PLANNING BIG FAIR

Pratt County Expects to Break Attendance Records.

Many New Attractions—Premium Lists Are Enlarged.

Pratt, Kan., Aug. 1.—The tenth annual Pratt county fair will be held here on August 15-16-17-18. The arrangements have now all been completed to give all visitors of this fair a thrill in the way of entertainment. The Pratt county fair has become noted as one of the largest county fairs held in the west and it always attracts those who wish to exhibit from many states.

This year Secretary James Lucas announces that he is now being called upon to answer hundreds of inquiries concerning concessions, entries and exhibitors.

The racing this year promises well and $5,000 has been set aside as purses for this attraction. Hundreds of horses are now entered and many more stalls have been built recently to accommodate the horses. Some time ago a storm struck near the fair grounds and demolished a lot of the barns and moved the grandstand to one side but a large force of men have righted all this and have made some additions for the comfort of the fair visitors.

Premiums Larger Than Before.

The amount set aside for premiums for agriculture and domestic animal exhibits is in excess of that of last year. This part of the entertainment is to be enlarged upon this year and to be made a feature.

The chicken show will be as large as ever and this is saying much for the fair management. Pratt county always has thousands of fowls on exhibit and their show has always been a marvel to the visitors.

There will be a ball game each day free to all fair visitors. The teams that will meet the Pratt Boosters are, Isabel, Kinsley, Cunningham and Cullison. These games will be played for a purse hung up by the fair association.

Run Special Train.

Thursday will be Kinsley day at the fair and a special train from Kinsley will bring hundreds of Kinsley citizens to Pratt to see our fair and to visit the fish hatchery.

This day will be given over to entertaining the new neighbors on the Anthony & Northern railway and special trains have also been ordered to run from Larned to Pratt during the fair. The Rock Island is to run specials into Pratt throughout the fair and to give elegant service out of the city after the evening's entertainment.

Brodbeck's shows will be featured upon the grounds and many free attractions will be added.

Pratt is boosting for a record breaking crowd this year and are doing all within their power to give an entertainment that will be second to none in the county fair line.

MONEY FOR RURAL SCHOOLS.

Save Paper and Rags, Advises Miss Lang, Rice County Teacher.

Pittsburg, Kan., Aug. 1.—"Every rural school an agent for conservation is the plan of Miss Hester Lang, a teacher in the schools of Rushton, Rice county. Miss Lang has been a student at the summer session of the State Manual Training Normal.

"The paper manufacturers are constantly calling for old rags and waste paper," Miss Lang says. "The rural and village schools are constantly in need of money for supplies. For mutual benefit the two demands can be put together.

"Set all the children of the school at the task of gathering old papers and magazines at their homes. Bale the paper with a machine purchased by the school. Then sell the product directly to the manufacturers."

Miss Lang points out that no agency can so easily comb a community as the children of the community school, and that by selling well distributed the children would find the hearty co-operation of the parents, Miss Lang believes.

SHOWER BATHS FOR KIDS.

Water Plugs at Hutchinson Will Help Defeat Hot Weather.

Hutchinson, Kan., Aug. 1.—Kids who have been putting on their bathing suits and chasing the sprinkling wagons in the hopes of getting a few drops of cool water on their hot little sides should be at the Maple school grounds this afternoon.

The first of the municipal shower baths will be given there under the direction of Ed C. Bulger, assistant chief of the fire department. Mr. Bulger will have a big rotary spray nozzle which throws water for twenty-five feet in every direction, and he will give the youngsters who assemble a good wetting.

WOULD VOTE ON COURT HOUSE.

Three Counties in Sixth District Still Have Frame Buildings.

Hoxie., Kan., Aug. 1.—Sheridan, Sherman and Cheyenne are the only remaining counties in the Sixth district having frame court houses. With the good crops these counties have raised the last three or four years they are entitled to safer, modern buildings instead of doing the county's business and trying to protect the records in frame shells of buildings.

There is a movement on foot in Sheridan county to build a modern fireproof building, and an effort will be made to vote on a court house proposition this fall.

