

# Colonel Out of Race Unless U. S. Asks Hero Chief

A New York dispatch, dated March 9, says: Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who is now at Trinidad, British West Indies, in a statement given out today through the New York Evening Mail, emphatically declines to be a candidate in the primaries of Massachusetts or of any other state.

His action in making public his statement today is similar to that taken in his recent message to Secretary of State Stevenson of Illinois, sent out by his secretary.

"I will not enter into any fight for the nomination," the colonel says, "and I will not permit any factional fight to be made in my behalf. Indeed, I will go further and say that it would be a mistake to nominate me unless the country has in its mood something of the heroic, unless it feels not only like devoting itself to ideals, but to the purpose measurably to realize those ideals in America."

"This is one of those rare times which come only at long intervals in a nation's history, when the action determines the life of the generations that follow. Such times were those of Washington and Lincoln."

"Whether we do or do not accomplish this feat will largely depend on the action taken at the republican and progressive national conventions next June. Nothing is to be hoped from the present administration. \* \* \* All that they offer us is a choice between degrees of hypocrisy and degrees of infamy."

"But disgust with the unmanly failure of the present administration I believe does not, and I know ought not to mean that the American people will vote in a spirit of mere protest. They ought not to, and I believe they will not be content merely to change the present administration for one equally timid, equally vacillating, equally lacking in vision, in moral integrity, and in high resolve. \* \* \*

### Delegates Should Be Strong

"I believe that in a crisis so grave it is impossible too greatly to magnify the needs of the country or too strongly to dwell on the necessity of minimizing and subordinating the desires of individuals."

"The delegates who go to Chicago will have it in their power to determine the character of the administration which is to do or leave undone the mighty tasks of the next four years. That administration can do an incalculable amount to make or mar our country's future. The men chosen to decide such a question ought not to be politicians of average type and parochial outlook. Still less should they be politicians controlled by sinister influences from within or without. They should be the best men that can be found in our country, whose one great mission should

be to declare in unequivocal terms for a program of clean cut, straight out, national Americanism, in deeds not less than words, and in internal and international matters alike, and to choose as a candidate a man who will not merely stand for such a program before election but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected. \* \* \*

"June is a long way off. Many things may occur between now and then. It is utterly impossible to say now with any degree of certainty who should be nominated at Chicago. \* \* \* The delegates should approach their task unhampered by any pledge except to bring to its accomplishment every ounce of courage, intelligence, and integrity they possess."

### Roosevelt Hailed Republican

A Washington, D. C., special dispatch, dated March 9, says: That Roosevelt has come back into the republican party was the verdict of political Washington today. Both democratic and republican leaders, particularly the latter, expressed great interest in the Roosevelt letter. None of them would allow himself to be quoted, but all insisted the former President is now so determined to accomplish the overthrow of the present administration that he is willing to discuss any means.

"The letter rings true," said one prominent republican senator. "I actually believe that he would rather have some other candidate nominated than himself, providing he felt certain the convention would choose an aggressive one and not a man with his ear to the ground all the time."

Another prominent republican expressed the opinion that the letter opens the way for a speedy amalgamation of the republican and progressive parties. "Personally, I think the fight has narrowed down to Roosevelt, Hughes, Burton, and a dark horse," said this leader. "I would say Sherman or McCall would qualify in the last named class. Roosevelt has paved the way for Wilson's defeat."

Some leaders tonight expressed the opinion that Roosevelt may have helped to stiffen President Wilson's back in the present Mexican crisis.

### LIEUT. GOV. HANNA'S PEACE MESSAGE TO WAR COMMITTEE

New York, N. Y., Jan. 24, 1916. Hon. D. J. Hanna, Salina, Kansas.

You were selected today's meeting as member national committee of the American Defense society to aid aggressive propaganda in various states creating yearly instruction camps. Rudimentary military training in schools and an adequate citizen soldiery for defense purposes only.

