HUGHES PUTS HYPHEN EVIL UP TO WILSON

Roosevelt Lauded for His Loyalty and Devotion to Americanism.

WELCOMES AID OF PROGRESSIVES

Candidate Blames Federal Policy for the Lusitania and Mexican Tragedies.

All doubts concerning Charles E. Hughes's attitude toward the two puzzles of his present campaign—the Hyphenates and Colonel Roosevelt—were swept away yesterday when the former justice of the Supreme Court, with his usual economy of words, expressed himself on both in a manner that left no opportunity for mistaking his meaning.

Hyphenates generally and Germans who may have been responsible for criminal acts in America specifically were denounced in a telegram sent to O. K. Davis, chairman of the Progressive National Committee, in the evening. The telegram, whose purpose was to thank the Progressives for their indorsement of his candidacy by a vote of 32 to 6, contained a clear statement of his views upon the Administration's foreign policy.

Responsibility for the killing of Americans in Mexico and the activity of foreign agents in this country he placed squarely upon the shoulders of President Wilson because of his ever changing diplomatic programme.

Sends Thanks to Colonel.

To Colonel Roosevelt Mr. Hughes dispatched a letter, in which he not only praised the stand of the Progressive leader for an unalloyed Americanism but thanked him for his own support, and added that Mr. Hughes would be glad to have "all the aid that he felt able and willing to give him."

In his letter to Colonel Roosevelt Mr. Hughes thanked the Colonel for quickening the national spirit, and for his insistence upon immediate and thorough going preparedness, spiritual, military and economic. He said that later he would discuss with the former Bull Moose leader the issues of the campaign—a campaign he was in, he said, because a broad constructive policy would have to be put into execution to restore the nation and revive the American spirit.

This letter to the Colonel closed with a wish to see him shortly. It is believed the two will meet at luncheon this week at the summer home of Mr. Hughes at Bridgehampton.

And when Mr. Hughes returns to Bridgehampton to-day it will be to prepare for his first big speech of the campaign, which his friends regard as alreadp won, now that there is a united Republican party. This address, which will be made in response to the official notification on July 15, will deal with the issues of the campaign broadly and from every angle.

Deeds—Not Words—Needed.

Mr. Hughes in his telegram to the secretary of the Progressive committee said the country could not expect a national outlook from the Democratic party. Deeds and farreaching national policies—not words—is what the country needs.

He declared the Administration's most serious obstacles were its own weakness and incertitude. The government, he said, has and should have the unstinted and patriotic support of every citizen in the present emergency. Then he points out that there is a difference between that support and approval of the fatuous course which the Administration has followed.

The present prosperity of the country, he added, was due to abnormal conditions; that the economic problems which the country must face after the war will be grave, and that the people must look to the Republican party for the essential constructive programme on which the security and prosperity of the nation depends is certain, he declares.

The telegram in full reads:

"O. K. Davis, secretary Progressive National Committee, Blackstone Hotel, Chicago, Ill.

"I welcome the support of Progressives. We make common cause in the interest of national honor, of national security, of national efficiency. We unite in the demand for an undivided and unwavering loyalty to our country; for a whole-hearted, patriotic devotion overriding all racial differences. We want a revival of the American spirit—a nation restored. We insist upon prompt and adequate provision for the common defence; upon the steadfast maintenance of all the rights of our citizens, and upon the integrity of international law.

"The most serious difficulties the present Administration has encountered have been due to its own weakness and incertitude. I am profoundly convinced that by prompt and decisive action, which existing conditions manifestly called for, the Lusitania tragedy would have been prevented. We strongly denounce the use of our soil as a base for alien intrigues, for conspiracies and the fomenting of disorders in the interest of any foreign nation, but the responsibility lies at the door of the Administration. The moment notice is admitted responsibility is affixed. For that sort of thing could not continue if the Administration took proper measures to stop it. That responsibility the Administration cannot evade by condemning others.

"It was officially stated by the Secretary of State in the Mexican note of June 20, 1916, that '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 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.' What an indictment by the Administration of its Mexican policy! And still we are unprepared. That unpreparedness in the midst of perils, and after the experiences of three years, is a demonstration of an unpardonable neglect for which the Administration is responsible.

