JUSTICE HUGHES HAS DECIDED VIEWS ON LIVE QUESTIONS

Excerpts From His Interviews and Speeches Reveal Plain Talk.

STRONG FOR PEOPLE.

For Purity in Politics and Opposed to All Corruption.

In speeches and interviews during his public career, Justice Charles E. Hughes has expressed the following views on public questions:

"Whatever may be the conception or the opportunities for leadership afford 1 by executive office, or of the high prerogative of those people to make the laws of a free people, we must rest our final confidence for the perpetuity of our institutions upon an impartial, able, unselfish administration of justice by our courts."

"The American people will not tolerate tyranny whether in a Government or in a friend. There is no difference at bottom between tyranny of the Government and tyranny of the individual."

"There is no incompatibility between vigorous State administration looking after its own affairs and strong national administration dealing with national questions and supervising by strict and adequate regulation interstate commerce. Both are essential and in the proportion that the people insist upon efficient and responsible administration of local affairs are they likely to secure a proper and responsible exercise of Federal authority whatever its necessary extent within its constitutional sphere."

"What we need is a revival of the sense of honor. We want to hear less of the man who began poor and amassed riches and more of the man who lived unsullied though he died poor. Let every man who has amassed wealth or gained office be ready to show a clear balance sheet, and if he got it, answer to 'Where did he get it?'"

There must be no alliance between those in charge of the administration and those in charge of special interests. In heads of departments we desire the very best to be had. We desire it to be well understood that the only question to be considered when a decision is to be made is 'Is it fair? Is it right? Will it make for the prosperity of the State?'"

"We cannot look to war for the development of either national or individual character. The heroics of war have been placed by mathematical calculations. If it was ever anything else, it is now unmitigated horror, exhibiting chiefly fiendish aspects of ingenuity and scientific skill in destruction."

"My idea of a representative of the people is a man who thinks, who is willing to listen to the clear voice of the people, but who will act intelligently. What we want is singleminedness in the exercise of governmental powers."

"Political leaders who have performed the function of clearing houses for legislation, and who, while posing as party workers, have served under a retainer of special interests, careless alike of party principles or of party justice, are passing from the stage."

"This country will never be great nor realize the ideals we profess unless we count public service to the state far greater than the amassing of wealth or any private gain."

"I have steadfastly sought two things: First, absolute abstention from any effort to create or foster factional disturbance; second, in no event to use executive power to further personal aims."

"I desire to see our parties free, having themselves not in the control of a few, but representing the sentiment of their voting strength in the selection of candidates for office."

"The people of this country are absolutely tired of having public offices and public business used as a means for personal reward, or making a great camp so that one party may fight another on Election Day."

"Give the party voters a chance to nominate the candidates; transfer the power in no uncertain way to the party members; make them the final arbiters of party nominations."

"The interests of industry are not the interests of a class, but of all the people. What the rich man feels in the reduction in the value of his securities, what those dependent upon the returns from investments feel in the impairment of their income, the wage earner feels still more acutely as business contracts and the loss of employment confronts him with starvation."

"If we are to have contented communities and be free from disorder we must stop extravagance and careless expenditure, and have the public business properly transacted."

"I want to see the illicit efforts of the privileged frustrated, bribery and corrupt arrangements destroyed, and the market places where governmental favor has been bought and sold converted into true assemblies of honest representatives of the people."

"Political corruption is not partisan. It is the common enemy. The essential operations of government inevitably furnish opportunities for scoundrelism, and against this course all parties and the people as a whole must wage an unrelenting war."

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Married and Single at the Same Time

A Wedded Paradox of New York Life

"And It Can't Be Done," Says Dr. Keigwin, Who Absolves the Native New Yorker and Blames the New Arrival From Smaller Towns, Dazzlea by City's Lights.

Marriage a Business Contract — Fine Talk of "Finding the Real Mate" No Longer Takes Him In, but Some Divorces Are Justified—Incurable Optimist Is the Divorcee, Always Looking for Something New.

By Nixola Greeley-Smith.

"The main trouble with marriage in New York is that a great many persons here are trying to be married and single at the same time. It can't be done. And there are more wives trying to be single in New York than there are husbands."

The bachelor girl is an old story. But the Rev. A. Edwin Keigwin sounded a new note when he spoke to me of the bachelor married woman. Dr. Keigwin, pastor of the West End Presbyterian Church, preached a special sermon last Sunday for June brides and bridegrooms. And yesterday he discussed with me the principal pitfalls of the married state.

"I have always thought that the trouble with marriage here is that so many women are married to husbands who are not married to them," I said.

"That has not been my observation of New York," Dr. Keigwin answered. "I am a man's man and know men at first hand. I get my knowledge of women from what women write about their own sex. And I tell you there are a great many more married women than men who talk about self-expression, living their own lives and doing the 'big things.'"

I admitted this. I had to. For we all know women who talk vaguely about doing the big things mainly as an excuse for neglecting the little things. And I said, too, that I had come to acknowledge the existence of a small class who transmute their husband's money into a self culture which they seem to believe gives them the right to despise its source—the man who made the money for them.

