PRESIDENT SHOWS PITTSBURGH PEOPLE TEST OF PREPAREDNESS

Says It Lies With American Young Men in Answering Call for Volunteers and Their Employers in Making the Way Easy for Them.

PITTSBURGH, Pa., January 29.—President Wilson, opening his six-day speaking tour here today, told 4,000 people at Memorial Hall that the test of national preparedness lay not with Congress, but with the young men of the country in their answer to the call to volunteer, and with their employers, who should oppose no obstacle to free response. He added that he believed both the young men and their employers would do their duty.

"I am not afraid that America will not do enough," he said, by way of parenthesis, at one point in his speech. "I am only earnestly desirous that she should be very coolly considerate of what she does. One cool judgment is worth a thousand hasty counsels."

By way of preface to his speech the President declared he was conscious of being a truant from Washington, but he felt it his duty to report to the people on the affairs of the nation. He added that he got more inspiration outside of Washington than he got inside it. Afterward he addressed an overflow meeting.

Speech of the President.

The President's speech was as follows:

I am conscious of a sort of truancy in being absent from my duties in Washington, and yet it did seem to me to be clearly the obligation laid upon me by the office to which I have been chosen that, as your servant and representative, I should come and report to you upon the progress of public affairs. It has always been a feeling of mine that the best place for public servants was in the presence of those they serve, and that it was the obvious duty of every public man to hold frank counsel with the people themselves.

I must frankly admit, with apologies to the chairman of the meeting and his associates, that I get a great deal more inspiration outside of Washington than inside of it. Not because others are not as devoted as I am to the performances of their duties, but because you, the people of the United States, live outside of Washington. And the subject upon which I have come to address you is one upon which frank counsel is particularly needed.

You know that there is a multitude of voices upon the question of national defense, and I, for my part, am not inclined to criticise any of the views that have been put forth upon this important subject, but if there is one thing we love more than another in the United States, it is that every man should have the privilege, unmolested and uncriticised, to utter the real convictions of his mind. Some of the things that are being said proceed from sentiment, and I would be the last to detract from genuine sentiment. I feel myself moved by some of the sentiments, with the conclusions of which I cannot agree, just as the gentlemen are moved themselves who utter them. I believe in peace; I love peace; I would not be a true American if I did not love peace.

Passion Must Be Eliminated.

But I know that peace costs something, and that the only way in which you can maintain peace is by thoroughly enjoying the respect of everybody with whom you deal, and while therefore I can subscribe to every desire which those fine people have who are counseling us against assuming arms in this country, I must ask them to think a second time about the circumstances under which we are living. There are other counselors the source of whose counsel is passion. And with them I cannot agree. It is not wise, it is not possible, to guide national policy under the impulse of passion. I would be ashamed of the passion of fear, and I would try to put the passion of aggression entirely aside in advising my fellow-citizens what they should do at any great crisis of their national life. America does not desire anything that any other nation can give it except friendship and justice and right conduct.

I am sorry for my part to see any passion, whether of fear or dislike, stir the counsels of America. I have counseled my fellow-citizens not only to be neutral in the presence of the present great European struggle in action, but also to be neutral in spirit and in feeling. And I have tried for my own part to hold off from every passion.

I know it is not easy when the world is running red with blood, it is hard to keep the judgment cool. When men are suffering and offering up heroic sacrifices it is hard not to let the passion of sympathy take precedence over the coolness of judgment, but while I can understand the excitement of the mind which these circumstances have generated, I would not like them to guide the decisions of the government. I am glad that the soldiers and sailors of the United States have professional enthusiasm, but I would not like them to run away with me any more than I would like the passions and sentiment of my fellow-countrymen to run away with me. While we admire their duties we must square their judgment with other standards than the professional standards.

What Is to Be Defended.

I admire every man's professional duty, but I would not like to be guided by every man's professional duty. It is time, therefore, that we attempted at any rate to apply the standards of our own situation and of our own life to this great question of national defense.

What is it that we wand to defend? I do not think I have to answer that question for you. It is in your own thought. We want to defend the life of this nation against any sort of interference.

We want to maintain the equal right of this nation as against the actions of all other nations and we wish to maintain the peace and unity of the western hemisphere. Those are things to defend and in their defense sometimes our thought must take a great sweep even beyond our own borders. Did you ever stop to reflect just what it is that America stands for? If she stands for one thing more than another it is for the sovereignty of self-governing people, and her example, her assistance, her encouragement, has thrilled two continents in this western world with all those fine impulses which have built up human liberty on both sides of the water. She stands, therefore, as an example of independence, as an example of free institutions and as an example of disinterested international action in the main tenets of justice.

American Love for Efficiency.