Must Have Support.

"The government now has and must have most emphatically the unstinted and patriotic support of every citizen in the existing exigency. But unquestioning, loyal and patriotic support of the government is one thing; approval of the fatuous course which the Administration has followed is quite another. I cannot in this message adequately review that course; that I shall do later.

"No intelligent man is deceived by the temporary prosperity due to abnormal conditions, and no one can fail to appreciate the gravity of the problems with which we shall be faced when the war ends. We are alive to the imperative necessity of assuring the bases of honest business. I am in deep sympathy with the effort to improve the conditions of labor; to prevent exploitation; to safeguard the future of the nation by protecting our women and children. I believe in workmen's compensation laws; in wise conservation of our national resources so that they may be protected, developed and used to the utmost public advantage.

"But underlying every endeavor to promote social justice is the indispensable condition that there shall be a stable foundation for honorable enterprise. American industry must have proper protection if labor is to be safeguarded. We must rescue our instrumentalities of interstate and foreign commerce, our transportation facilities, from uncertainty and confusion. We must show that we know how to protect the public without destroying or crippling our productive energies.

"To what agency shall we look for the essential constructive programme on which our security and prosperity must depend? It is vain to expect it from the Democratic party. That party has not the national outlook. Both its traditions and dominating influences are fatal handicaps. I have no sectional word to utter. We are to elect a President of the whole country, not of a part. The South, as well as the North, East and West, will be the gainers from our endeavors.

"But it is sober truth as I see it that as we go forward we must make the Republican party the instrument of our advance. We want deeds, not words; farreaching national policies. The Progressives have insisted on responsible, not invisible, government; on efficient administration. I yield to no one in that demand. I am eager to call the best ability of the country to our aid. For the conduct of the great departments the Executive is directly responsible, and there is no excuse whatever for the toleration of incompetence in order to satisfy partisan obligations.

"I am deeply appreciative of your indorsement. I find no difference in platform or in aim which precludes the most hearty cooperation and the most complete unity. It is within the party that the liberalizing spirit you invoke can have the widest and most effective influence. I solicit your earnest effort for the common cause.

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Thanks T. R. for Letter.

In his letter to the Colonel Mr. Hughes said:

"My dear Colonel Roosevelt:

"I warmly appreciate the cordial letter of indorsement which you have sent to the Progressive committee. No one is more sensible than I of the lasting indebtedness of the nation to you for the quickening of the national spirit, for the demand for an out-and-out 100 per cent—Americanism and for the insistence upon the immediate necessity of a thoroughgoing preparedness, spiritual, military and economic.

"I am in this campaign because of my conviction that we must not only frame but execute a broad constructive programme and that for this purpose we must have a united party, a party inspired by its great traditions and reconsecrated to its loftiest ideals. I know that you have been guided in this emergency by the sole desire to be of the largest service to the United States. You have sounded forth the trumpet that shall never call retreat. And I want you to feel that I wish to have all the aid that you are able and willing to give. I want the most effective cooperation with all those who have been fighting by your side. Let us work together for our national security and for the peace of righteousness and justice.

"I inclose a copy of my telegram to the committee, in which I have set forth my attitude. I shall later undertake a full discussion of the issues of the campaign.

"Hoping that I may have the pleasure of seeing you at an early day, I am, my dear Colonel Roosevelt, with cordial regards,

"Faithfully yours,

"CHARLES E. HUGHES."

Mr. Hughes sent his telegrams to Chicago a little before 10 o'clock, when he learned over the long distance telephone of the action of the Progressives. With Travis Whitney, Public Service Commissioner; Lawrence Green, his secretary, and Major Frederick M. Crossett, one of his aids, he spent the better part of the day in his private suite on the eighth floor of the Astor, getting telephonic bulletins of the proceedings at Chicago.

None but those who had appointments with him yesterday were admitted to see him. His first caller, Nelson O'Shaughnessy, former Charge d'Affaires in Mexico, spent an hour with him going over the genesis of the present crisis below the Rio Grande.

Other callers were James B. Goodrich, candidate for Governor of Indiana; Ralph E. Williams, national committeeman from Oregon, and W. Murray Crane, of Massachusetts.

