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WILSON INVITES WAR BY TIMIDITY ROOSEVELT SAYS

Indecision and Unpreparedness Cause Loss of American Lives

New York, April 28. — Theodore Roosevelt urged the doctrine of preparedness upon a large number of Methodists gathered last night at the annual banquet of the Methodist Social Union of New York and referred to the latest phases of the relations with Germany and Mexico as showing that "timidity and weakness invite war instead of averting it." He declared he abhorred a wanton and unjust war and continued:

"I have a right to speak to you for peace. I was President seven and a half years. This nation during all that time never for one moment permitted any power to wrong this country or to wrong Americans either in their person or property or to make us recreant to our duty to others; and yet, during those seven and a half years not one shot was fired by any man in American uniform against any foreign foe and not one American man, woman or child was slain by representatives of any foreign nation.

America's Place in the Sun

"We can play the greatest part on behalf of peace that any nation has ever yet played. We can take our permanent place as a great nation only if we realize that we are a separate nation, akin to but distinct from all the people of Europe, and if we loyally and with proud endurance of the labor of preparation and effort do duty to ourselves and to others.

"This means that our lives must not primarily be devoted to the greedy achievement of purely material well-being; it means that with toil, and forethought and self-sacrifice, we must prepare this nation in things industrial, things social, and things military, in the body, in the mind, and above all in the soul, so that in the mighty days it may stand equal to the mighty days.

"We are at the moment engaged in a little war in Mexico, a futile little war which may at any time burst out into a general blaze, which cannot possibly result in any real settlement of the situation. We are so engaged because our nation failed to do its duty from the outset in Mexican matters, failed repeatedly and continuously. Nearly a hundred Americans, some of them women and children, some of them soldiers of the United States, were killed or wounded on American soil by Mexicans on different occasions before the raid at Columbus took place.

Lack of Decision Cost Lives

"If, the very first time such an incident occurred, we had acted with instant decision and crossed the border not within two or three days, but thirty minutes afterward, had inflicted immediate punishment on the offenders, there would never have been a repetition of the offense. Certain foolish pacificists at home would undoubtedly have been lackadaisical over the action, but it would have saved hundreds of lives.

"After years of these experiences in Mexico and repeated killings of our people in our own territory along the border, our preparedness is such that this mighty nation has not been able to grapple efficiently with the situation created by the raid of a bandit chief who had been beaten by his fellow-bandit chiefs when they quarreled among themselves. In any event preparation could not possibly have produced more trouble than has been produced in Mexico by the policy this nation has actually pursued.

"So it is as regards Germany. Fourteen months have gone by since as a nation we informed Germany that we would hold her to a 'strict accountability' if she did what she said she would do as regards submarine warfare. Germany did not believe that we meant what we said and for fourteen months our actions showed that we did not mean what we said and strict accountability turned into fourteen months of conversation on our part.

Still No Preparedness

"When we made that declaration we should have understood exactly what it meant and the obligation it imposed upon us. It was a declaration so serious that mere severance of diplomatic relations would have hardly made it good, and of course it could only be justified by immediate and thorough-going preparedness on our part. Yet for fourteen months after making that declaration and with outrage after outrage committed against us, we have not prepared in any shape or way to make good our word.

"And now we find that the lack of preparedness, the lack of decision and fortitude on our part have resulted, not as our pacifist friends insisted, in increasing the likelihood of peace, but in bringing us to the verge of the gravest possible crisis.

"If we get peace now, it will be proof that firm decision fourteen months ago would have saved the lives of many thousands of noncombatants, including many hundreds of women and children who have perished on the high seas because our actions rightly made other nations believe that we did not mean what we said."

Brumbaugh Hears Fire Eating Speech by Judge

Special to the Telegraph

Boston, Mass., April 28. — Governor Brumbaugh, of Pennsylvania, was one of the speakers at the Grant day celebration held by the Middlesex Club and listened to a fire-eating speech by Judge Robert F. Thompson, of the Superior Court of New York. The judge was in rare form and referred to the national governing officials as "a set of d— fools and a 'Jim Crow,' copper-headed, too-proud-to-fight administration," to be thrown out at the polls by a combination of Republicans, Progressives and Democrats.

Governor Brumbaugh was enthusiastically received, and his talk on "Grant, the Citizen,'- was much appreciated.

Nab German as Canal Spy, but Let Him Go

Special to the Telegraph

New York, April 28.—Conrad Wilhelm Aufmaasser, a reserve officer of a German pioneer regiment, was arrested by United States secret service officers on his arrival here yesterday aboard the steamship Colon from Cristobal, on suspicion that he had been spying upon the Panama canal fortifications.