HOLD ANNUAL CAMPMEETING.

Free Methodists Plan to Meet at Solomon Next Thursday.

Solomon, Kan., Aug. 1.—The annual campmeeting of the Solomon and Manhattan districts of the Free Methodist church, Kansas conference will be held here August 3-13.

Although it is under the supervision of the Free Methodist church it would not be improper to advertise it merely as a Holiness campmeeting.

People of all denominations interested in the investigation and promulgation of this essential doctrine of Methodism are invited to be present and take part.

DECORATES DODGE CHURCH.

Topeka Artist Completes Painting of Crucifixion 27 Feet Square.

Dodge City, Kan., Aug. 1.—George Melville Stone, a Topeka artist, has just completed the painting of the Crucifixion in the Sacred Heart Catholic church in Dodge City, a picture twenty-seven feet square which fills the space behind the altar in the new church, and which cost $1,000. The conception of the crucifixion is original with Mr. Stone and this fact gives an added interest to this mural decoration, which is the finest of its kind in western Kansas.

In addition to the large picture Mr. Stone also executed for the church three smaller pictures, all of original design.

PLAN PICNIC AT BURRTON

Thirteenth Annual Affair of A. H. T. A. Held August 24.

Burrton, Kan., Aug. 1.—The A. H. T. A. will hold its thirteenth annual all-day picnic at Burrton on Thursday, August 24. The program has not been completely arranged, but the Burrton band has been engaged to furnish the music and the committee in charge will provide a ball game for the afternoon. Fireworks will be shown at night. A parade, which will probably be the first thing on the program, will be an important feature of the program. Prizes will be given for the best and most original floats. There will also be races, contests and speaking.

OPEN NEW WINDSOR HOTEL

Hundred Attended Affair at Lincoln—Building Completely Modern.

Lincoln, Kan., Aug. 1.—The New Windsor hotel opening was a success. More than a hundred guests partook of the dinner. The old Windsor has been so remodeled by the building on of a large addition and making it thoroughly modern that its name was changed to the New Windsor.

It is now one of the largest and most complete hotels west of Salina. Every room has a fire escape, with hot and cold water. The people of Lincoln appreciate the New Windsor. So do all the traveling men.

GOOD CROP AT PLAINVILLE.

Twenty Machines Working on Paradise Flats—Wheat Quality Good.

Plainville, Kan., Aug. 1.—There are no less than twenty machines threshing wheat on Paradise Flats, tributary to Plainville. As high as $1.95 has been paid for new wheat, which is of fine quality. New crop is coming in lively and the three elevators are busy taking care of it.

PLAN CARNIVAL AT QUINTER.

Business Men Subscribe Liberally for Affair—Wheat Crop Good.

Quinter, Kan., Aug. 1.—Business men have subscribed liberally for a three days' carnival here. Dr. D. R. Stoner was chosen president; T. M. Northrup, secretary, and H. H. Wyatt, treasurer.

The new crop of wheat is moving at a lively rate, of good quality. Quinter is one of the towns in Gove county where the people push things ahead. The carnival will be held the last week in August or early in September.

SAYS DEATH WAS ACCIDENT.

Wichita Man Arrested Following Killing of His Wife With Shotgun.

Wichita, Kan., Aug. 1.—J. E. Shaw, 61, was taken into custody following the killing of his wife, Mrs. Shaw, 42, was shot through the heart by a charge from a shotgun. Mr. Shaw says that it was accidental; that he found his wife handling the gun and in a struggle for it the shot was fired.

The Shaws had been packing their goods to move to a farm. A divorce suit Mrs. Shaw brought two months ago had been dismissed recently when Shaw deeded her a farm.

HUGHES SPEECH

(Continued from Page One.)

self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection—I mean American first and American efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons.

Diplomatic Questions.