One of Mr. Hughes's friends yesterday declared that William R. Willcox, former chairman of the Public Service Commission and postmaster of New York City under Colonel Roosevelt, would be chosen chairman of the national committee. The rest of the tentative slate, he said, gave the remainder of the big offices in the national organization to the West.

Joseph B. Kieling, of Indianapolis, former national committeeman, and the manager of Mr. Fairbanks's last campaign, was his choice for vice-chairman of the national committee in charge of the Chicago headquarters; Ralph E. Williams, of Oregon, vice-chairman in charge of the Pacific slope. Either Charles G. Dawes, of Evanston, Ill., president of the Illinois Trust Company and former Controller of the Currency, or George R. Sheldon, the present incumbent, will be national treasurer.

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Applications received at Room 1406, Municipal Building, New York City, up to 4 p. m., July 5. Candidates, who shall not be assembled for the written, only for the practical, test, must have the degree of M. D. from an approved institution. Subjects and weights: Experience, 2; Thesis, 3; Practical Test, 4. Duties are: To perform autopsies, microscopic diagnosis of tissues, etc. Minimum age, 21 years. For further particulars see "The City Record," published daily, or apply to the
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Wilson Too Timid; Hughes O K., Says T. R.

Colonel Tells Progressives Why He Upholds Latter and Urges All to Unite to Defeat Democratic President.

Chicago, June 26.—Theodore Roosevelt's letter, confirming his declination to run for President and urging Progressives to support Hughes, was as follows:

To the Progressive National Committee.

Gentlemen: In accordance with the message I sent to the Progressive National Convention as soon as I had received the notification that it had nominated me for President, I now communicate to you my reasons for declining the honor which I so deeply appreciate.

Since the adjournment of the convention I have received between two and three thousand letters and telegrams from men who had supported me for the nomination, the majority expressing the desire that I would refuse to run, while a minority urged that I should accept the nomination. As it is a physical impossibility to answer these letters and telegrams individually, I beg of the courtesy of the senders that they will accept this public statement in lieu of such answers.

Before speaking of anything else, I wish to express my heartiest and most unstinted admiration for the character and services of the men and women who made up the Progressive National Convention in 1916. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who in 1912 joined at Chicago to found the Progressive party.

Emulating Lincoln.

These two conventions, in character, in disinterestedness, in vision, in insight, in high purpose and in desire to render practical service to the people, typified exactly what such bodies ought to be in a great self-governing democracy. They represented the spirit which moved Abraham Lincoln and his political associates during the decade preceding the close of the Civil War.

The platform put forth in 1912 was much the most important public document promulgated in this country since the death of Abraham Lincoln. It represented the first effort on a large scale to translate abstract formulas of economic and social justice into concrete American Nationalism; the effort to apply the principles of Washington and Lincoln to the need of the United States in the twentieth century. No finer effort was ever made to serve the American people in a spirit of high loyalty to all that is loftiest in the American tradition.

Events have shown that the Progressive party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the Democratic party. Moreover, these events have shown that the application of the principles which we then advocated is even more necessary to this nation than we at the time supposed.

Universal Service Call.

The results of the terrible world war of the last two years have now made it evident to all who are willing to see that in this country there must be spiritual and industrial preparedness along the lines of efficiency, of loyal service to the nation and of practical application of the precept that each man must be his brother's keeper.

Furthermore, it is no less evident that this preparedness for the tasks of peace forms the only sound basis for that indispensable military preparedness which rests on universal military training and which finds expression in universal obligatory service in time of war. Such universal obligatory training and service are the necessary complements of universal suffrage and represent the realization of the true American, the democratic, ideal in both peace and war.

Sooner or later the national principles championed by the Progressives of 1912 must in their general effect be embodied in the structure of our national existence. With all my heart I shall continue to work for these great ideals, shoulder to shoulder with the men and women who in 1912 championed them; and I am sure that these men and women will show a like loyalty to the other, the fundamental, ideals which the events of the last two years have proven to be vital to the permanency of our national existence.

Loyalty to Ideals.

The method by which we are to show our loyalty to these ideals must be determined in each case by the actual event. Our loyalty is to the fact, to the principle, to the ideal, and not merely to the name, and least of all to the party name.