Organization absolutely unbiased politically. If you can not accept national committee, may society enroll you as a life member? Dues in full for life one hundred dollars or as much more as you care to contribute. Advisory board: Charles J. Bonaparte, Truman Newberry, Perry Belmont, Theodore Roosevelt, Henry B. Joy, David Payne Hill, William F. McCombs. Please telegraph acceptance for immediate publication in matter now in press.

CUSHING STETSON, Secy. Board of Trustees.

Salina, Kansas, Jan. 25, 1916. Cushing Stetson, Secy. Board of Trustees, N. Y.

Dear Sir: Telegram received. I can not become a member of your organization

because I think your propaganda makes for war and not for peace. Nations have followed your plan for thousands of years and the fruits have been wars. I think the plan should be changed and all peoples should prepare for peace and that would prove our best defense. To do this we should not now increase the army and the navy.

The fallacy of the ages has been that national disarmament is unsafe so long as other nations arm—thus every nation waits on the others. We are in such a commanding position by reason of our insular position, our wealth, our numbers, and above all these, our morality and higher intelligence, to dare to stand for peace and national disarmament. And our influence, if the people were united, would be so great that it would bring universal peace to the world. We are strong enough to trust God; to have faith in the all sufficiency of the Christian religion; to follow the standard of the Prince of Peace.

If we, as a nation, will do this, it will prove not only our sure and best defense but it will operate to end wars and turn all our united strength to the subjugation of nature for the benefit and blessings of mankind. Credit and contract based on co-operation, morality and intelligence, should take the place of soldiers, battleships and guns, and the people of this great country, in deep gratitude for blessings already received, owe it to themselves to practice this great truth and to lead all other nations out of the wilderness of war and into the paths of peace.

If we would spend a tithe of the money and effort that your plan contemplates in preparing for war, in propagating a sentiment for the establishment of an international court whose decrees should be enforced by an international police, just as the decrees of our local and federal courts are enforced by our local and national officers, it would be but a very short time until wars would be made impossible and the federation of the world would become an accomplished fact. Let us be the first nation to beat our swords into plowshares and our spears into pruning hooks. D. J. HANNA. —Salina (Kan.) Daily Union.

### PIONEER OF PAN-AMERICANISM

Necessity for further economies enforced by war conditions is the explanation given in cable dispatches from Lima for the Peruvian government's withdrawing its Minister

Plenipotentiary from Washington and Rio Janeiro. The ministers from other capitals had been previously withdrawn.

This change takes from this country Mr. Federico Alfonso Pezet, who, as secretary of legation and as minister, has long been a prominent figure in Washington's diplomatic life. During his successive terms of service Mr. Pezet has devoted much of his time to discussing before commercial bodies and educational institutions in different parts of the country the problems of the Americas in their inter-relationship, contributing much to the understanding of the people of the United States of life and conditions of sister republics on this hemisphere.

Mr. Pezet was pioneer in advocacy of those closer relations embraced in the term Pan-Americanism. In leaving Washington he may have the consolation of feeling that the good work he has done was not done in vain.—New York Herald.

### REFERENDUM ON WAR

Mr. Church introduced the following joint resolution in the house of representatives January 31, 1916, which was referred to the committee on the Judiciary and ordered to be printed:

Joint resolution proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

Resolved by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled (two-thirds of each house concurring therein), That the following amendment be proposed to the legislatures of the several states as an amendment to the constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three-fourths of said legislatures, shall be valid as part of the constitution, namely:

### "Article I.

"Sec. 8, Division 11. To declare war in cases of invasion or threatened invasion of the United States, or any of its insular possessions, by a foreign power, or in cases of insurrection or revolution within the United States, or any of its insular possessions, and in other cases where the matter of declaring war has been first submitted to the citizens of the United States at a special election called for that purpose and more than half of the citizens voting at said election have declared themselves in favor of declaring said war. It shall also have the power to grant letters of marque and reprisal and make rules concerning captures on land and water."

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