Our foreign relations have assumed grave importance in the past three years. The conduct of diplomatic intercourse is in the keeping of the executive. It rests chiefly with him whether we shall show competence or incompetence; whether the national honor shall be maintained or whether our prestige and influence shall be lowered or advanced. What is the record of the administration? The first duty of the executive was to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our state department and our representation abroad. No party exigency could excuse the none-performance of this obvious obligation. Still, after making every allowance for certain commendable appointments, it is apparent that this obligation was not performed. At the very beginning of the present administration, where in the direction of diplomatic intercourse there should have been conspicuous strength and expertness we had weakness and inexpertness. Instead of assuring respect, we invited distrust of our competence and speculation as to our capacity for firmness and decision, thus entailing many difficulties which otherwise easily could have been escaped. Then, in numerous instances, notably in Latin-America where such a course was particularly reprehensible, and where we desire to encourage the most friendly relations, men of long diplomatic experience whose knowledge and training were of especial value to the country were retired from the service apparently for no other reason than to meet partisan demands in the appointment of inexperienced persons. Where, as in Santo Domingo, we had assumed an important special trust in the interest, of its people, that trust was shockingly betrayed in order to satisfy "deserving Democrats."

Administration's Disregard.

The record showing the administration's disregard of its responsibilities with respect to our representation in diplomacy is an open book and the specifications may easily be had. It is a record revealing professions belied. It is a dismal record to those who believe in Americanism. Take for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France. There he stood, in the midst of alarms, the very embodiment of courage, of poise, of executive capacity, universally trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people; and there was no better fortune for this country than to have at the capital of any one of the belligerent nations a representative thus esteemed. Yet the administration permitted itself to supersede him. The point is not that the man was Ambassador Herrick, or that the nation was France, but that we invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to partisan expediency. It was a lamentable sacrifice of international repute. If we would have the esteem of foreign nations we must deserve it. We must show our regard for special knowledge and experience. I propose that we shall make the agencies of our diplomatic intercourse, in every nation, worthy of the American name.

Blunders in Mexico.

The dealings of the administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed with the woes and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course of the administration only served to promote. For ourselves, we have witnessed the murder of our citizens and the destruction of their property. We have made enemies, not friends. Instead of commanding respect and deserving good will by sincerity, firmness and consistency, we provoked misapprehension and deep resentment. In the light of the conduct of the administration no one could understand its professions. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of actual conflict, and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion, only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation.

When the administration came into power Huerta was exercising authority as provisional president of Mexico. He was certainly in fact the head of the government of Mexico. Whether or not he should be recognized was a question to be determined in the exercise of a sound discretion, but according to correct principles. The president was entitled to be assured that there was at least a de facto government: that international obligations would be performed; that the lives and property of American citizens would have proper protection. To attempt, however, to control the domestic concerns of Mexico was simply intervention, not less so because disclaimed. The height of folly was to have a vacillating and ineffective intervention, which could only evoke bitterness and contempt, which would fail to pacify the country and to assure peace and prosperity under a stable government. If crimes were committed, we do not palliate them. We make no defense of Huerta. But the administration had nothing to do with the moral character of Huerta, if in fact he represented the government of Mexico. We shall never worthily prosecute our unselfish aims, or serve humanity, by wrong-headedness. So far as the character of Huerta is concerned, the hollowness of the pretensions on this score is revealed by the administration's subsequent patronage of Villa (whose qualifications as an assassin are indisputable), whom apparently the administration was ready to recognize had he achieved his end and fulfilled what then seemed to be its hope.

Tried to Control Mexican Politics.

The question is not as to the non-recognition of Huerta. The administration did not content itself with refusing to recognize Huerta, who was recognized by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Spain and Japan. The administration undertook to destroy Huerta, to control Mexican politics, even to deny Huerta the right to be a candidate for the office of president at the election the administration demanded. With what bewilderment must the Mexicans have regarded our assertion of their right to manage their own affairs! In the summer of 1913, John Lind was dispatched to the City of Mexico as the president's "personal spokesman and representative" to the unrecognized Huerta in order to demand that the latter eliminate himself. It was an unjustifiable mission, most offensive to a sensitive people. John Lind lingered irritatingly. The administration continued to direct its efforts at the destruction of the only government Mexico had.