The Progressive movement has been given an incalculable impetus by what the Progressive party has done. Our strongest party antagonists have accepted and enacted into law, or embodied in their party platforms, very many of our most important principles. Much has been accomplished in awakening the public to a better understanding of the problems of social and industrial welfare.

Yet it has become entirely evident that the people under existing conditions are not prepared to accept a new party.

It is impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the Progressive national organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life. Under such circumstances our duty is to do the best we can, and not to sulk because our leadership is rejected. That we ourselves continue to believe that the course we advocated was in the highest interest of the American people is aside from the question.

Must Face Situation.

It is unpatriotic to refuse to do the best possible merely because the people have not put us in position to do what we regard as the very best. It remains for us, good humoredly and with common sense, to face the situation and endeavor to get out of it the best that it can be made to yield from the standpoint of the interests of the nation as a whole.

This was the situation at the opening of the present year. It was clearly evident that unless a cataclysm occurred the Presidential election would result in the choice of either the Republican or the Democratic nominee. The present Administration, during its three years of life, had been guilty of shortcomings more signal than those of any Administration since the days of Buchanan. From the standpoint of national honor and interest, it stood on an even lower level than the Administration of Buchanan.

No Administration in our history had done more to relax the spring of the national will and to deaden the national conscience. Within the Republican party conflicting forces were at work. There were men among the organization leaders who advocated a course of action such as offered no improvement upon the Democratic position, and advocated the nomination of candidates whose election would have represented no improvement upon the continuance in office of Mr. Wilson.

If such a course were followed it would obviously become our duty to run a third ticket. But it was plainly our duty to do everything honorable in order to prevent such a necessity; to do everything short of sacrificing our most sacred convictions in order to secure the alignment under one leadership of the forces opposed to the continuance in power of Mr. Wilson and the Democratic party.

Under these circumstances the Progressive National Committee at Chicago in January outlined our duty to seek common action with the Republican party, using the following words: "Our people are seeking leadership—leadership of the highest order and most courageous character; leadership that will draft to itself for the country's benefit the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens.

"The surest way to secure for our country the required leadership will be by having, if possible, both the Progressive and Republican parties choose the same standard bearer and the same principles."

Six weeks later, on March 9, in my Trinidad statement I asked for a similar combination against the Democratic party on a platform of "clean-cut, straightout national Americanism," and for a candidate "who will not merely stand for such a programme before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected."

Sink Past Differences.

This was, in effect, the same statement that I made in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, pending the convention, which ran in part as follows: "Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join, for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine preparedness?

"Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said: 'May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country? May we ask those who have not differed with us to join in this same spirit toward those who have?' As far as my own soul is known to me, it is in this same spirit that at this time I make my appeal to the Republicans and Progressives assembled at Chicago."

In addition to these public statements I had also stated my own attitude verbally and in letters during the weeks immediately preceding the convention to scores of leading Progressives from all parts of the country, including many of the leaders at the convention. To these men I expressed my earnest hope that the Republicans would so act as to make it possible for the Progressives to join with them.

I stated to them, however, that in view of the attitude of some of the Republican leaders it was at least conceivable that we should be put in a position where our highest duty, our fealty to the country, our sense of what patriotism demanded in a great crisis would make it imperative upon us to run a separate ticket; and that whether in such event it would be necessary for me to head that ticket could not be determined in advance.

Asserts His Good Faith.

I stated in these interviews and in these letters, with the utmost emphasis, that the decision of this point, like the whole matter of running a separate ticket, would have to be determined by what the interests of the country demanded in view of the action finally taken by the conventions at Chicago.

At the time many of the Republican leaders asserted that my statements were not made in good faith; that I really intended to insist upon my own nomination by the Republican convention; and that if I was not so nominated I intended to accept the Progressive nomination and run on a third ticket.

Of course, my fellow Progressives were under no such error. They knew that I spoke in good faith and meant exactly what I said. They knew that my utterances were to be accepted at their exact face value as meaning that if the Republicans nominated a man whom we could conscientiously support we would support him. The Progressive convention came together knowing my public statements, and therefore knowing exactly what my attitude was.