"I except from my criticism of New York marriage the native New Yorkers," Dr. Keigwin continued. "Persons born and brought up in New York seem to me to lead quiet, orderly, happy, domestic lives. It's the people who come here from other and smaller places, who seem to be bewildered and dazzled by New York life and who become the bachelor husbands and wives we are discussing."

"How shall the brides and bridegrooms of this month keep out of that bachelor class?" I asked. "What principle recommendation do you make to them?"

"To regard marriage as a business contract and the husband or wife as a full and equal partner for life," Dr. Keigwin answered. "Marriage is a contract—a note. Now, the law does not recognize any reason for not paying a note except repudiation of the signature on it. All that should be asked of the marriage bond between two persons is the same question the law asks of other contracts: 'Is that your signature? If it is, why, then, pay up.'"

"You do not admit divorce?" I asked.

"In special cases, yes," replied Dr. Keigwin. "I have even married divorced persons, when I was convinced the circumstances of the former union made it untenable and that the new marriage gave a prospect of genuine happiness. But most divorces are avoidable; most divorces are obtained to bring about other marriages, which in turn may bring about other divorces. A distinguished lawyer of my acquaintance, who has had a great deal to do with reconciling men and women who sought him for legal advice, told me that great differences between husbands and wives can be traced back to some small incident, some little slight which they were not big enough to overlook. Some tiny hick, which would have done no harm if repaired at once, upsets the machinery of a lifetime. And now," said Dr. Keigwin, turning his fine, precise face full upon me and bringing his fine, precise periods to a sudden pause, "you're a woman of the world, you have observed men and women, what do you think of divorce?"

"Why, I think that the only thing the matter with divorce is that it does not divorce—that is, it rarely divorces more than one person. The other stays married and trails a broken spirit through dusty years to death. And I think, too, that the person who sets sail so gaily toward a finer life rarely finds it—that in five years he or she will be back at the starting point ready to take on a new pilot and make another trip. In other words, that barring a few scoundrels of both sexes, one marriage is as good as another at the end of five years."

FINE TALK ABOUT FINDING THE REAL MATE.

Dr. Keigwin nodded. "I used to be taken in by some of that fine talk about finding the real mate," he said, "but do you recall what Jesus said to the woman of Samaria whom he met at the well: 'Thou hast well said, I have no husband, for thou hast had five husbands: and he whom thou now hast is not thy husband.' And he offered her the living water of eternal life.

"That incident might be taken as an argument for divorce," I replied. "Every woman seeks the living water of life and many of us believe we find it in the love of the right man. The woman of Samaria had had five husbands, get NO husband. She may have believed that the sixth man would be the real mate. I think it is the incurable optimists who get divorces," I added.

"No," Dr. Keigwin answered, "an optimist is a person who takes a cheerful view of the circumstances he is in instead of looking hopefully toward a new set of circumstances. The bullfrog who was drowning in a gallon of milk and who kept on kicking against his fate until he churned the milk into butter and, hopping up on top of the butter, escaped, was an optimist. If he had succeeded in hopping out of the milk into an adjoining gallon of water—in other words if he had abandoned the medium in which he found himself—he would have been drowned."

(Moral No. 11, for the June bride and bridegroom: Go to the bullfrog; consider his ways and keep on struggling. Flaw in the moral—or fly in the butter, just as you like—All the time the bullfrog was churning he was trying to ESCAPE.)

"All that the clergyman can do is to hold up the standard of the ideal in the hope that people will rally to it. That is his job," Dr. Keigwin continued. "That is all I can do for the young people who will assume the responsibilities of marriage this month. They are setting forth on an uncharted sea. All I can say to them is to follow the North Star and steer a straight course. All I can do is to show them how to weather the storms that will come."

(The storms are the easiest part, Dr. Keigwin. It's the long, terrible calms, in which not a wave stirs, not a sail flaps, and the ablest seamanship will not avail to steer the ill rigged vessel out of the Dead Sea.)

But I did not ask Dr. Keigwin to salvage the foundered ships of matrimony. Instead, I asked if he thought that early marriages have anything to do with domestic unhappiness.

"A great deal," he answered. "A young man should not marry until he has found his fixed environment. This rarely happens before he reaches his thirtieth year. If young men bore this in mind we should not have the tragedy of the farmer's daughter and simple housewife married to the man who has journeyed way beyond her—not because of any inherent inequality of intellect, but because of the larger opportunities of his life."

"And the marriage age for women?"

"Impossible to fix so definitely," Dr. Keigwin said. "Some women seem to be born womanly. Women are wiser in their choice than men. No man has the right to advise them about it," he added.

And I think that's true.

HIS OWN WHISKERS.

Criticised in a newspaper for shaving off his beard, a Passaic Russian priest has been awarded $1,000 damages.

NO THREATS TO PRESIDENT.

House Bill Imposes $1,000 Fine and Five Years' Imprisonment.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—The House yesterday passed a bill imposing a fine of $1,000 or five years' imprisonment, or both, on any person who through the use of the mails threatens the life of the President of the United States or to inflict bodily harm upon him.