In the spring of 1914, occurred the capture of Vera Crux. Men from one of our ships had been arrested at Tampico and had been discharged with an apology. But our admiral demanded a salute, which was refused. Thereupon the president went to congress, asking authority to use the armed forces of the United States, but pending waiting for the passage of the resolution, Vera Cruz was seized. It appeared that a shipload of ammunition for Huerta was about to arrive at the port. There was a natural opposition to this invasion and a battle occurred in which nineteen Americans and over a hundred Mexicans were killed. Of course, we were the victors. The dead soldiers were praised for dying like heroes in a war of service. Later, we retired from Vera Cruz, giving up this coveted port, our chief object, although we have not obtained the salute which was demanded. We had not obtained reparation for affronts. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Vera Cruz had soon landed at another port, and its cargo was delivered to Huerta

HUGHES SPEECH

(Continued from Page Two.)

side of the border, and that the export of all arms and munitions to Mexico would be forbidden. But in February, 1914, the embargo was restored. In May, 1914, it was explained that the embargo did not apply to American shipments through Mexican ports, and ammunition for Carranza was subsequently landed at Tampico. In September, 1914, the embargo was lifted on exports across the border; thereupon military supplies reached both Villa and Carranza. In October, 1915, an embargo was declared on all exports of arms except to the adherents of Carranza. There was an utter absence of consistent policy.

For a time we bestowed friendship on Villa. Ultimately we recognized Carranza, not on the ground that he had a constitutional government, but that it was a de facto government. The complete failure to secure protection to American citizens is shown conclusively in the note of the secretary of state of June 26, 1916, in which he thus described the conditions that have obtained during the past three years:

In Civil Strife.

"For three years the Mexican republic has been torn with civil strife; the lives of Americans and other aliens have been sacrificed; vast properties developed by American capital and enterprise have been destroyed or rendered non-productive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States and to seize, without punishment or without effective attempt at punishment, the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of the United States who ventured to remain in Mexican territory or to return there to protect their interests have been taken, in some cases barbarously taken, and the murderers have neither been apprehended nor brought to justice * * * It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage upon outrage, year after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed."

Punitive Expedition.

The Santa Ysabel massacre, the raid at Columbus, the bloodshed at Carrizal, are fresh in your minds. After the Columbus raid we started a "punitive expedition." We sent a thin line of troops hundreds of miles into Mexico, between two lines of railway, neither of which we were allowed to use and which we did not feel at liberty to seize. We were refused permission to enter the towns. Though thus restricted, the enterprise was still regarded by the Mexicans as a menace. Our troops faced hostile forces and it is not remarkable that our men fell at Carrizal. What other result could be expected? We were virtually ordered to withdraw, and without accomplishing our purpose we have been withdrawing and we are now endeavoring to safeguard our own territory. The entire national guard has been ordered out, and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peaceful employment and hurried to the Mexican border. The administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrage on our soil. It has not punished anyone; we went in only to retire, and future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission.

The national has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability and prosperity. We should be ready to aid her in binding up her wounds, in relieving her from starvation and distress, and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our enlightened friendship. The conduct of this administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount. We shall have to overcome the antipathy needlessly created by that conduct and to develop genuine respect and confidence. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency, through which we can promote an enduring friendship. We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddlesome interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist in a firm and candid manner upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we should be unhesitatingly support. A short period of firm, consistent and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation.

Strong Patriotic Position.

In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every nation, national security demands that there shall be no paltering with American rights. The greater the danger of decisive influences, the greater the necessity for the firm, dignifying force of a just, strong and patriotic position. We countenance no covert policies, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unalterably for our own rights, wholeheartedly, for the United States. That is the rallying point for all Americans. That is my position. I stand for the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea.

