

# PLEDGE TO WIN WAR ON LUSITANIA DAY

**Great Throng Cheers Sentiment: "We're Out to Lick the Kaiser if It Takes 20 Years."**

## HONOR MEMORY OF CHOATE

**Roosevelt Calls for Army of 10,000,000 if Needed, and Warns of Coming German Peace Drive.**

Determination to fight to the finish against Prussianism was expressed by all the speakers and shouted uproariously by the audience at the Win-the-War mass meeting held last night at Carnegie Hall by the American Defense Society and American Rights League. The sentiment of a line in one of the vocal offerings of the Four-Minute Song Men, "We're out to lick the Kaiser if it takes us twenty years," was popular with the audience.

The meeting was also an anniversary memorial to the victims of the Lusitania, and Charles S. Fairchild, former Secretary of the Treasury, who presided at the meeting, declared that "from the moment the Lusitania was sunk this country was at war with Germany." Colonel Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Robert L. Owen of Oklahoma also denounced the sinking of the Lusitania as the token of the German spirit which finally made the people of America realize what they were facing.

"This should be a penitential day forever for America," said Colonel Roosevelt. "When the Lusitania was sunk we still failed to prepare, and the fact that we thus failed showed that our unpreparedness was as profound in the soul as in the body. Let us humbly thank our God that our people at last have awaked. It was the eleventh hour, but not the twelfth.

"If we had not waked, never after the close of this war would an American have been willing to look the citizens of another free nation in the face. Thank heaven, we have won the right to walk with heads erect, but I want to see at the end of this war Americans deserving to be greeted in England and France as the representatives of the armies of Great Britain and France are greeted here. We must not confine ourselves to applauding others in a war that is as much ours as theirs.

### Wants Army of 5,000,000 Men.

"No American has a right to feel satisfied until we have in France so many million fighting men that the strain will have been taken off the French and the English Armies and transferred to us, for we deserve to bear it. I hope to see immediately provision for an army of 5,000,000 men, and tell the War Department that if they need them another 5,000,000 can be had on top of that.

"We have a gallant but small army on the other side. We have for the last six weeks been sending troops rapidly across, but perhaps most of them have as yet only been able to take the places of the English troops that have been sent to the front. That is not enough."

He demanded a speeding up of industrial work in support of the army and denounced profiteering by rich and poor. "If any riveter in a shipyard," he said, "drives only sixty rivets where he could drive 120 he has driven sixty for freedom and left sixty undriven for the sake of the Hohenzollern. There is only one way to get peace, and that is to bring the Hohenzollerns to their knees."

Colonel Roosevelt warned against the lure of the next German peace offensive, and declared that no tempting terms as to the west should induce the Allies to assent to a peace that would leave Germany in control of Eastern Europe and the Balkans. Freedom for the Czechs, Slovaks, the Jugoslavs, the Armenians, the Jews in Palestine, the Arabs, and the Syrian Christians and liberation of all the countries overrun by Germany during the war were demanded as essentials of a lasting peace, and the Colonel did not overlook the opportunity to call for a declaration of war on Turkey and Bulgaria.

### Honor Memory of Joseph H. Choate.

Mr. Fairchild, opening the meeting, referred to the services of Joseph H. Choate in awakening American sentiment in the period during which we were coming into the war, and at his request the audience stood for a mo-

ment as a tribute to Mr. Choate's memory.

Mr. Fairchild plead for economy by all citizens, and said that the late James Stillman, returning from France last November, had told him that he (Mr. Stillman) had been so impressed by the economies and sacrifices which the people of France were making and expected to make for many years after the war, because France needed it, that he had himself given up all of his automobiles and every expenditure except what was necessary for his living expenses in order to have all his resources available.

Senator Owen referred to the careers of the monarchs who are said to be the Kaiser's favorites in history, and said that Frederick the Great had set Prussia on its way. "Frederick made all his wars for profit," said Senator Owen. "They were organized murder for property belonging to other people. The Hohenzollern policy has been to organize strong armies, to prepare themselves thoroughly, to pounce upon the unsuspected and take whatever is available. Viewed as a moral proposition, it is organized military robbery and murder for profit.

He read a resolution he recently submitted in the Senate for an absolute economic boycott of Germany by the world until she submitted herself to international law. The very stringent measures suggested were applauded vigorously by the audience, but Colonel Roosevelt, referring to them in his speech later, said: "Senator Owen's proposals will remain a scrap of paper until we smash the military power of Germany."

Signaler Tom Skeyhill of the Australian Army told of the harm done by unpreparedness in various stages of the war. Music was provided by Warren Proctor of the Chicago Opera Company, the 71st Regiment Band, and the Four-Minute Song Men.