It provides that any person who knowingly and wilfully deposits for conveyance in the mail for delivery from any post office, any letter, paper, writing, print, missive or document containing any such threat also shall be subject to the penalty.

LITTLE STORIES ABOUT WHAT IS DOING IN CHICAGO

CHICAGO, June 9.—With another gloomy, rainy day in sight, Chicago to-day began to muster up statistics to alibi itself for the brand of weather it had handed convention delegates.

The papers printed articles on "our wettest June," saying it was the worst since 1870.

"More rain to-day and maybe to-morrow," the forecaster announced.

Both Chauncey M. Depew and "Uncle Joe" Cannon, eighty-two and eighty, respectively, or 162 years old all told, demonstrated in their speeches that age has not impaired their lung power. Both of them can be heard in the Coliseum as well as Chairman Harding, a much younger and huskier man.

Senator Lodge, to whom one of the keenest delights for years has been the exclusion of newspaper men from the sessions of the Resolutions Committee, scowled and growled and was real peeved when he learned that some of them had slipped in this time. The middle name of the Senator's family for centuries has been Secrecy.

Senator Borah, who parts his hair and oratory in the middle, uses but one oratorical punctuation mark when he makes a speech. He talks with his hands in his pockets, but occasionally he hauls a couple of forefingers out of his trousers pocket, shakes them at the crowd and puts them back again. The Senator hasn't had a haircut for a long time and he looks fine.

JOHN R. M'LEAN, NOTED EDITOR AND POLITICIAN, DEAD

Succumbs to Illness of Several Months at His Home in Washington.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—John R. McLean, owner of the Washington Post and Cincinnati Enquirer, died at his home here at 2.50 P. M. to-day after a long illness.

Mr. McLean, who was in his sixty-eighth year, had been suffering from a complication of diseases for several months. He was a native of Cincinnati, where he lived until a few years ago, when he came to Washington.

As a young man he acquired his father's interest in the Enquirer, and in 1881 he became sole owner of the paper. Ten years ago he bought the Washington Post.

For years Mr. McLean was active in Ohio politics. He attended national conventions as a delegate-at-large, ran for United States Senator in 1885, was the Democratic nominee for Governor in 1899, and later served as Democratic National Committeeman from Ohio.

A son, Edward B. McLean, active in the management of the Post, and a sister, wife of Admiral Dewey, survive him.

WILSON CABINET DRAFTING PLANKS FOR DEMOCRATS

Will Be More Progressive Than "Innocuous" Republican Platform, It Is Said.

WASHINGTON, June 9.—At the last Cabinet meeting before the St. Louis convention President Wilson and his advisors to-day went over details of a platform for the Democrats and discussed the proposed platforms of the Progressives and Republicans. The President's draft of planks will be completed to-morrow.

The President examined the platform adopted by the Republicans and the one approved by the Resolutions Committee of the Progressive convention. Members of the Cabinet said they consider the Republican platform "innocuous," and declare that the Democratic platform will be more progressive. Most of the influential advisors of the President want the platform made short and still contain references to the achievements of the Administration.

Reports of proceedings in the Republican and Progressive conventions were discussed in detail. On developments will depend in some measure the Democratic platform and the speech which Senator Ollie James will make in St. Louis as Permanent Chairman. Senator James talked over the matter with the President this morning.

Selection of a Chairman of the Democratic National Committee to succeed William F. McCombs also was considered, but it is said no decision was reached. Reports from Chicago that members of the committee would welcome the selection of Homer S. Cummings of Connecticut, now Vice Chairman of the committee, were read to officials with interest.

Administration officials said to-day that no effort would be made to force the platform drafted here on the convention. It is being taken for granted, however, that the planks will be incorporated in the platform practically in the form in which the President is writing them.

GERARD INTERVIEW ON PEACE MOVE BRANDED SPURIOUS

Ambassador Quoted as Accusing Conservative Reichstag Leader of Trickery.

BERLIN, June 9 (by wireless to Sayville).—The American Ambassador, James W. Gerard, has repudiated an interview recently attributed to him on the subject of President Wilson's peace efforts, the Overseas News Agency says.

The Ambassador also is quoted as asserting that Count Friedrich von Westarp, Conservative leader in the Reichstag, desired Mr. Gerard to have a spurious interview published some time ago, but that the Ambassador declined.

The news agency statement follows:

"Ambassador Gerard stated to a staff member of the Vossiche Zeitung that he never made the utterances in regard to President Wilson's proposed peace mediation attributed to him and quoted in the Reichstag.

"The Conservative leader, Count von Westarp, said that Mr. Gerard had announced President Wilson's intention to mediate for peace, and for this purpose to exert pressure on the belligerents, which he (Count von Westarp) was unwilling to agree to.

"Mr. Gerard now states that Count von Westarp had desired that he have a spurious interview published some time ago by the National Zeitung. At that time Mr. Gerard told a staff member of the National Zeitung that he was unable to give him any information. On seeing the manuscript Mr. Gerard declared that it was untrue, and therefore withheld the manuscript.

"Mr. Gerard makes formal denial of the spurious interview."

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