We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the rights of neutrals under law; to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Given the opportunity, we could have rendered lives would have been lost." We had so incensed the Mexicans that we could not rescue our own citizens at Tampico, save at the risk of the murder of others. We must take Vera Cruz to get Huerta out of office and trust to other nations to get our own citizens out of peril.

Travesty of Policy.

What a travesty of international policy! Destroying the government of Huerta, we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. I shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of outrages. Vera Cruz was taken, but we were entitled to the safeguarding of American rights. But this has not been secured. We have had brave words in a series of notes, but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the resolution behind the words that count.

Prevention.

The chief function of diplomacy is prevention; but in this our diplomacy failed, and this because of its impaired credit and the manifest lack of disposition to back words with action. Had this government, by the use of both informal and formal diplomatic opportunities left no doubt that when we said "strict accountability" we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate our rights, I am confident that there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There, we had ample notice; in fact, published notice. Furthermore, we knew the situation and we did not require specific notice. Instead of whittling away our formal statements of equivocal interpretation, we should have had direct and decisive representations which every diplomat and foreign office would understand. I believe that in this way we should have spared the unfortunate assaults on American lives. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced.

Weakness and Indecision.

It is a great mistake to say that resoluteness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that circumstance the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision in the maintenance of known rights are always sources of grave danger; they forfeit respect and invite serious wrongs, which in turn create an uncontrollable popular resentment. That is not the path of national security. Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We should not have found it difficult to maintain peace, but we should have maintained peace with honor. During this critical period, the only danger of war has lain in the weak course of the administration, which put our life and property on the same footing. But the administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives—it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. I cannot now undertake to review the course of events, but it is entirely clear that we failed to use the resources at our command to prevent injurious action, and that we suffered in consequence. We have no interest purposes, and the administration should have known how to secure the entire protection of every legitimate American interest and the prompt recognition of our just demands as a neutral nation.

Adequate Preparedness.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here, also, prompt, vigorous and adequate measures on the part of the administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation; no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territory demanded immediate and thorough-going action. As soon as the administration had notice of plots and conspiracies, it was its duty to stop them. It was not lacking in resources. Its responsibility for their continuance cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others.

We are a peace-loving people, but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression, and we desire to pursue our democratic ideals without the wastes of strife. So devoted are we to these ideals, so intent upon our normal development, that I do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security; it is a necessary safeguard of peace.

We Are Unprepared.

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available troops (less, I believe, than 40,000), are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire national guard has been ordered out; that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions. In view of the warnings of the past three years, it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight. For our faithful guardsmen, who with a fine patriotism responded to this call and are bearing the burden, I have nothing but praise. But I think it little short of absurd that we should be compelled to call men from their shops, their factories, their offices and their professions for such a purpose. This, however, is not all. The units of the national guard were at peace strength, which was only about one-half the required strength. It was necessary to bring in recruits, for the most part raw and untrained. Only a small percentage of the regiments recruited up to war strength will have had any real training in the national guard, which at the maximum means one hundred hours of military drill, and, on the average, means much less. Take the eastern department as an illustration. The states in this department contain about 72 per cent of the entire organized militia of the country.

The Militia Problem.

I am informed, by competent authority, that the quota of militia from this department, recently summoned with the units raised to war strength as required would amount to about 131,000 men; that in response to this call there are now en route to or on the border about 54,000 men, and in camp in their respective states about 28,000 men; and thus, after what has already been accomplished, there still remains to be supplied in recruits about 48,000 men. Men fresh from their peaceful employments and physically unprepared have been hurried to the border for actual service. They were without proper equipment; without necessary supplies; suitable conditions of transportation were not provided. Men with dependent families were sent; and conditions which should have been well known were discovered after the event. And yet the exigency, comparatively speaking, was not a very grave one. It involved nothing that could not readily have been foreseen during the past three years of disturbance, and only a moderate measure of foresight, but it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.

We demand adequate national defense; adequate preparedness for protection of our and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army should be larger. We require a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are subjected when the unexpected call comes in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or in fact, published notice. Furthermore, we knew the situation and we did not require specific notice. Instead of whittling away our formal statements of equivocal interpretation, we should have had direct and decisive representations which every diplomat and foreign office would understand. I believe that in this way we should have spared the unfortunate assaults on American lives. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced.