These are very great things to defend, and wherever they are attacked America has at least the duty of example, has at least the duty of such action as it is possible for her with self-respect to take, in order that these things may not be neglected or thrust on one side. And so it seems to me that the thing that we are in love with in America is efficiency, not merely business efficiency, not merely efficiency in manufacture and the professions, not merely the raising of great crops and the getting of our treasure out of the bowels of the earth and the manufacture of our raw materials into the things that are most useful to civilization—that efficiency merely underlies and furnishes a foundation for something a great deal bigger than that.

We want the spirit of America to be efficient; we want American character to be efficient; we want American character to display itself in what I may perhaps be allowed to call spiritual efficiency—clear, disinterested thinking and fearless action along the right lines of thought. America is not anything if it consists of each of us. It is something only if it consists of all of us; and it can consist of all of us only as our spirits are banded together in a common enterprise. That common enterprise is the enterprise of liberty and justice and right. And therefore I, for my part, have a great enthusiasm for rendering America spiritually efficient; and that conception lies at the basis of what seems very far removed from it, namely, the plans that have been proposed for the military efficiency of this nation.

Great Army Not Involved.

Those plans do not involve a great army, because that is not America's way of being efficient in respect of her physical force. We do not intend, we never intended, to have an army, a standing army, greater than is necessary for the ordinary uses of peace. But we want to have back of that army a people who can rally to its assistance in most efficacious fashion at any time they are called on to do so; but who in the meantime are not professional soldiers, who do not take the professional soldiers' point of view in respect of public affairs, whose thought is upon their daily task of peaceful industry, who know that the civilian takes precedence over the soldier in the United States.

Your chairman has just told you that the Constitution of the United States makes the President commander-in-chief of the army and navy of the nation; and not often has the President been a soldier. I have sometimes said, playfully, that it was very awkward when dressed in a frock coat and a silk hat to ride a horse and review troops; and the only reason I have consented to do so is because the formal garments, the very somber and formal garments which constitute a man's full dress in the daytime, are the symbols on such occasion of that sort of supremacy of the civil power over the military.

Gentleman in Black Commands.

A plain gentleman in black—sometimes a very plain gentleman—presides over the military force of the nation, and the thing is symbolic. We think first of peace, we think first of the civilian life, think first of industry—we want the men who are going to defend the nation to be informed in these pursuits of peace. But we want to have them know how, when occasion arises, to rally to the assistance of the professional soldiers of the country and show the nations of the world the mind of America. Such men will not defend war, such men will dread it as the people dread it. Such men will know that the happiness of their families and the prosperity of their countrysides and the wealth of their cities and everything upon which their life depends, is rooted and grounded in peace, and they will also know that upon occasion infinite sacrifices must be made of life and of wealth, and that there are things that are higher than the ordinary occupations of life—namely, the assertions of the ideals of right.

I am not going before an audience like this to go into the details of the program which will be proposed at the Congress of the United States, because, after all, the details do not make any difference. I believe in one plan; others may think that another plan can be substituted, and I hope that my mind is open to be convinced that it can. But what I am convinced, and what we are all working for, is that there should be provided, not a great militant force in this country, but a great reserve of adequate and available force, which can be called on upon occasion.

Proposed Army Comparatively Small

I have proposed that we should be supplied with at least a half million men, accustomed to handle arms and live in camps. And that is a very small number, as compared with the gigantic proportions of modern armies. And, therefore, it seems to me that no man can speak of proposals like that as if they pointed directly to militarism. When men talk of the threat of what is proposed I wonder if they have really stopped to consider what is proposed. It is astonishing how many men of straw are set up and gallantly knocked down. It is astonishingly easy to prove that something is wrong which nobody has proposed. And this nation is not going to be deceived by the fears of gentlemen who are fearful only of those things which they have imagined. We are not going to be estopped and daunted by ghosts and fancies. We are proposing a very businesslike thing, and I, for my part, believe that I am proposing a thoroughly businesslike thing. For I am proposing something more than what is temporary.

It is my conception that as the government of the United States has done a great deal, though even yet probably not enough, to promote agricultural education in this country, it ought to do a great deal to promote industrial education in this country, and that along with thoroughgoing industrial and vocational training it is perfectly feasible to instruct the youth of the land in the mechanism and use of arms, in the sanitation of camps, in the more rudimentary principles and practices of modern warfare; and so not to bring about occasions such as we have sometimes brought about, when, upon a sudden danger, youngsters were summoned by the proclamation of the President out of every community, who came, crude and green and raw, into the service of their country, infinitely willing, but also wholly unfitted for the great physical task which was ahead of them. No nation can waste its youth like that.

Ashamed of Inefficiency.

