

were going to prove untrue to their treaty, and about five days before Japan declared war on Germany there was a torchlight demonstration of joy in front of the Japanese Embassy in Berlin, because the Berliners believed they were going to join Germany in the War. So you can imagine the rage when Japan stood to her treaty. When I finally secured the release of the Japanese and sent them out of Germany, I had to send on each occasion a secretary with them, and have the police protect them. On one occasion a number of Japanese were waiting to go to Switzerland on the night train, and I sent out to get them something to eat, and there was not a restaurant in Berlin that would give them anything to eat, so after that I had to arrange to feed them at the Embassy. Even the members of the Siamese Legation there, who resembled the Japanese, were unable to go out in the streets because of the fury of the Berliners.

When I came back from Europe and we had declared war on Germany, the first thing I did was to go out and make some speeches in favour of our proposed Conscription Law—universal military service for the war, and I am thankful that we put that through. In the first months of the War the Germans used to say to me, when we were talking over the War, they would say, "England will never adopt compulsory military service, it will never come, we are not afraid of it." I think they have changed their minds now. And when I was down to settle, as we thought permanently, the submarine question with the Kaiser at the headquarters, in April, 1916, I would talk with the chief officials in the evenings, and they said, "What could America do if we did take up this submarine warfare, and you should declare war?" I told them most of the inventions that were being used in the War were American inventions, that the submarine, the aeroplane, the telegraph and telephone, which latter are so largely used and useful, were all Yankee inventions, and I thought possibly we might be able to develop something further, if they forced us to join this war. They said, "Perhaps, but what would you do in a military way?" I said, "Perhaps you will do to us as you did to England; perhaps you will act with such cruelty towards our prisoners; perhaps you

will kill women and children, and arouse us to adopt military service." I put forward that proposition quite timidly, but they said, "No, that is impossible with all the people we have there who sympathize with us." So think what a blow it must be to the morale of Germany when we declared for compulsory military service in the very first round of the War.

And I want to tell you one thing, and that is that we are going to war efficiently. In the Spanish War—I was a Major in the National Guard in 1898, and was stuck in one of the large camps. But there is no comparison between what happened then and what happened in all our previous wars, and all that is happening now.

Our President—our great President (prolonged cheers)—has gone at this task with the breadth of comprehension and view that no one believed could be shown in America. Go and see, as I did yesterday, the camp near Seattle, with a thousand of the finest young fellows in the world in the naval camp there. See what we are doing all over the country. I spoke to those young men here in Seattle yesterday, and I spoke towards the end of August at Newport, in the State of Rhode Island, to a lot of young naval recruits there. That is something for the Kaiser to think that between these two points are over 3,000 miles, and all these 3,000 miles in between are now preparing for war, are now aroused to a belief in the great danger which the whole world was in from the Prussian lust for conquest. Because these people in 1914 started out to conquer the world, and they very nearly did it. If it had not been for the entrance of England into the War they would have had the world by the throat. And we stand together on both sides of the line—(cheers)—for the Monroe doctrine—(laughter). If the Germans should win or draw this War by any possibility, their first attack would be on the doctrine of the good President Monroe. They have long had an eye—long had a desire—for a place in the sun, in South America or somewhere in the Western Hemisphere.

When I had a talk with the Kaiser in October, 1915, he stood up in front of me and put his face about three inches from mine and said, "I shall