According to Chief Flynn, of the secret service, who examined him, the suspicions proved unfounded, and he was released. Nevertheless, Aufmaasser was sent to Ellis Island and photographs and documents found in his possession were confiscated.

WOMAN LOCKED IN CLOSET

Bridgeville, Del., April 28.—Imprisoned in a closet when the wind slammed the door, Mrs. Molie Cordery had a narrow escape. She was cleaning the attic, and it was nearly an hour before her screams were heard by a gang of men who were repairing the road

Bowman's

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ROOSEVELT AGAIN ARRAIGNS PRESIDENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

Declares He Supported Mr. Wilson as Long as He Could Without Being False to the Honor of the U. S.

New York, April 25. — Colonel Theodore Roosevelt writes on "The Policy of Drift and Danger" in the June Metropolitan. He quotes from his book, "America and the World War," published January 15, 1915, in which he declared that any administration facing a difficult and critical situation is entitled to a free hand until it has time to develop the action which it considers appropriate."

The colonel says he followed this course as regards Mexico and the great war. He says he supported the President as long as there was the remotest chance that in standing by him as President "I was also standing by the honor and interest of the country." Then, in October, 1915, after consulting the Belgian commissioners to this country, Colonel Roosevelt declares that he became convinced that to support the President longer was to be "false to the honor and interest of the United States."

Colonel Roosevelt continues

"From that moment, 18 months ago, I spoke out with all the emphasis there was in me, both as regards the Great War and as regards Mexico. I committed no error in speaking out, no error in any statement I have made calling attention to the President's dreadful failure to do his duty to and by the American people. If I committed any error at all, it was because of the effort in good faith to support the President regarding Mexico and regarding Belgium longer than he was entitled to support—nor do I regret such error, for I was determined to err, if at all, by standing by him too long, rather than by not standing by him as long as there was the remotest chance that his policy was grounded on right and was in the public interest.

"The most flagrant of our national derelictions from duty during the last three years have been in their order:

"First. Our failure in preparedness.

"Second. Our failure to protect the lives and property of our own citizens on the high seas, in foreign countries and within our own limits. . .

"Third. Our failure to do our duty in Mexico.

"Fourth. Our failure to do our duty in Belgium.

"As regards preparedness — although three years have elapsed since Mr. Wilson became President; although 20 months have elapsed since the cataclsym of the World War showed the infinite folly and wickedness of not making ready and being ready to protect ourselves—not one thing has yet been done.

The President, after all this time, still intrusts the war and navy departments to amiable gentlemen who know nothing whatever of either the army or navy, who take no interest whatever in their real efficiency; and neither he nor they have given the slightest sign that they appreciate the terrible gravity of the international situation, which, thanks largely to our own supineness, has been permitted to develop with such ominous rapidity during the last two years.

No Stronger Than Before War

We are no stronger by a gun or a man that we were at the outbreak of the great war. Relatively, to the rest of the world, our navy has gone rapidly and steadily back during these last three years, and our army likewise. In Congress the welfare of the army has been entrusted to Mr. Hay who is probably, of all the men in both Houses, the most intelligent, jealous and persistent opponent of the efficiency of the army, and obstructor of all schemes for adequate national defense. The President has cordially backed Mr. Hay. The bills introduced into Congress, if enacted into law, will in no shape or way meet the situation. From the standpoint of adequate preparedness, of adequate preparation for the duty of national defense, and the performance of international duty, they will leave the situation so little changed as to be practically of consequence.

"When there is urgent and immediate need for a bridge across a river, it is just as futile to build a bridge one-tenth of the way over as not to build at all.

"We, as a nation, have come terribly short during the past year or two in the performance of our duty. I do not wish to excuse us as a people. But by far the heaviest burden of responsibility rests upon the titular and official leader of the nation.

"Twenty months after the great war began, although we have had such ample warning, and ample opportunity to prepare, this nation, the wealthiest in the world, with 100,000,000 people, has met the utmost difficulty in scraping together 4,000 or 5,000 soldiers to go to Mexico, while it is announced from Washington that sending these 4,000 or 5,000 men has exposed to danger the rest of the border. President Wilson himself says that he has 'not troops enough to protect the border from bandits.' Our few aeroplanes, when tried, broke down and failed, just as had previously been the case with our submarines. This is not the fault of the officers of the army and navy of the United States—no finer men exist. It is the fault of President Wilson and his supporters in Congress, and it is a punishment upon us, the American people, for what these representatives of the American people have done, and have left undone, during the last three years.

Failures to Do Duty in Mexico

"As regards Mexico and the President's derelictions of duty there—they have been so numerous and involved that the only difficulty is to choose which incidents to mention.