A nation like this should be ashamed to use an inefficient instrument, when it can make its instrument efficient for everything that it needs to employ it for, and it can do it along with the magnifying and ennobling and quickening of the tasks of peace. But we have to create the schools and develop the schools to do these things, and we cannot at present wait for the slower processes. We must go at once to the task of training a very considerable body of men to the use of arms and the life of camps, and we can do so upon one condition, and one condition only. The test, ladies and gentlemen, of what we are proposing is not going to be the action of Congress; it is going to be the response of the country; it is going to be the volunteering of the men to take the training and the willingness of their employers to see to it that no obstacle is put in the way of their volunteering.

It will be up to the young men of this country and to the men who employ them, and then we shall know how far it is true that America wishes to prepare itself for national defense. Not a matter of sentiment, but a matter of hard practice.

Are the men going to come out, and are those who employ them going to facilitate their coming out? I for one believe that they will. There are many selfish influences at work in this country, as in every other, but when it comes to the large view, America can produce the substance of patriotism as abundantly as any other country under God's sun.

No Anxiety About Congress.

I have no anxiety along those lines, and I have no anxiety along the lines of what Congress is going to do. You elect men to Congress who have opinions, and it is not strange that they should have differing opinions. I am not jealous of debate. If what I propose cannot stand debate, then something ought to be substituted for it. But I am not afraid that is going to be all debate; I am not afraid that nothing is going to come out of it; I am not afraid that we shall fail to get out of it the most substantial and satisfactory results, and certainly when I talk a great deal myself I am not going to be jealous of the other man having a chance to talk also. But we are talking to get at the very final analysis of the case, and the final proof and demonstration of what we ought to do.

My own feeling, ladies and gentlemen, is that it is a pity that this is a campaign year. I hope, with the chairman of the meeting, that the question of national preparation for defense will not by anybody be drawn into campaign uses or partisan aspects. There are many differences between democrats and republicans, honest differences of opinion and of conviction, but democrats do not differ from republicans upon the question of the nation's safety, and no man ought to draw this thing into controversy in order to make party or personal profit out of it. I am ready to acknowledge that men on the other side politically are just as deeply and just as intelligently interested in this question as I am, of course, and I shall be ashamed of any friends of mine who may take any different view.

Just What Is Happening.

But I want you to realize just what is happening, not in America, but in the rest of the world. It is very hard to describe it briefly. It is very hard to describe it in quiet phrases. The world is on fire, and there is tinder everywhere. The sparks are liable to drop anywhere, and somewhere there may be material which we cannot prevent from bursting into flame. The whole influence of passion is abroad in the world, and it is not strange that men see red in such circumstances. What a year ago was incredible, has now happened, and the world is so in the throes of this titanic struggle that no part of it is unaffected. You know what is happening; you know that by a kind of improvidence which ought to be very uncharacteristic of America we have neglected for several generations to provide the means to carry our own commerce on the seas, and therefore, being dependent upon other nations for the most part to carry our commerce, we are dependent upon other nations now for the movement of our commerce, when other nations are engaged in the grip of war. So that every natural impulse of our peaceful life is embarrassed and impeded by the circumstances of the times, and wherever there is contact there is apt to be friction.

Wherever the ordinary rules of commerce at sea and of international relationship are apt to be thrust aside or ignored there is danger of the more critical kind of controversy. Where nations are engaged, as many nations are now engaged, they are peculiarly likely to be stubbornly steadfast in the maintenance of the purpose which is the main purpose of the moment; and so, while we move among friends, we move among friends who are preoccupied—preoccupied with an exigent matter which is foreign to our own life—foreign to our own policy—but, nevertheless, inevitably affects our own life and our own policy.

Relations Becoming More Difficult.

While a year ago it seemed impossible that a struggle upon so great a scale should last a whole twelvemonth, it has now lasted a year and a half, and the end is not yet, and all the time things have grown more and more difficult to handle.

It fills me with a very strange feeling sometimes, my fellow-citizens, when it seems to be implied that I am not the friend of peace. If these gentlemen could have sat with me reading the dispatches and handling the questions which arise every hour of the twenty-four they would have known how infinitely difficult it had been to maintain the peace, and they would have believed that I was the friend of peace. But I also know the difficulties, the real dangers—dangers not about things that I can handle, but about things that the other parties handle—and I cannot control them.

It amazes me to hear men speak as if America stood alone in the world and could follow her life as she pleased. We are in the midst of a world that we did not make and we cannot alter, and its whole atmospheric and physical conditions are the conditions of our own life also. And therefore, as your responsible servant, I must tell you that the dangers are infinite and constant. Therefore I should feel that I was guilty of an unpardonable omission if I did not go out and tell my fellow-countrymen that new circumstances had arisen which made it absolutely necessary that this country should prepare itself, not for war, not for anything that smacks in the least of aggression, but for adequate national defense.

