

COMPULSORY DRILL ASKED IN HIGH SCHOOLS OF STATE

U. S. AND CANADA

—as one territory under the rule of England! Don't get alarmed. It's the scheme which failed in "A Siren of the Snows," next novel-a-week in The Star, beginning Monday.

The Seattle Star

LAST EDITION
We may have felt a bit peeved at George Salisbury last week, but things look rosier now. George came to bat this morning as follows: "Fair tonight and Friday."

THE ONLY PAPER IN SEATTLE THAT DARES TO PRINT THE NEWS

VOLUME 18

SEATTLE, WASH., THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1916.

ONE CENT

BY TRAINS AND NEWS STANES

SEATTLE MEN DISCUSS PREPAREDNESS

FOR a long time, now, we have been listening to the great American debate on national preparedness. We have heard opinions of military and naval experts, famous writers, public officials. Not so often, however, has there been any expression from the private citizen. On Monday, The Star printed an editorial on its first page entitled: "PREPAREDNESS, THE ACID TEST OF AMERICANISM." In this article, it was sought to review in a calm manner reasons calling for preparedness. Following publication of this editorial, The Star asked a number of citizens of Seattle, representatives of all walks and activities, to give their ideas on this great question. That it is a momentous question, is evidenced by the fact that in nearly every case, the one addressed by The Star had a decided, definite opinion on the subject, and readily agreed to express it to the public.

Dr. Henry Suzzallo, president of the University of Washington, in a note to the editor, says: "To me, no national problem is of greater immediate importance than this matter of peace and preparedness. It will be well if we can direct the nation to deep thoughtfulness on this supreme concern." Dr. Sydney Strong, of the Queen Anne Congregational church, one of the leading opponents of preparedness in Seattle, especially commends The Star's idea of gaining opinions of the private citizen. "I should be greatly pleased if The Star would run a couple of columns or so every week," he writes, "under a caption of 'The Great Debate,' in which the people would be encouraged to discuss pro and con the question of preparedness." Dr. Strong's suggestion is a good one. The Star will be glad to devote the needed space for "The Great Debate" and invites its readers to discuss the question. Keep your letters short and make them to the point. Following are some of the letters received:

By J. E. Chilberg
President Scandinavian-American Bank

Editor The Star: Upon my return from Spokane this morning, my attention was called to your front page editorial—"Preparedness, the Acid Test of Americanism." I desire to congratulate The Star upon this very able and patriotic editorial, which so forcefully expresses the sentiments in which I believe and in which I believe every American citizen should concur. The United States should have a fleet unsurpassed by any in the world, should have an army or gained along the plans of Australia or Switzerland, in which every male citizen of physical fitness should be compelled to do his share. No distinction should be made between the rich and the poor, and so one should be able to hire a substitute. The army and navy should be prepared for the defense of this country and should not be intended for purposes of aggression. I believe that if all the citizens were equally interested, as they must be under the Swiss plan, that interests of any kind could not possibly lead the nation into a war of aggression. I believe that our national life and that our form of government are in danger unless we prepare to defend ourselves, and do it quickly and effectively. Yours very truly, J. E. CHILBERG.

By J. F. Douglas
Manager Metropolitan Building Co.

Editor The Star: Any student of United States history knows that the United States should give attention to preparedness. The history of the first years of the civil war was a succession of blunders. The campaign against Spain in Cuba reads almost like a comic opera if the results had not been so serious for the men engaged. It takes years to build up a business organization. Some of our great corporations have shown what can be done by thorough organization and preparedness. The same methods must be adopted in order to get a good defensive or offensive military organization. It requires years of training and experience to develop a military executive. It is necessary to have both men and officers. Without the men the officers cannot get practice in handling military operations. We should have an army of at least a couple of hundred thousand men as a skeleton for a larger army. The schools and colleges receiving state aid should be compelled to teach military tactics and to give military training. Sooner or later we will come to the policy of preparedness—the only question is whether we will prepare while yet there is time, or whether we will wait until we get "up against it," and then start to prepare. J. F. DOUGLAS.

By A. L. Kempster
Supt. Puget Sound Traction, Light and Power Co.

Editor The Star: You have called my attention to an editorial appearing in the March 27th issue of The Star entitled "Preparedness, the Acid Test of Americanism," and have asked me whether I agree with the opinions expressed therein. In the main, I agree with the opinions expressed in the editorial named. I do not agree in the alleged menace of preparedness, nor do I agree that the nation should depend for its military supplies solely upon government munitions factories. A study of conditions existing in Europe today proves the fallacy of the latter theory, to say nothing of the economical folly of the plan. All things we hold dear in this life are worth protecting and worth fighting for, if necessary, and have been since man first inhabited the earth, and will be so long as mankind has. To advance an argument against preparedness, the statement that this country of ours has thus far escaped invasion and has increased greatly in numbers and wealth without adequate defensive preparation is to ignore the lessons of history. Nor does the argument that our geographical position on the globe removes us from the reach of an enemy, any longer hold good. If we are to continue to live at peace with the world and hold our own, we must adequately prepare to defend ourselves. This, unfortunately, we are not prepared to do today. Yours very truly, A. L. KEMPSTER.

By Sydney Strong
Pastor Queen Anne Congregational Church

Editor The Star: As you kindly requested, I will tell you exactly what I think about your article on "Preparedness, the Acid Test of Americanism," in The Star of March 27. It is in good, plain English. You are restrained in all your statements—a thing that cannot be said of all who are writing and speaking in the great American debate now going on. You are as calm as the editor of the Boston Transcript. In fact, you are about the best editorial writer in town. Let me, however, dissent from several statements you make and afterwards discuss your idea of preparedness as compared with what I am compelled to believe is a better one. It is a fact that a handful of Mexican outlaws have shown us, as a nation, the extremity of our unpreparedness. On the contrary, I regard our government as handling the present situation remarkably well. Further, had we a large standing army, our chances of getting into war with Mexico would be multiplied. You refer to the civil war of '61. I have a right to speak about it, because my oldest brother was one of the victims of it. You say: "Had the North possessed 100,000 trained soldiers, with adequate munitions, the war would have been short." This is just a guess. You forget that for every trained soldier in the North there would have been a trained soldier in the South. What indeed gave the South an advantage at the beginning was the fact that so many trained officers, being Southern men, left the federal ranks to lead the confederates. However, I object to your position on "Preparedness," so ably presented by you, not because you are not logical, but because I am convinced that there is a better way, and a way that is practicable. Mr. Editor, if you and I were next-door neighbors, and we had trouble over chickens, or a boundary line, or my kid went over

By Dr. Henry Suzzallo
President University of Washington

Editor The Star: I believe in military preparedness for this nation as a practical necessity. It is a crucial problem for the American people, as crucial as humanity's need to evolve a means of achieving everlasting peace among the nations of the earth. We must keep the political institutions of our national life intact if our big human idealism is to do its work in the world. As long as other nations confront us with lower ethical doctrines, that permit them to destroy systems of finer values, we must stand ready to face them with the stern powers of self-defense. We cannot prepare for the best that we would accomplish without preparing for the worst that may befall us. The higher life, personal and national, is not simple; it is always complex. We must avoid the exclusive and simple policy of terrible militarism; we must likewise avoid the exclusive and simple policy of a weak and futile pacifism. It was not without foresight that our political forefathers symbolized the American eagle with an olive branch in its right talon and arrows in its left. To devise ways and means of preparedness that shall not destroy our love for and devotion to international peace, is a task that calls for the best intellectual powers of the nation. Let us not proceed hastily to action. Hasty action, when the nation is itself divided, will lead only to half-hearted and half-effective compromises. Let us withdraw from closed-minded partisanship of view and enter upon open-minded thought and discussion. Then we shall soon bring ourselves to one mind and we can see our needs thru to decisive and complete arrangements. Once we see the need of adequate preparedness, we shall be wise if we separate the temptations of large profit from the desire for war. If the government takes over the making of munitions, it must do it with full scientific and practical efficiency. A half step would merely betray us into weakness. It would kill private resources without substituting adequate governmental effectiveness. In this and every other respect, we must measure the result of each step we project toward preparedness. We must not be caught by mere seeming to be prepared, any more than we can finally be caught thru due process grown crass, brutal, militaristic, and unworthy of defense. Every step must be measured by our double desire to remain humane and democratic against temptation from within and strong and devoted against threats from without. HENRY SUZZALLO.

By Robert S. Boyns
Former President Commercial Club

Editor The Star: Your letter of the 27th inst. has been received. I read with much interest your article on "PREPAREDNESS" in your issue of Monday last. I heartily agree with your position that we, as a nation, must be prepared. It is an old but pertinent saying, "An open door will tempt a thief." Knowing this, we have locks on our doors, catches on our windows. This is PREPAREDNESS. This does not mean that we want the thief to come to our home. It does mean that we DO NOT want him to come. He is not as likely to come knowing we have prepared against him in this manner. The home with the most treasures, the most costly furnishings, the best things in it, is the one most coveted and most likely to be invaded by the thief. The nation that is rich and prosperous and unprepared for war is the very one that tempts, invites the other nations to come and spoil. The treasure tempts, the lack of PREPAREDNESS is an invitation to despoil. No sane man wants war. The great majority of men think, and rightly so, that war is wrong. This is no reason why we should not be prepared for it if it has to come. To be prepared is not to invite war. To be prepared is to help keep it away, to lock the doors. If as a nation we are not prepared, then we are in a very bad position, one fraught with peril. The European conflict has taught very clearly that morals are forgotten by nations very easily. Might seems to be right in the estimation of some countries. America would be especially offered a very dangerous position if some European nation to recoup her losses when the war there is over. To be unprepared is to invite just such an invasion. It is ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY in the present state of affairs to protect ourselves, for we have not reached that happy condition when nations and people are neither envious or covetous, and when they look on others as themselves. This is an Elysian dream as yet. We are a nation that is not prepared, is safest. Look not then at the COST of PREPAREDNESS, but at the COST IF NOT PREPARED. There may be a slight danger in being fully prepared for an emergency, but it is so small compared to the advantages it is not worthy of consideration. This nation is not after lands or peoples—is not a conquering nation. She is content with her present possessions. This danger of preparedness is not ours. No man is worthy of a home unless he is willing to fight for the sanctity, the safety of the home. No man is worthy of citizenship in a free country, nor has he a right to such citizenship unless he is willing to defend that country. This being true—and who will deny it?—what business have we to exist as a nation unless we ARE FULLY PREPARED TO PERPETUATE OUR NATION? To do this we must be PREPARED. Yes, give us PREPAREDNESS, and let it be the best that can be arranged. PREPAREDNESS is insurance against war, is the best conservator of peace. Very truly yours, ROBERT S. BOYNS.

VICTIM STILL ALIVE

Paralyzed from the neck down, John Holmes, victim of the shooting at the Seattle Construction and Dry Dock plant Wednesday, still was alive Thursday. Physicians hold out little hope for recovery.

"U" GROWING FAST

The university will have an enrollment of 10,000 students in 15 years, if the present rate of increase continues," said Carl P. Gould, university architect, speaking before the student body Wednesday.

HOLD WRECK INQUIRY

CLEVELAND, March 30.—Members of the Interstate commerce commission and of the state public utilities board announced today they would attend the inquiry into the wreck horror at Amherst, in which 26 persons were killed and more than 40 injured, two fatally.

TRY TO END STRIKE

LONDON, March 30.—David Lloyd-George returned from France today to attempt settlement of the labor troubles at Glasgow, Scotland.

RAPS U. S. AVIATORS

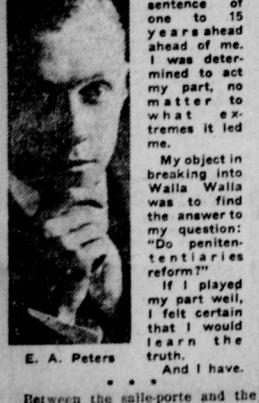
SAN FRANCISCO, March 30.—"American aviators have failed in Mexico because they have made of aviation a social event, not a business. This is the assertion today of Toy Franc, a veteran flyer, formerly civilian instructor at the San Diego aeroplane school.