"On August 27, 1913, he announced to Congress that he would forbid the exportation of arms and munitions of war of any kind from the United States to any part of Mexico.

"On February 2, 1914, he announced that the embargo was to be lifted because 'conditions have essentially changed.' The result was that huge arms and ammunition crossed the border to all contending factions—who have ill used them to kill our own people and their own innocent fellow-countrymen.

"On April 23 he ordered the embargo on arms restored.

"On May 15 he again lifted the embargo so far as it applied to shipments to Tampico.

"On May 27 the cargo of arms which was not allowed to be landed at Vera Cruz, and which was the immediate excuse for seizing Vera Cruz, was allowed to be landed, together with another cargo, at Puerto Mexico.

"On June 2 and June 4, 1914, cargoes of arms and ammunition were landed at Tampico for Carranza.

"On September 9, 1914, the War Department lifted the embargo.

"On October 6, 1914, 10,000 American-made rifles, under the lifted embargo, crossed the border to Villa—they have since been used with effect against our own people.

"On January 27, 1915, 15 carloads of arms and ammunition reached San Diego from the United States for the various factions.

"On October 20, 1915, an embargo was declared on arms for all the factions except Carranza.

"On December 2, 1913, in a message to Congress, the President said' he would not alter our policy of watchful waiting. On April 20, 1914, he said that the question of the flag salute 'need have none of the grave complication of interference.' The next day he ordered the landing at Vera Cruz, and a three days' battle ensued, in which 15 Americans were killed and 58 wounded—126 Mexicans were killed and 195 wounded. If President Wilson did not call this interference, it would be interesting to know what he did call it. Yet on April 23, just as this battle closed, he announced that he had 'not abandoned his watchful waiting policy.'

"He sent an army of 10,000 men to Vera Cruz to obtain a salute for the flag and to prevent the shipment of arms to Mexico; he did not prevent the shipment of arms to Mexico; he did not get the salute to the flag; he ordered a battle to be fought in which some 400 men were killed and wounded, and on November 23, 1914, he evacuated Vera Cruz, but he took away $1,000,000 of the customs dues collected during the occupation. He had lost honor; he had spilled blood; he had been defeated in his purpose; but he had collected some dollars.

Twice Brought U. S. to War

"President Wilson has never interfered in order to secure order and justice in Mexico or to protect the lives and property of Americans—against all wrongdoers. He boasts that he has 'kept us out of war with Mexico.' As a matter of fact, he has twice brought us into war in Mexico, and each time it has been a war waged in the interests of certain chiefs of bandetti against some other chief, to whom at the moment Mr. Wilson objected. He fought Huerta at Vera Cruz in the interests of Villa and Carranza. He permitted the furnishing to Villa of the arms which Villa has used against us. A year ago, through General Scott, he concluded what was in effect a treaty of peace and friendship with this same General Villa. He did not defend our own people against Villa."

In conclusion Colonel Roosevelt says:

"Now, in the interests of General Carranza, he has sent a force into Mexico to co-operate with the Carranzista bandits, many of whom have taken part in the raids against us, against their momentary rivals under Villa, who may be their allies of tomorrow against us."

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FIND DIAMOND RING IN A CARP

Special to the Telegraph

Altoona, Pa., April 28.—Michael Salonisky, a quarryman, caught a carp in a stream near his home and found a diamond ring in it while he was cleaning the fish for supper. He took the ring to a jeweler, who told him that it was worth $100. It is believed that the ring dropped from the finger of a fisherman or bather and was sucked out of the mud by the fish.

VALUES FOUR TEETH AT $1,000

Special to the Telegraph

Hazleton, Pa., April 28.—Four teeth are valued at $1,000 by John J. Ferry in a suit for damages which he started yesterday against the Lehigh Traction Company. Ferry asserts that a car on which he was a passenger was derailed last January and he was thrown against a seat and had the teeth knocked out.

HORN MUST FACE TRIAL

Special to the Telegraph

Boston, Mass., April 28.—Werner Horn, who attempted to destroy the International bridge at Vanceboro, Me., on February 2, 1915, must stand trial on a charge of illegal transportation of dynamite, the Federal Circuit Court of Appeals ordered yesterday.

COL. COVENTRY CAPTURED

Special to the Telegraph

London, April 28.—Colonel (the Hon.) Charles John Coventry, second son of the Earl of Coventry, who was in command of the Worcestershire Yeomanry in Egypt, has been made a prisoner by tribesmen, according to a cable dispatch received by his father. Colonel Coventry married Lily Whitehouse, of Newport, R. I., in 1900.

Colonel Coventry served in the Bechuanaland police force and took part in the famous Jamieson raid in Africa prior to the Boer War. He also has seen service in Matabeleland.

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