American People Must Advise.

So I have come out from the seclusion of Washington and have broken what I hope you consider a good rule, namely, that a man ought steadfastly to attend to business. Counsel has become the most necessary business of the hour. The most necessary thing to do now is to make America acquainted with her own situation in the world and acquainted with the fact that not all the processes of conduct are within her own control, that, on the contrary, they are daily and hourly affected by things which she cannot govern or direct. Appeals of this sort are apt to be only too adequate. I am not afraid that America will do nothing, I am only desirous that she should be very coolly considerate of what she does. One coo! judgment is worth a thousand hasty counsels. The thing to do is to supply light and not heat. At any rate, if it is heat, it ought to be white heat and not sputter, because sputtering heat is apt to spread the fire. There ought, if there is any heat at all, to be that warmth of the heart which makes every man thrust aside his own personal feeling, his own personal interest and take thought of the welfare and benefit of others.

We seem sometimes, ladies and gentlemen, to be very careless in our use of words, and yet there are some words about which we are very careful. We call every sort of man who displays unusual powers "great"; we call some bad men "great"; but we reserve the word "honored" for those who are great but spend their greatness upon others rather than upon themselves. You erect statues to men who have made great sacrifices or to men who have given great beneficences. You do not erect statues to men who have served only themselves. And there is a patriciate even in democratic America. Our peers are the men who have spent their great energies outside the narrow circle of their own self-interest, and who have seen to it that the great largess of intellectual effort is given for the benefit of the communities in which they live. Those are the men we honor and those are the men who are the characteristic Americans.

Nation Must Serve Mankind.

America was born into the world to do mankind's service, and no man is an American in whom the desire to do mankind's service does not take precedence over the desire to serve himself. If I believe that the might of America was any threat to any free man in the world I would wish America to be weak. But I believe the might of America is the might of righteous purpose and of a sincere love for the freedom of mankind.

For my own part I am very much stirred by every sight that I get of the flag of the United States. I did not used to have that sentiment as I have it now, but if you stood in my place, ladies and gentlemen, and felt that in some particular and unusual degree the honor of that flag was intrusted to your keeping, how would you feel? Wouldn't you feel that you were a sort of a trustee for the ideals of America? Wouldn't you feel that you ought to go out and seek counsel of your fellow-citizens as to what they thought America to be, what they thought you ought to do honorably and perfectly to represent America? Wouldn't you feel that if anything were incumbent upon you more than another, it was to understand what that flag stands for? That flag was originally stained in very precious blood—blood spilled, not for any time, not for any small controversy over national matters, but in order that a little body of 3,000,000 men in America might make sure that no man was their master.

As this nation has accumulated in population, in power, it has taken every foot of this great province, and we have built up a great wealth and majestic houses, and made firm friends from one side of it to another, and there have been built up men who have worked constantly to be trustees. America can't afford to be weak, and she can't afford to use herself for anything which does not hono rthe Stars and stripes.

"Make Yourself Vocal."

And what I want you to do is this: I want you to make yourself vocal. I want you to let everybody who comes within earshot of you know that you are a partisan for the adequate preparation of the United States for national defense. I have come to ask you not merely to go home and say: "The President seems to be a good fellow and to mean what he says." I want you to go home determined that within the whole circle of your influence the President, not as a partisan, but as a representative of the national honor will be backed up by the whole force that is in you.

I know that that appeal is not in vain. I know what deep fountains of sentiment well up in America. I know that the surface of our life sometimes seems sordid. I know that the men who do most of the talking do not always hear the undertones of our life; but I know that the men who go in and out of the farms, men who go in and out at the factory door, the men who go in and out of the offices, the men who go abroad upon ships, the men who travel up and down the country to quicken the courses of our commerce—underneath the surface of every one of these men there is the beating of a heart which is willing to make a profound sacrifice for the country that we all love. Those hearts are now going to be guided by very hard-headed minds, by minds that know how to think and plan and insist, and out of what seems an intricate debate there is going to come a great plan for national defense, of which we will be proud, and which will lead us to forget partisan differences in one great enthusiasm for the United States of America.

Addresses Overflow Meeting.

In his speech here today at the overflow meeting the President said:

"I feel that I was lured here under false pretenses. I was told that I was to address an audience of women, and the men, as usual, have been usurpers and come in. So they need not listen. When I reflected what I should say to a body of women about military preparation for national defense, it seemed to me that there was no excuse for making any difference between what I should say to them and what I should say to any other body of citizens of the United States; unless, indeed, there was this reason for a distinction: There is a sense in which the women of the country live closer to the life of it than the men. The preoccupations of business for the man who has to work for his daily bread and for the bread of those whom he loves and who are dependent upon him, are such that sometimes the material side of life seems the only real side of life. I find that very few men stop to think of the life of the family, of the life of the community, of the life of the state and of the nation. Their absorption is necessarily so great in the daily task that the spiritual needs do not often or very closely touch them and it has seemed to me that in the home, in the contact with the children, in the anxieties for the moral and the daily conduct of this life, which they live, the women perhaps feel the pulse of the country more than the men do. And it is in order that we may preserve the thoughtful ideals of America that it is necessary that we should make preparation for national defense.

The Thing That Challenges.

The old plea for the defense of our hearth and our homes does not seem to be a very handsome appeal. It is easy to love what is your own, and it is easy to fight for what is your own. No man who has a drop of manliness in him would do anything else. But the thing that is hard and the thing that challenges him is to fight for the things that do not immediately touch him, in order that the great rivers of national life may flow free and unobstructed, in order that the great ideals and purposes of life, in people that we never saw might be realized. That is the life of a nation. No man ever saw the people of whom he forms a part. No man ever saw a government. I live in the midst of the government of the United States, but I never saw the government of the United States. Its personnel extends through all the nations and across the seas and into every corner of the world in the persons of the representatives of the United States in foreign capitals and in foreign centers of commerce. I never saw the government of the United States. It is an ideal thing. I must learn its spirit by the fact of its imagination. I must make myself part of it by thinking the things which separately and of myself I would not think, the thoughts that are national, the things that move great bodies of men to devote themselves to great tasks and even to great adventures. And I suppose that as the women of a country look upon the life that surges around them there must very often come into their hearts something of the profound feeling that pulses through great national existences.

Real Spirit of America.

I do not believe that the women of this country are interested in national defense merely in order that they may be physically protected. If that is all we cared for there would not be any great spirit of America, the flag would not stand for anything if it was merely a roof over my head or a bulwark against somebody's attack upon me. The flag stands for something for which we are all trustees and the great part that America has to play in the world. And what is the great part that America has to play in the world? America stands, first of all, for the right of men to determine whom they will obey and whom they will serve, for the right of political freedom and a people's sovereignty. And anybody that interferes with this conception by touching the affairs of America makes it necessary that America should assert her right.

America has not only to assert her rights to her own life, within her own borders, but she has to assert the right of equal and just treatment of her citizens wherever they go. And she has something more than that to insist upon, because she has made up her mind long ago that she is going to stand, so far as this whole western hemisphere is concerned, for the right of peoples to choose their own politics, without foreign influence or interference. So she has a gigantic task which she cannot shirk, without disgrace, and in ordinary circumstances it has not been necessary for her to think of force, because everybody knows that there is latent in her as much force as resides anywhere in the world. This great body of a hundred million people has an average of intelligence and of resourcefulness probably unprecedented in the history of the world. Nobody doubts that.

Time Needed to Prepare.

Give us time enough we can assert any amount of force we please to assert. But when the world is on fire how much time do you want to take to be ready? When you know that there are combustible materials everywhere in the life of the world and in your own national life, and that the sky is full of floating sparks from a conflagration, are you going to sit down and say it will be time enough when the fire begins to do something about it? I do not believe that the fire is going to begin, but I would be surer of it if we were ready for the fire.

And I do want to come as your responsible servant and tell you this, that we do not control this fire. We are under the influence of it, but we are not at the sources of it. We are where it any time may affect us, and yet we cannot govern its speed and progress. And if it once touches us it may touch the very sources of our life, it may touch the very things we plan for and fight for, too late to enable us successfully to vindicate or defend. I have not come here to tell you of any immediate threat of definite danger, because by very great patience, by making our position perfectly clear and then steadfastly maintaining the same attitude throughout great controversies, we have so far held difficulty at arm's length. But I want you to realize the task you have imposed upon your government. There are two things which practically everybody who comes to the executive office at Washington tells me. They tell me the people are counting upon you to keep us out of this war, and in the next breath what do they tell me? People are equally counting upon you to maintain the honor of the United States. Have you reflected that a time might come when I could not do both? And have you made yourselves ready to stand behind your government for the maintenance of the honor of the country as well as for the peace of the country?

Must Have Necessary Force.

If I am to maintain the honor of the United States, and it should be necessary to exert the force of the United States to do it, have you made the force ready? You know that you have not and that the very fact that the force is not may make the task you have set me all the more delicate and all the more difficult. And so I have come away from Washington to remind you of your part in this great business. There is no part that belongs to me that I wish to shirk, but I wish you to remember the part that belongs to you, and I want every man and woman of you to stand behind me in pressing a reasonable plan for national defense. The only possible reasonable plan is an American plan. The American plan is not a great military establishment. The American plan is a great body of citizens ready to rally to the national defense and adequate to serve the national defense when it is necessary to do so. And as the heart of our politics lies in the breast of the average man, so the strength of the nation rests in the capacity of the individual man. He ought to know how modern arms are made and how they ought to be handled. He ought to know the rudimentary principles of camp sanitation. He ought to know the elements of military discipline, so that when he goes to the defense of his nation he won't be a raw recruit, but a man who knows what is expected of him, and needs only the guidance of competent officers to do it. You know how every constitution in the United States, the Constitution of the nation and constitution of the states, lays it down as a principle that every man in America has the right to carry arms. He hasn't the right to conceal them, because you would converse with a man who had a gun over his shoulder perhaps in a different tone of voice of that you would converse with him if you didn't see a gun.

Preparedness for Lexington.

Concealed arms are not the constitutional privilege of anybody, but obvious arms are the constitutional privilege of everybody in the United States, for the very conception of our policy is that the country is going to be taken care of by the men who live in the country. Every audience still, after the passing of more than a hundred years, is stirred by stories of the unhatched farmers at Lexington, the men who already had arms, who seized them and came forth in order to assert the independence and political freedom of themselves and their neighbors. That is the ideal picture of America—the rising of the nation.

But do we want the nation to rise unschooled, inexperienced, ineffective and furnish material for powder and shot before they realize how to defend themselves at all? I am not going to expound to you any particular plan for training citizens, because the trial of the plan is not the important part. The important part is that it is necessary that we have a plan, have it early, and put it into execution at the earliest possible moment, by which we will have a great reserve of men sufficiently trained to know what service is and to be ready for it when called. These are the things we are going to have. I say that because I believe it a national necessity, and I say it because I am confident that the members of Congress know a national necessity when they see it. There is going to be a great deal of debate. There is going to be many differences of opinions, many honest and intelligent differences of opinion as to how the thing ought to be done; but there is not going to be any difference of purpose as to what ought to be done.

Trance of the Pacifists.

Of course, there are some gentlemen who allow themselves to be deceived by very handsome sentiments. If a man is so in love with peace that he can't imagine any kind of danger, I almost envy him the trance that he is in, and so long as he is in the trance he is not going to do anything but enjoy the vision. But such men are not many. America is a hard-headed nation, and Americans generally want to see the facts as they come before they act. And the facts of the world are such that it is my duty to counsel my fellow-citizens that preparation for national defense cannot any longer be postponed.

I am not one of those who believe that a great standing army is the means of maintaining peace, because if you build up a great profession those who form parts of it want to exercise their profession and I cannot blame them for it. I should myself hate to be ready to do an expert thing and never be permitted to do it.

But for my part we have never wanted, we have never encouraged in America the spirit of militarism, and we shall never have the fact of militarism in the United States. What I am particularly interested that my fellow citizens should distinguish between is militarism in any form and the things which are now being proposed to the Congress of the United States. If men are engaged nine months out of the twelve in the pursuits of commerce and manufacturing and agriculture and are in camp to do a little training only two or three months in the year, do you suppose they are going to have the spirit of the three months and not the spirit of the nine months?

Know What War Means.

Don't you see that they are in the civil and economic life of the nation? They know what a war means, what it will cost, what it will cost to them and to those who are dependent upon them. There will be bred in them no spirit of military ardor. There will be bred in them the sober spirit of being ready to defend peace and fend off war to make good the safety, the ideals of America and the performance of all the great tasks which she has set herself; and there will be bred in them also something very useful—the spirit of discipline, the spirit of obedience, the consciousness of having some kind of economic connection with the great body politic which they profess as citizens to serve. There will well up in them, unless I am very much mistaken, great fountains of sober sentiment which will affect their neighbors, as well as themselves. Americans will be a little less careless of the general interests of the nation, a little less thoughtful of their own peculiar and selfish interests, and something of the old spirit of "seventy-six," which was not the spirit of aggression, but the spirit of love of country, and pure and undefiled patriotism will grow stronger and stronger in this country that we love.

Asks Revival of Patriotism.

So, my fellow citizens, what I am pleading for with the utmost confidence is the revival of that great spirit of patriotism for which a hall like this stands as a symbol. I was saying the other night that it was a very interesting circumstance that we never hang a lad's yardstick up over the mantelpiece, but we do hang his musket up when he is gone. Not because the musket stands for a finer thing than the yardstick in itself. It is a brutal thing to kill. But the musket stood for the risk of life for something greater than the lad's own self. It stood for infinite sacrifice to the point of death, and it is that sentiment of willingness to die for something greater than ourselves that we hang the musket up over the mantelpiece and think it a sacred record of the high service of the family to which we belong.

