDON INTERVIEW PUBLIC IN OTTAWA

Word to Australia on Policy Change Held to Be Most Important.

England Sends Notice of Great War Cabinet

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The British Government cabled today to all the dominions urging that the Imperial War Cabinet meeting be held at the earliest possible date and asking the dominion Governments how soon it will be possible for them to send representatives.

It is hoped that this historic gathering will assemble at the end of February or early in March.

OTTAWA, Jan. 25.—"I regard this council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the empire," David Lloyd George is quoted as saying in an interview in London, made public here to-night, speaking of the imperial war council soon to be held in London. At this council representatives of all the overseas dominions of the British Empire will have a voice in deciding such important questions as peace conditions, the fate of the German colonies; in fact, the whole war policy of the British Empire.

Mr. Lloyd George gave the following interview to the London correspondent of the Australian United Cable Service, in which he makes plain the wide scope and high importance of this gathering, the first of its kind in the history of the English race. Mr. Lloyd George said:

"I do not wish to interfere in any way with the affairs of a great self-governing dominion, but we took the step of urgently inviting the dominions' Premiers to lead in the war council despite the fact that it might cause much inconvenience locally, because we desired their advice and assistance in coming to decisions about the conduct of the war and the negotiations of peace.

Marks New Epoch.

"Australia knows that I am no jingo. My record contains no journeyings into flamboyant imperialism, yet I regard this council as marking the beginning of a new epoch in the history of the empire. The war has changed us, heaven knows. It has taught us more than we yet understand; it has opened a new age for us, and we want to go into that age together with our fellows overseas, just as we have come through the darkness together and shed our blood and treasure together.

"The empire war council will deal with all general questions affecting the war. The Prime Ministers or their representatives will be temporary members of the War Cabinet, and we propose to arrange that all matters of first rate importance should be considered at a series of special meetings. Nothing affecting the dominions, the conduct of the war or negotiations for peace will be excluded from its purview.

"There will, of course, be domestic questions which each part of the empire must settle for itself, questions such as recruiting in the United Kingdom or home legislation. Such domestic matters will be our only reservation, but we propose that everything else should be, so to speak, on the table.

"Will the discussion include such matters as the fate of the German colonies?" was asked.

Colonies Obvious Question.

"That is one obvious question," the Premier replied, "but there are many questions of equal moment. All the different problems connected with making peace, as was stated in the Government's invitation, will be threshed out. The war policy of the empire will be clearly defined, and of great importance is what I may call the preparation for peace. That will involve not only demobilization but such after the war questions as the migration of our people to other parts of the empire, the settlement of soldiers on the land, commerce and industry."

"You have not hesitated to depart from precedent?"

"We certainly have not," answered the Premier, "but in these days we cannot hesitate because we are breaking precedents. The empire has thrown itself heart and soul into the war and we would be failing in our duties if we did not take every possible step to see that its leaders get together from time to time.

"You do not suppose that we think that the overseas nations can raise and place in the field armies containing an enormous proportion of their best manhood and not want to have a say, and a real say, in determining the use to which they are to be put? That seems to us an impossible and undemocratic proposition. That is why one of the first