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1,500 pairs of ladies' pumps and shoes, all leathers, all styles, values up to $4.00; Clearance..... $1.98

25 dozen Expressman Stripe and blue bib $1.00 overalls 79c

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20 dozen Men's 75c Sport Shirts, all colors..... 50c

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25 dozen Men's 35c Silk Hose, all colors..... 25c

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should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination, thus affording the advantage of judicial standards in the settlement of particular disputes and of the gradual growth of a body of judicial precedents. In emphasizing the desirability of such a tribunal for the disposition of controversies of a justiciable sort, it must not be overlooked that there are also legislative needs. We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to new conditions, to remove causes of international difference. We need to develop the instrumentalities of conciliation. And behind this international organization, if it is to be effective, must be the co-operation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies of peaceful settlement have been utilized. If the peace of the world is to be maintained, it must be through the preventive power of a concerted purpose. Without this, it will still remain not only possible, but practicable to disregard international obligations to override the rights of states, particularly of small states, to ignore principles, to violate rules. And it is only through international co-operation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments. It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden save some practical assurance of international order. We, in this country can, and should, maintain our fortunate freedom from entanglements with interests and policies which do not concern us. But there is no national isolation in the world, of the Twentieth century. If at the close of the present war the nations are ready to undertake practical co-operation in the common interest in order to secure international justice, we cannot fail to recognize our international duty. The peace of the world is our interest, as well as the interest of others, and in developing the necessary agencies for the prevention of war we shall be glad to have an appropriate share. And our preparedness will have proper relation to this as well as to our own immediate security.

After the War—

When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war. With the end of the war is to be seen new conditions determined by a new Europe. Millions of men in the trenches will then return to work. The energies of each of the nations belligerent will be directed to peace pursuits. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.

We demand adequate national defense; adequate preparedness for protection of our and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army should be larger. We require a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are subjected when the unexpected call comes in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or in fact, published notice. Furthermore, we knew the situation and we did not require specific notice. Instead of whittling away our formal statements of equivocal interpretation, we should have had direct and decisive representations which every diplomat and foreign office would understand. I believe that in this way we should have spared the unfortunate assaults on American lives. Moreover, a firm American policy would have been strongly supported by our people and the opportunities for the development of bitter feeling would have been vastly reduced.

Weakness and Indecision.

It is a great mistake to say that resoluteness in protecting American rights would have led to war. Rather, in that circumstance the best assurance of peace. Weakness and indecision in the maintenance of known rights are always sources of grave danger; they forfeit respect and invite serious wrongs, which in turn create an uncontrollable popular resentment. That is not the path of national security. Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds. We should not have found it difficult to maintain peace, but we should have maintained peace with honor. During this critical period, the only danger of war has lain in the weak course of the administration, which put our life and property on the same footing. But the administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives—it has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. I cannot now undertake to review the course of events, but it is entirely clear that we failed to use the resources at our command to prevent injurious action, and that we suffered in consequence. We have no interior purposes, and the administration should have known how to secure the entire protection of every legitimate American interest and the prompt recognition of our just demands as a neutral nation.

Adequate Preparedness.

We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here, also, prompt, vigorous and adequate measures on the part of the administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation; no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our

an "anti-dumping" provision, the terms of which are sufficient to show its ineffective character.

The Republican party stands for the principle of protection. We must apply that principle fairly, without abuses, as scientific tariff science is possible and congress should be aided by the investigations of an expert body. We stand for the safeguarding of our economic independence, for the development of American industry, for the maintenance of American standards of living. We propose that in the competitive struggle each shall be equal to the American workingmen shall not suffer.