REPORTER TELLS OF RECEPTION AT PEN

How He Entered 'Melting Pot' and Lost All Connection With 'Outside'

Following in the second article on prison life at the Walla Walla penitentiary, as viewed from the inside by E. A. Peters, reporter of the Seattle Times, Peters "broke into" prison last Thursday by telling Warden Drem that he had been convicted of forgery and was permitted to go to the pen without a guard. When his commitment papers failed to arrive Drem became suspicious. Sunday Peters' real identity was learned. Peters had, in fact, been in three days of actual experience as a prisoner. His articles are published in Seattle exclusively in The Star.

BY E. A. PETERS
"All ye who enter here, leave hope behind."



The Bertillon photograph of Reporter Peters. A convict photographer does all the "mugging" of new prisoners at the Walla Walla penitentiary, under supervision of Bertillon Officer Nickelson. Peters was photographed for the prison "rogue's gallery" the second day of his term. Prison proper is a 15-foot brick wall, with barbed wire on top, looking out towers of brick at each corner, and a walk on the outside edge, along which guards in tan uniforms pace all day, rifles on shoulders. The heavy door thru which the guard-captain had opened into an open court inside this wall. Neatly clipped lawns, bisected by clean walks of red brick, separated from a large building with solid steel doors and heavily barred windows. It was the main cell-house. We entered the building. Convicts Eye New Arrival Curiously "Wait here," the captain ordered. He waved me to a bench. In a room to my right were several men in blue-gray suits, diligently working over sets of books. One sat before a telephone switch-

of your pockets and dump it into your hat," came the next order. Earns Disdain of Trustees The shorter of the two trustees held my hat. I began stripping my clothing of every superfluous article. And it was at this moment that I committed my first great breach of prison etiquette. I blushed when I discovered it. I blushed now when I think of it. On the lapel of my coat was the emblem of one of my lodges. The guard pointed to it, indicating that I should remove it. "Felt a surge of red over my face." For it is unseemly and unmanly for any convicted man to wear a lodge emblem into prison, or even refer to his fraternal relations after he becomes a "con." I glanced at the trustees. Their faces hardened. They looked on me with disdain. I removed collar, tie, cuff links. Everything that was not part of my suit and undergarments. The guard took my hat, bulging with the knick-knacks that a man carries in his pockets. He counted my money, repeated the total aloud, and handed it back for me to count. Then he took it again, and disappeared into the office at the right. The smaller trustee followed him with my overcoat and grip. "Follow me," commanded the tall convict. He started into the room of cell-rows. We walked past an interminable number of barred steel doors. The pavement, smooth and polished like glass, rang with the sound of my heels. Odd sounds, clanging of doors, snatches of echoed conversation and tramping of feet, coming from no place in particular, made me tremble with the weird disorder of noise. "Turn to the right," ordered my trustee. (Turn to page 8, column 5)

THEY KEPT HIM BUSY

LOS ANGELES, March 30.—Col. Henry Laub, wealthy politician and business man, today estimated that he had hiccoughed 340,000 times during a two-week hiccough attack which ceased last night.

SECY. DANIELS IS GRILLED

BY HOUSE NAVAL COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, March 30.—Attempts of "big navy" members to heckle Secretary Daniels while he addressed the house naval committee today were foiled by Chairman Padgett. "I recommend 7,500 additional enlisted men, 2,500 apprentice seamen, 2,152 hospital corps attendants, 2,000 marines, bringing the total personnel up to 67,952," said Daniels, amid repeated efforts to interrupt him. Padgett finally silenced those who sought to annoy Daniels, announcing that each member would have a chance to question him after he had finished. Daniels warned the committee against paying too much heed to individual officers who failed to agree with the general naval board. Among Daniels' ideas, given to the house committee, was the suggestion that the government provide a reserve, including every sort of available men, from hotel-keepers to private yacht owners. He recommended the appointment of 30 civilian engineers every year to serve for ten years as officers, the appointment of 20 civilian aviators each year to serve for five years. In addition to getting aviation corps members from the navy ranks, the appointment of civilian educators at Annapolis, and releasing the majority of the 90 officers now serving as teachers there for active service.