It is for that reason that we erect buildings like this. It is for that reason that we make monuments to those who serve us and forget themselves. When we summon the young men of this country to volunteer for brief training every year in order that they may be a source of security for the nation and its ideals, I know that the response will bring something more than a few hundred youngsters into the field. It will bring the spirit of America back to self-consciousness, and we shall again know what it is to belong to a country that throbs with the spirit of life that will arrest the attention of mankind.

ATTEMPT MADE TO BAR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN

United Mine Workers' Convention Proposes Change in Membership Qualification.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., January 29.—An attempt was made in the convention of the United Mine Workers of America today to incorporate in the constitution of the organization a provision barring from membership any one who belongs to or joins the National Guard or state constabulary. Adjournment hour interrupted what promised to be a warm debate, and further discussion went over until Monday morning.

Motion Made to Amend.

The effort to amend the constitution in this respect came up when that part of the union's organic law was reached which bars from membership mine managers, top foremen, operators' commissioners, persons engaged in the sale of intoxicating liquors and members of the civic federation or Boy Scout movement. The committee on constitution had recommended non-concurrence in the amendment relating to militiamen and the state constabulary, and Adolph Germer of Illinois opposed the recommendation.

John L. Lewis of Illinois, temporarily in the chair, ruled the amendment out of order, on the ground that it conflicted with the military laws of several of the states and possibly the federal law.

Instantly many delegates clamored for recognition, but the chair recognized Frank Farrington, president of the Illinois miners and chairman of the constitution committee, who declared that it was to the best interests of the union that the committee's report be adopted. He had no love for the militia, he said, but he would not allow his feelings to carry him to what may be a dangerous position.

"Hired Gunmen" Blamed.

He said militiamen did not do the killing in Colorado, but that it was done by "hired gunmen." He further said that in the anthracite strike of 1902 the Pennsylvania militiamen took strikers into their camps and fed them where the organization was unable to do it.

There was some hissing while Farrington was speaking. A motion to close debate was voted down overwhelmingly and then the adjournment hour stopped further discussion.

Consideration of constitutional questions took up most of the day. Resolutions to reduce the salaries of the international officers were voted down.

MOBILIZATION QUESTION LEFT ALONE TO GREECE

ATHENS, January 29.—In reply to the declarations of King Constantine respecting continuation of the mobilization of the Greek army in his recent interview with the Associated Press, the following communication was issued here today at the legations of the entente powers:

"To avoid misunderstanding, the entente legations are authorized to state that, in the opinion of their governments it depends upon Greece to judge, in conformance with its interests and the evolution of future events, whether it is desirable to retain the Greek army mobilized."

Loan of Tents and Cots Favored.

The Senate joint resolution authorizing the loan of 1,000 tents and 1,000 cots of the War Department to the United Confederate Veterans' encampment at Birmingham next May was favorably reported to the House yesterday by the military committee.

MRS. MOHR CONCLUDES ORDEAL BEFORE COURT

Witness in Own Behalf on Murder Charge Better Part of Three Days.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., January 29.—Mrs. Elizabeth F. Mohr today ended a long ordeal on the witness stand during which she made a personal defense of the charge that she had hired three negroes to murder her husband, Dr. C. Franklin Mohr, widely known as a physician in this city and Newport. The examination extended through the greater part of three court days. In this time she faced friendly and unfriendly attorneys who drew from her every detail of her life with Dr. Mohr.

Never Wavers in Denial of Guilt.

Many of these details were given reluctantly. She never wavered in her declaration that she had nothing to do with the murder. Also she objected strenuously to her husband's attentions to other women.

The testimony of Mrs. Mohr was regarded by the defense as the most important at the trial. Cecil Brown and Henry Spellman, two negroes, who, the state charged, killed Dr. Mohr and wounded Miss Emily Burger, his companion, are yet to be heard. George W. Healis, the physician's negro chauffeur, turned state's evidence.

Validity of Marriage Admitted.

A letter written by Dr. Mohr in 1909, in which he admitted the validity of their marriage, was introduced over the protest of the state. Mrs. Mohr was questioned closely regarding Dr. Mohr's statement that "I write this in defense of a good woman at present."

At that time, she said, she was not living with her husband, but was at her mother's home, in Massachusetts.

The trial was adjourned until Monday.

WESTERN UNION HOLDS RIGHT.