In my judgment the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive National Committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson.

Cites Hughes Record.

I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that "he will not merely stand for a programme of clean-cut, straightout Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected." He is beyond all comparison better fitted to be President than Mr. Wilson.

It would be a grave detriment to the country to reelect Mr. Wilson. I shall, therefore, strongly support Mr. Hughes. Such being the case, it is unnecessary to say that I cannot accept the nomination on a third ticket. I do not believe there should be a third ticket. I believe that when my fellow Progressives coolly consider the question they will for the most part take this position. They and I have but one purpose—the purpose to serve our common country. It is my deep conviction that at this moment we can serve it only by supporting Mr. Hughes.

It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various so-called German-American alliances. I believe that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination.

The only way by which they could achieve this object was by supporting Mr. Hughes, and they supported him accordingly, without any regard to other considerations. I need hardly repeat what I have already said in stern reprobation of this professional German-American element—the element typified by the German-American alliances and the similar bodies which have in the pre-nomination campaign played not merely on un-American but a thoroughly anti-American part.

Praises Good Germans.

These men have nothing in common with the great body of Americans who are in whole or in part of German blood, and who are precisely as good Americans as those of any other ancestry. There are not, and never have been, in all our land better citizens than the great mass of the men and women of German birth or descent who have been or are being completely merged in our common American nationality—a nationality distinct from any in Europe, for Americans who are good Americans are no more German-Americans than they are English-Americans or Irish-Americans or Scandinavian-Americans. They are Americans and nothing else.

No good American, whatever his ancestry or creed, can have any feeling except scorn and detestation for those professional German-Americans who seek to make the American President in effect a viceroy of the German Emperor.

The professional German-Americans of this type are acting purely in the sinister interest of Germany. They have shown their eager readiness to sacrifice the interest of the United States whenever its interest conflicted with that of Germany. They represent that adherence to the politico-racial hyphen which is the badge and sign of moral treason to the Republic.

I have singled these men out for specific denunciation, and assuredly if I support a candidate it may be accepted as proof that I am certain that the candidate is incapable of being influenced by the evil intrigues of these hyphenated Americans.

Mr. Hughes's character and his whole course of conduct in public affairs justify us in the assured conviction that the fact that these men have for their own purpose supported him will in no shape or way affect his public actions before or after election. His entire public life is a guarantee of this.

Wilson's Timid Course.

The events of the last three and a half years have shown that as much cannot be said for Mr. Wilson. In Mr. Wilson's case we do not have to consider his words, but his deeds. His deeds absolutely contradict his words; and for the matter of that his words absolutely contradict one another.

It is folly to pay heed to any of the promises in the platform on which he now stands in view of the fact that almost every important promise contained in the platform on which he stood four years ago has since been broken. We owe all of our present trouble with the professional German-American element in the United States to Mr. Wilson's timid and vacillating course during the last two years. The defenders of Mr. Wilson have alleged in excuse for him that he confronted a difficult situation.

As regards Mexico, the situation which Mr. Wilson confronted was nothing like as difficult as that which President McKinley confronted in connection with Cuba and the Philippines at the time of the Spanish War.

Under the actual circumstances we could with only a minimum of risk have protested on behalf of Belgium, a small, well behaved nation, when she was exposed to the last extremity of outrage by the brutal violation of her neutral rights, this violation being itself a violation of the Hague conventions to which we were a signatory power.

Easy and Safe to Act.

As regards the foreign situation generally during the great war, the fact of the existence of the war made it far easier and safer for Mr. Wilson to assert our rights than if he had had to deal with some single strong power which was at the time unhampered by war.

During the last twenty years questions have arisen with powers of the first rank, such as England, Japan and Germany, each of which has necessitated far greater courage, resolution and judgment on the part of the President dealing with it than President Wilson need have shown in order to put a complete stop to the continually repeated murder of American men, women and children on the high seas by German submarines—the Lusitania being merely the worst of many such cases. The same feebleness that was shown by President Wilson in dealing with Germany abroad was also shown by him in dealing with the organized German outrages within our own land, and, finally, in dealing with the organized German-American vote. The continued existence of the German-American menace at home is directly due to Mr. Wilson's course of action during the last two years.

Certain of my friends who feel that the Progressives should run a third ticket base their feeling on objection to the character or actions of the Republican National Convention. As regards this point, it is sufficient to say that the members of the Republican National Convention were unquestionably induced to nominate Mr. Hughes primarily because of the belief that his integrity and force of character and his long record of admirable public service would make him peculiarly acceptable not only to the rank and file of the Republican party but to the people generally. I do not believe that Mr. Hughes would have been nominated if it had not been for the fight on behalf of public decency and efficiency which the Progressive party has waged during the past four years.

Considers Nation's Welfare.

In any event, and without any regard to what the personal feelings of any of us may be as regards the action of the Republican convention, I wish very solemnly to ask the representatives of the Progressive party to consider at this time only the welfare of the people of the United States. We shall prove false to our ideals and our professions if, in this grave crisis of the nation's life, we permit ourselves to be swerved from the one prime duty of serving with cool judgment and single-minded devotion the nation's needs.

Our own political fortunes, individually and collectively, are of no consequence whatever when compared with the honor and welfare of the people of the United States. Such things do not count when weighed in the balance against our duty to serve well the country in which, after we are dead, our children and our children's children are to live.

The world is passing through a great crisis, and no man can tell what trial and jeopardy will have to be faced by this nation during the years immediately ahead. There is now no longer before us for decision the question as to what particular man we may severally most desire to see at the head of the government. We can decide only whether during these possibly vital years this country shall be intrusted to the leadership of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson.

Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. His party, because of its devotion to the outworn theory of state rights, and because of its reliance upon purely sectional support, stands against that spirit of farsighted nationalism which is essential if we are to deal adequately with our gravest social and industrial problems.

Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practice lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United States. They have brought us to impotence abroad and to division and weakness at home. They have accustomed us to see the highest and most responsible offices of government filled by incompetent men, appointed only for reasons of partisan politics. They have dulled the moral sense of the people. They have taught us that peace, the peace of cowardice and dishonor and indifference to the welfare of others, is to be put above righteousness, above the stern and unflinching performance of duty, whether the duty is pleasant or unpleasant.

Mexico Policy Failure.

Yet in Mexico they have failed even to secure the peace which they thus sought; and they have failed in spite of the most ample opportunity and most ample warning to prepare in any real fashion to meet the crisis which their own policy invited. They have taught us to put "safety first," safety before duty and honor; to put that materialism which expresses itself in mere money making, and in the fatted ease of life, above all spiritual things, above all the high and fine instincts of the soul. They have taught us to accept adroit elocution as a substitute for straightforward and efficient action. They have raised indecision, hesitancy and vacillation into a settled governmental policy.

Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that, under him, the government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforward thinking which means that his words will be correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unfaltering opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine.

His past career is a guarantee that whatever he says before election will be made good by his acts after election. Morally, his public record shows him to be a man of unbending integrity; intellectually, it shows him to be a man of original and trained ability. We have the alternative of continuing in office an administration which has proved a lamentable failure, or of putting into office an administration which we have every reason to believe will function with efficiency for the interest and honor of all our people. I earnestly bespeak from my fellow Progressives their ungrudging support of Mr. Hughes. Yours truly,

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916.

CLUB OPENS CAMPAIGN

"Loyalty to Country—Hughes and Fairbanks," Union League's Motto.

The Union League Club formally opened the 1916 campaign yesterday by the installation of a huge electric sign on the front of its building in Fifth Avenue on which are these words:

Absolute and
Unqualified Loyalty
To Our Country.
Hughes and Fairbanks.

The letters are two feet high and are painted white. At night they are illuminated with incandescent lights.

T. R.'S LETTER STIRS CAPITAL

Republicans Delighted, Democrats Cast Down by Support of Hughes.

[From The Tribune Bureau.]

Washington, June 26.—Roosevelt's letter calling on the Progressives to support Hughes and the subsequent action of the Progressive National Committee in voting against a third ticket were hailed with undisguised delight by the Republican and Progressive members of Congress to-day. They were correspondingly unwelcome to the Democrats. Members of both parties found time even in the midst of the Mexican excitement to pause and consider the political situation thus created.