G. O. P. for Prosperity.

The Republican party is not a sectional party. It thinks and plans nationally. Its policies are for the promotion of the prosperity of every part of the country, south, east, north and west. It is not simply a question of a wise adjustment of the tariff in accordance with sound principle, but there is also the need in other respects for stable conditions for commercial and industrial progress. If we are to meet effectively the conditions which will arise, after the war is over, we must put our house in order. Let it be understood that the public right is to be maintained without fear or favor. But let us show that we can do this without hobbling enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement. Again, we must build up our merchant marine. It will never do to let the government cuts competition with private owners. That, it seems to me, is a counsel of folly. A surer way of destroying the promise of our foreign trade could hardly be devised. It has well been asked—does the government intend to operate at a profit or at a loss? We need the encouragement and protection of government for our shipping industry, but it cannot afford to have the government as a competitor.

Labor Stand.

We stand for the conservation of the just interests of labor. We do not desire production, or trade, or efficiency in either, for its own sake, but for the betterment of the lives of those engaged in it. We shall not have any lasting industrial prosperity, unless we buttress our industrial endeavors by adequate means for the protection of health; for the elimination of unnecessary perils to life and limb; for the safeguarding of our future through proper laws for protection of women and children in industry; for increasing opportunities for education and training. We should be solicitous to inquire carefully into every grievance, remembering that there are few disputes which cannot be easily adjusted if there be an impartial examination of the facts. We make common cause in this country, not for a few, but for all; and our watchword must be, no privilege, nor exploitation. No plans will be adequate save as they are instinct with genuine democratic sympathy.

I stand for adequate federal workmen's compensation laws, dealing not only with the employes of the government, but with those employes who are engaged in interstate commerce and are subject to the hazards of injury, so that those activities which are within the sphere of the constitutional authority of congress may be dealt with under a suitable law.

Rural Credits.

We propose to promote by every practicable means our agricultural interests, and we include in this program an effective system of rural credits. We favor the wise conservation of our natural resources. We desire not only that they shall be safeguarded, but that they shall be adequately developed and used to the utmost public advantage.

We turn to other considerations of important policy. One of these is our attitude toward the Philippines. We have assumed international obligations which we should not permit ourselves to evade. A breach of trust is not an admissible American policy, however opponents may have seemed to consider it such. We should administer government in the Philippines with a full recognition of our international duty, without partisanship, with the aim of maintaining the highest standards of expert administration and in the interest of the Filipinos. This is a matter of national honor.

Woman Suffrage.

I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somewhat different point of view. Some time ago, a thorough study of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable. Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat this movement. Nor can we see any advantages in the delay which can possibly offset the disadvantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. Facts should be squarely met. We shall have a constantly diminished effectiveness in this great national movement constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues. We shall have a struggle threatening in its consequences, which I believe to be inimical to our welfare. If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to me entirely clear that in the interest of the welfare of the life of this country the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women.

Confronting every effort to improve conditions is the assertion that democracy can be faithfully served by inexpertness. Democracy needs exact knowledge, special skill and thorough training in its servants. I have already spoken of the disregard of proper standards. In numerous instances, in appointments to the scientific services, unfortunately there has been a similar disregard of executive responsibility in appointments to important administrative positions. In numerous instances, I have taken respect to technical bureaus the demands of science have been compelled to yield to the demands of politics.

Show Extravagance.

We have erected against importunities of spoilsmen the barriers of the civil service laws, but under the present administration we witnessed the forcing of the creation of large numbers of places have been deliberately removed from the merit system. The principles of our civil service law have been shamelessly violated. We stand for fidelity to the principles which are their consistent applications. And, further, it is our purpose that administrative officers shall be men of special competence eminently qualified for their important work.

Our opponents promised economy, but they have shown a reckless extravagance. They have been wasteful and profligate. It is time that we had fiscal reform. We demand a simple business-like budget. I believe it is only through a responsible budget, proposed by the chief executive that shall avoid financial waste and secure proper administrative efficiency, and a well balanced consideration of new administrative proposals.

We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contest for the preservation of the nation is never ended. We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of civil war. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, of answering loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure; strong and just; equal to her tasks; as exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I endorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination.