

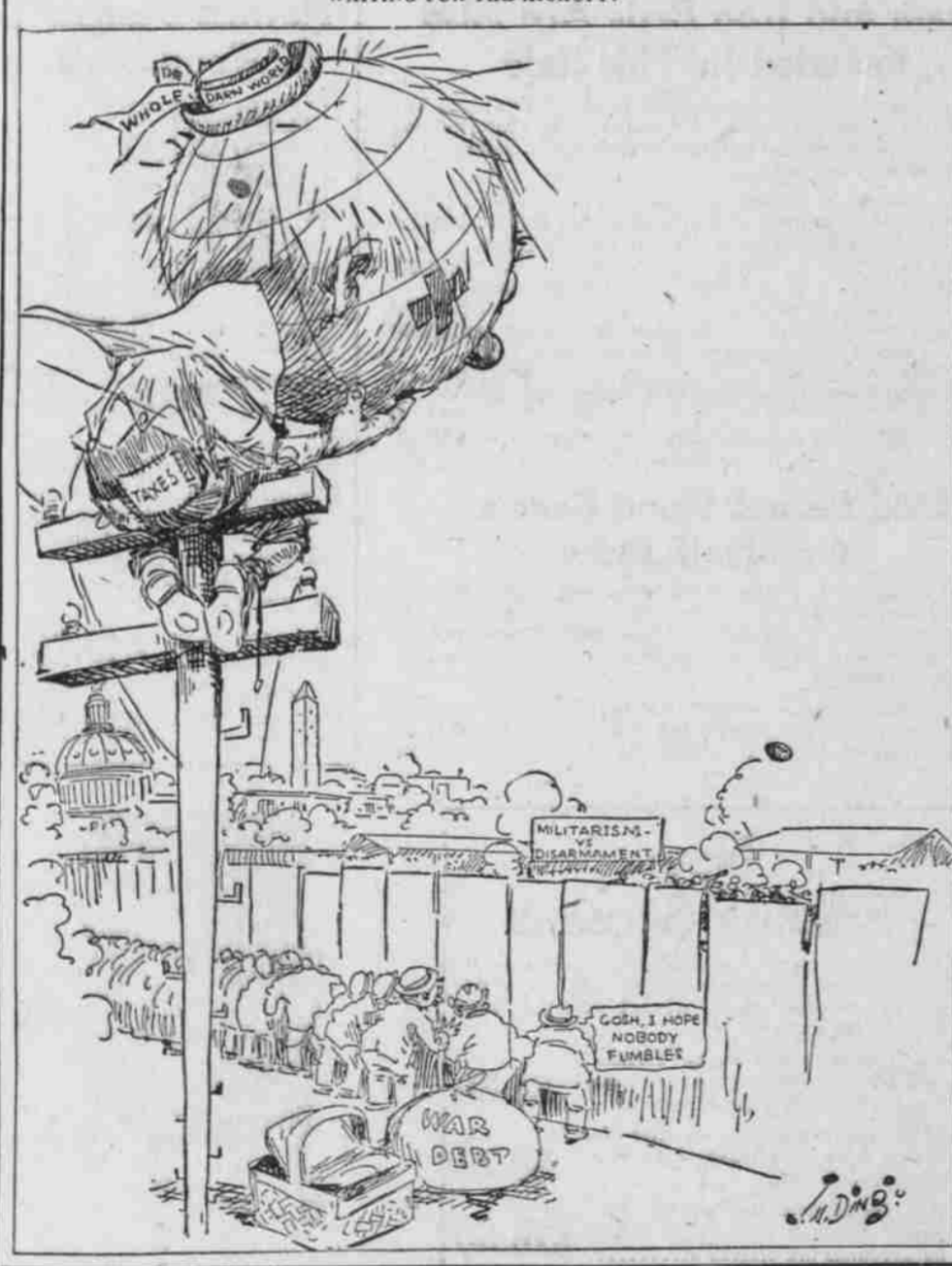
# PRUNES AND ARMAMENTS ARE MADE THEMES OF DARLING SKETCHES



WAITING FOR THE KICKOFF.



NOT TO BE EATEN UNTIL 1923.



## BRYAN'S SUPERB PLAY AT BALTIMORE MAKES WILSON'S NOMINATION CERTAIN

Commoner's Tremendous Influence Swung to New Jersey Man at Opportune Moment—Progressive Element of Democratic Party, After Long and Stubborn Fight, Triumphs.

(Continued From First Page.)  
 acting as secretary of state, my message to Congress would be the following: "Release those American soldiers or take the consequences."  
 "This would ring around the world."  
 Faithful,  
 WOODROW WILSON.  
 Chief Soley Responsible.  
 After reading these letters, the President sent for me one day to visit with him in his study, and to discuss the present situation in Mexico. As I sat down, he turned to me in the most serious way and said:  
 "Tomully, you are Irish, and, therefore, full of fight. I know how deeply you feel about this Columbus affair. Of course, it is tragical and deeply regrettable from every standpoint, but in the last analysis I, and not the cabinet or you, must bear the responsibility for every action that is to be taken. I have to sleep with my conscience in these matters and I shall be held responsible for every drop of blood that may be spent in the enterprise of intervention."  
 "I am seriously considering every phase of this difficult matter and I can say frankly to you, and you may inform the cabinet officers who discuss it with you, that there won't be any war with Mexico if I can prevent it," no matter how loud the gentlemen on the hill yell for it and demand it. It is not a difficult thing for a president to declare war, especially against a weak and defenseless na-

tion like Mexico. In a republic like ours, the man on horseback is always an idol, and were I considering the matter from the standpoint of my own political fortunes, and its influence upon the results of the next election, I would at once grasp this opportunity and invade Mexico, for it would mean the triumph of my administration. But this has never been in my thoughts for a single moment.  
 "The thing that daunts me and holds me back is the aftermath of war, with all its tears and tragedies. I came from the south and I know what war is, for I have seen its wreckage and terrible ruin. It is easy for me as president to declare war. I do not have to fight, and neither do the gentlemen on the hill who now clamor for it. It is some poor farmer's boy, or the son of some poor widow away off in some modest community, or perhaps the action of a great family, who will have to do the fighting and the dying. I will not resort to war against Mexico until I have exhausted every means to keep out of this mess. I know they will call me a coward and a quitter, but that will not disturb me. Time, the great solvent, will, I am sure, vindicate this policy of humanity and forbearance."  
 "Men forget what is back of this struggle in Mexico. It is the age-long struggle of the people to come into their own, and while we look upon the incidents in the foreground,

let us not forget the tragic reality in the background which towers above this whole sad picture. The gentlemen who criticize me speak as if America were afraid to fight Mexico. Poor Mexico, with its pitiful men, women and children, fighting to gain a foothold in their own land! They speak of the valor of America. What a true valor? I would be just as much ashamed to be rash as I would to be a coward. Valor is self-respecting. Valor is circumspect. Valor strikes only when it is right to strike. Valor withholds itself from all small implications and entanglements and waits for the great opportunity when the sword will flash as if it carried the light of heaven upon its blade."  
 As the president spoke, his eyes flashed and his lips quivered with the deep emotion he felt. It was the first time he had unburdened himself and laid bare his real feelings toward Mexico. Rising from his chair, he walked toward the window of his study, the very window out of which Lincoln had looked upon the Potomac and the hills of Virginia during the critical days of the Civil war when he was receiving bad news about the defeat of the northern army. Continuing his talk, he said:  
 "Tomully, some day the people of America will know why I hesitated to intervene in Mexico. I cannot tell them now, for we are at peace with the great power whose poisonous propaganda is responsible for the present terrible condition of affairs in Mexico. German propagandists are

there now, fomenting strife and trouble between our countries. Germany is anxious to have an all war with Mexico, so that our minds and our energies will be taken off the great war across the sea. She wishes an uninterrupted opportunity to carry on her submarine warfare and believes that war with Mexico will keep our hands off her and thus give her liberty of action to do as she pleases on the high seas.  
 "It begins to look as if war with Germany is inevitable. If it should come—I pray God it may not—I do not wish America's energies and forces divided, for we will need every ounce of reserve we have to lick Germany. My dear Tomully, we must try patience a little longer and await the development of the whole plot in Mexico."  
 Did not the publication of the famous Zimmerman note show that German intrigue was busy in Mexico?  
 BERLIN, Jan. 19, 1917.—On the first day of February we intend to begin submarine warfare unrestricted. In spite of this it is our intention to keep neutral until the United States of America, if this attempt is not successful, we propose an alliance with Mexico on the following basis: That we shall make war together and together make peace. We shall give general financial support and we understand that Mexico is to recognize the lost territory in New Mexico, Texas and Arizona. The details are left to your settlement.  
 You are instructed to inform the president of Mexico of the above in the greatest confidence as soon as it is certain that there will be an outbreak of war with the United States, and suggest that the president of Mexico, on his own initiative, should communicate with Japan, suggesting an alliance at once to this plan, at the same time offer to mediate between Germany and Japan.  
 Please call to the attention of the president of Mexico that the employment of ruthless submarine warfare now promises to compel England to make peace in a few months. ZIMMERMAN.  
 To German Minister Von Eckhardt, Mexico City.  
 In the president's flag day address,

delivered at Washington on June 14, 1917, appeared the following:  
 They (meaning Germany) sought by violence to destroy our industries and arrest our commerce. They tried to lull Mexico to take up arms against us and to draw Japan into a hostile alliance with her; and that, not by indifference, but by direct suggestion from the foreign office at Berlin.  
 As the storm of ridicule and criticism of his policy of watchful waiting beat fiercely upon him, I often wondered if he felt the petty meanness which underlay it or was disturbed or dispirited by it. As the unkind blows fell upon him, thick and fast from every quarter, he gave no evidence to those who were close to him of any irritation or of the deep anger he must have felt at what appeared to be a lack of sympathy on the part of the country toward the idealistic policy in the treatment of Mexican affairs. Never for a single moment was he driven from the

course he had mapped out for himself. He had given his heart and soul to a great humane task, and he moved toward its consummation amid a hurricane of protests and criticisms.  
 President Soley Tried.  
 There was a time, however, when I thought he displayed the depth of his feeling of chagrin and disappointment at the obstacles placed in his path in settling the affairs of Mexico. It was in a little speech delivered at the Brooklyn navy-yard on the occasion of the burial of the soldiers who fell at Vera Cruz. The following paragraph contained a note of sadness, and even depression. Perhaps in the following words he pictured his own loneliness and utter dejection:  
 "I never went into battle; I never was under fire; but I fancy there are some things just as hard to do as to

er cheer, men who can do what Rudyard Kipling in one of his poems wrote, 'Meet with triumph and disaster and treat those two impostors just the same,' are men for a nation to be proud of. Morally speaking, disaster and triumph are impostors. The cheers of the moment are not what a man ought to think about, but the verdict of his conscience and of the conscience of mankind."  
 (To be continued tomorrow.)



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