MAY REQUIRE ALL SCHOOL GIRLS TO TAKE UP NURSING

Compulsory military training for high school boys, and a compulsory course of trained nursing and domestic hygiene for high school girls, is provided in a bill drafted by Rep. Victor Zednick, and made public Thursday, to be introduced in the next session of the legislature in January. Zednick is a member of the educational survey commission, which is making a study, with the aid of government experts and leading educators in the country, of the educational institutions in Washington. He will submit his measure to this commission at a meeting to be held at the Frye hotel Friday at 10 a. m. Members of the commission are: Senator W. J. Sutton of Cheezy, A. H. Ims of Kalama, E. E. Boner of Aberdeen, and Representatives Tom Brown of Sumas, Charles Timblin of Spokane and Victor Zednick of Seattle. At the conference Friday, the commission will receive reports from Drs. S. P. Capen and Harold Foght, of the United States bureau of education, and from Dr. H. A. Inglis of Harvard university, who have been in the state since the first of the month, studying the common school system, as well as the state institutions. Zednick's plan would bring approximately 6,000 boys under its scope for provisions of instruction of at least two hours a week. The courses are to be prescribed by the state board of education, with the added provision that the military instruction shall have the approval of the adjutant general, and the trained nursing and domestic hygiene course shall have the approval of the state board of health. Zednick Makes Statement Explaining the advantages of his plan as profitable to the boys and girls in times of peace, as well as aiding the program of preparedness, Zednick said. "The measure I propose is similar to that recently passed by the legislature of New Jersey, and is modeled after the Swiss system of military training. "The proposed enactment provides for instruction only in high schools of an enrollment of more than 50 boys, because the work could not be done satisfactorily with fewer pupils. "I think the work in nursing and domestic hygiene for the girls will be especially valuable to them in everyday life. "It will prove one of the most practical studies in the entire curriculum. "In like manner, the military training will be valuable in times of peace. It will develop the boys physically, teach them how to take care of themselves under unexpected conditions, and be especially valuable from the viewpoint of discipline. "The present system of competitive athletics offers work only to the few who try for the teams. Military training will benefit all."

Carranza Holds Up Munitions

EL PASO, March 30.—Gen. Gavrira informed Gen. Bell today that he would not permit army munitions to be shipped thru Juarez until instructions had been received from Gen. Obregon. Bell requested a conference. Gen. Gavrira crossed the line to Consul Garcia's office.

BY E. T. CONKLE

U. P. Staff Correspondent
EL PASO, March 30.—With a force of picked American soldiers already 300 miles inside Mexico and altogether 10,000 troops chasing Villa, the army supply transportation problem was the sole topic here today. The Mexico Northwestern announced it was impossible to ship munitions south before Saturday, owing to lack of equipment. Army men expressed dissatisfaction with Gen. Carranza's "concession"—his permission for Americans to use Mexican railroads. It only amounts to this: The lines have been thrown open for use by the U. S. army on the same terms as they are used by individuals. The army has been attempting to ship goods under those conditions for several days and has had the news suppressed for fear it might cause controversy. Villa has been located, in unofficial advice, at Santo Tomas, 60 miles southeast of Madera and close to the Mexico Northwestern R. R., but pursuit by rail is impossible, as 40 bridges along the route have been destroyed. At its latest report of the bandits' whereabouts probably was delayed a day or two. Villa has probably escaped into the heart of the Guerrero mountains, where it is said by those familiar with the country he will be able to hide indefinitely.

R. R. HEADS DENY 8-HOUR DEMAND

NEW YORK, March 30.—Denying the demands of more than 300,000 trainmen for an eight-hour day and increased wages for overtime work, the affected railroads today submitted counter proposals shortly after the employees' communication was received. The concerted action of the roads was indicated by statements issued simultaneously at Chicago, Cleveland and New York.

WOMEN GATHER HERE

More than 200 women from every part of the state have gathered here Thursday to attend a conference of the Congressional Union and to organize for concerted action in support of the proposed federal constitutional amendment granting nation-wide suffrage. Following luncheon at the Washington Annex at 12:30, Gov. Lister, Miss Doris Stevens of New York and a number of prominent women of Washington will speak in behalf of the bill now pending before congress.