Republicans declared that the last doubt of the defeat of Wilson next fall has been removed. They have been counting on Roosevelt's support and have hoped that there would be few of his former followers who would refuse to follow him back into the party, but the accomplished facts were none the less welcome. For the first time since the Chicago convention real enthusiasm over the prospects began to be evident.

"Roosevelt's letter was only what was expected by those of us who know him, and have known his intense conviction that Wilson should be defeated," declared one of the oldest Senators, who voiced the general sentiments. "He has stated clearly all the possible objections to Hughes, and then shown how little they count in the present situation.

"The fact that the majority of the Progressives will follow him in returning to the party is, if possible, even more encouraging. It means that we will have a much better chance to carry the House and the Senate.

A third ticket, with Roosevelt supporting Hughes, could hardly have affected the Presidential fight, but it would have made indefinite trouble in the Congressional districts, and the Senatorship fights. With that danger eliminated, or reduced to microscopic size by the action of the Progressive National Committee, we can face the fight confident of victory all along the line.

"Whether war with Mexico comes will not make any difference. The President knows, I am certain that reelection is not bound up in this war; it is too little to count, and any advantage he might get from it will be offset by the fact that he will lose his one issue—that 'he kept us out of war.' The evident discouragement of the Democrats shows that the majority of them agree with him in this."

"DULL-SUMMERITIS"

A Disease That Attacks Business Houses About This Time of Year

"DULL-SUMMERITIS" is not a joke—it is a dreadful and serious mental affliction. The disease begins along early in June or July and progresses by varying stages until its victims are almost totally paralyzed. Its first effects are hallucinations and strange forebodings of disaster. Before long the merchant finds himself almost unwilling to accept the money people bring in to his store. The most violent manifestation is a frantic determination not to sell any goods at all. Strangely enough, the victim imagines himself sane and far-sighted and stubbornly refuses to submit or yield to treatment until almost too late. Fortunately, research has come to the rescue and it is likely in a short while the disease will be exterminated.

TREATMENT SAVES THIS CASE.

"During the first summer after I took charge of our store, I was surprised at the enormous falling off in sales during the vacation period, from mid-June to the first of September. I called a conference of department managers. They assured me that there was no help for the condition—that the bulk of 'our trade' went away for the summer and that sales naturally dropped to the low level of the year. The situation was one which called for careful study and searching analysis. From the railroad passenger agent and other sources, we secured statistics showing that about 55,000 people went to the country or to Northern resorts during the hot season. Taking the census figures on population, that left 145,000 who stayed at home and bought their summer necessities and luxuries from some one. That our sales should slump forty per cent because seven per cent of the population left the city for a part of the summer could be accounted for in only one way. OUR MERCHANDISING PLAN OR PROGRAMME MUST BE OUT OF BALANCE. The only way to correct our summer slump in sales was to make the store appeal to the GREAT MIDDLE CLASSES which did not take extended vacations. By failing to serve the whole community we were neglecting the largest element in our natural market and limiting our sales in a corresponding degree."

M. L. WILKINSON, Pres.,
THE SCRUGGS-VANDERVORT AND BARNEY DRY GOODS CO., ST. LOUIS.

RESEARCH DISCOVERS CAUSE AND REMEDY FOR THIS MALADY

The original cause of this disease was a microbe called "vacationolus." This microbe created a state of mind in the business man wherein he thought everyone was leaving the city in the summertime. Active research has developed a serum that completely destroys this microbe—it is called "statisticolus." Railroads have aided by figures, showing that less than 10 per cent. of the people really do leave the city for more than a few days. Hotels also helped with statistics of summer trade. Suburban communities further assisted by proving that even those who leave the city usually remain within commuting distance and come into the city for their shopping the same as usual. With the microbe destroyed the only treatment needed is the tonic of ADVERTISING. It makes business feel better right away—banishes fear—inspires confidence—stimulates trade—sets the cash register working and puts everything in a sound and healthy stirring condition.

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Take medium sized space daily or three times a week. Mix well with good merchandise values and special offerings. Insert in publications whose subscribers have the required purchasing power and all trace of the disease will quickly be removed.

A. D. V.
Doctor of Commerce.

The Tribune

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