Louisville and Nashville Fails to Oust Telegraph Company.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., January 29.—In the federal court here today Judge Walter Evans held that the Western Union Telegraph Company may continue to operate along the right of way of the Louisville and Nashville Railroad Company.

The railroad company sought to eject the Western Union on the ground that the presence of its poles and wires interfered with the proper use of the railroad property. The court took the contrary view, and, in addition, held that the continued operation of the telegraph company along the railroad's right of way was in the interest of public policy.

The amount the Western Union will pay for the privilege will be decided next month by a jury, according to the ruling of the court.

The case has been on the docket a long time and has been strongly contested.

Germany Reduces Flour Prices.

BERLIN, January 29, by wireless, to Sayville, N. Y.—The price of wheat flour has been reduced from 27 to 24 pfennigs a pound and rye flour from 24 to 22 pfennigs, the Overseas News Agency announced today.

Headquarters for
HAMILTON WATCHES
TRIBBY'S
SAME GOODS—LESS MONEY
Rooms 301-302 Metropolitan Bank Bldg.
613 15th St. Opposite Treasury
TAKE ELEVATOR—3rd FLOOR

ANURIC!
The Newest Discovery in Chemistry.

This is a recent discovery of Dr. Pierce, who is head of the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute at Buffalo, N. Y. Experiments at Dr. Pierce's Hospital for several years proved that there is no other eliminator of uric acid that can be compared to it. For those easily recognized symptoms of inflammation—as backache, scalding urine and frequent urination, as well as sediment in the urine, or if uric acid in the blood has caused rheumatism, it is simply wonderful how surely "Anuric" acts. The best of results are always obtained in cases of acute rheumatism in the joints, in gravel and gout, and invariably the pains and stiffness which so frequently and persistently accompany the disease rapidly disappear.

Go to your nearest drug store and simply ask for a fifty-cent package of "Anuric," manufactured by Dr. Pierce, or even write Dr. Pierce for a large trial package (10 cents). If you suspect kidney or bladder trouble, send him a sample of your water and describe symptoms. Dr. Pierce's chemist will examine it, then Dr. Pierce will report to you without fee or charge.

NOTE:—"Anuric" is thirty-seven times more active than lithia in eliminating uric acid, and is a harmless but reliable chemical compound that may be safely given to children, but should be used only by grown-ups who actually wish to restore their kidneys to perfect health, by conscientiously using one box—or more in extreme cases—as "Anuric" (thanks to Dr. Pierce's achievement) is by far the most perfect kidney and bladder corrector. Dr. Pierce's reputation is back of this medicine.—Advertisement.

Students, Parents and Prospective Students

Do not fail to read the classified Educational Announcements in today's Star.

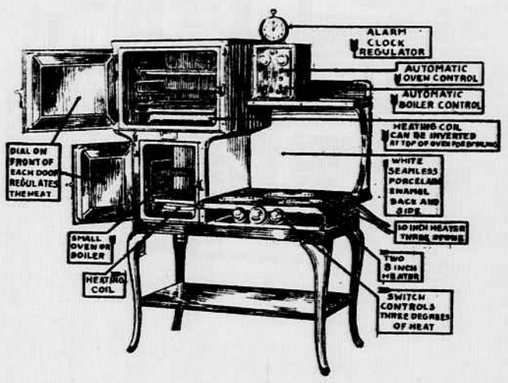
New Term Starts February 1st

Enroll Now

The Clean, Quick, Modern Way—

The Electric Cooking Way

—No odor—no smoke—no soot;
—Just convenient, controllable heat.



THE illustration explains the modern Electric Cooking Range, which can be instantly installed in any home wired for electricity.

This Electric Range is simple to operate, and the cooking is always under perfect control. All parts are easily removable, facilitating cleaning and repairing—if necessary. The finish is of finest black enamel and seamless white porcelain, full nickel trimmed. It's the spotless Range for clean home kitchens.

The Automatic Oven-Control

is a modern innovation marking the dawn of a new era of comfort and convenience for the housekeeper. Simply set the Alarm Clock attached to the Range at the minute you want breakfast or dinner to start cooking. It will automatically shut-off the instant the indicator on the oven door shows that the desired degree of heat has been reached. The oven walls are lined with mineral wool—like a fireless cooker—so that once heated the oven remains evenly heated.

You can sleep later in the morning—you can spend more time visiting and shopping in the afternoon—when you cook on an Electric Range. As to fuel expense—it does not exceed what you are paying now. The Ranges are priced up from $37.50; initial payment as low as $10; 6 months to a year to pay the balance.

We shall be glad to demonstrate the Electric Range in our showroom; or you can see the various models in any Electrical Supply Store.

Potomac Electric Power Co.

Cor. 14th and C Sts. N.W. Main 7260, Please