

HUGHES CHARGES WILSON INJURED FOREIGN TRADE

Put Politics Ahead of Efficient Diplomatic Service.

ENDS HIS STATE TOUR AT BUFFALO

Candidate Speaks to at Least 40,000 in Four Counties.

From a Staff Correspondent of The Tribune. Buffalo, Sept. 30.—Charles E. Hughes charged President Wilson to-day with hampering American trade abroad by putting political expediency ahead of efficiency in the diplomatic service.

Mr. Hughes reviewed the efforts of American bankers to participate in the six-power loan to China, on which the Wilson Administration frowned. He recalled withdrawals of diplomatic representatives in Latin America, resulting not only in serious injury to American enterprise in that part of the world, but also in scandal. He held up the Santo Domingo custom case and the Administration's Mexican policy, which failed to draw a line between innocent investors and those who may have forfeited their rights under international law.

A "Verbal Administration."

"When I speak of this record," said Mr. Hughes, "I speak of it not in disparagement of words. As a verbal administration undoubtedly the present Administration has been most successful. But we desire performance. Our opponents have a great deal to say now, as they have had in times past, with regard to facilities for American enterprise and the principles of American trade. These are matters of the highest importance to all our people, and we inquire in order to test the professions and promises that are given."

Mr. Hughes repeated that the paramount issue of the campaign was that raised by the passage of the Adamson so-called eight-hour law—the surrender of President Wilson and Congress to force.

No Surrender to Force.

"If I were asked what is the paramount issue at this time," Mr. Hughes told a throng full of people at Olean, "I should say that the paramount issue is that no Executive and no Congress should surrender to force and abandon the rule of reason. That is the fundamental thing. Oh, how easy it is for sentiment to develop in a wrong direction. How easy it is to stimulate the notion that things go to the strongest. What a terrible awakening there will be for America if the idea is successful in this country that it is only a question of force to get whatever governmentally is temporarily desired!"

"I stand against that in the very last ditch."

The speech here in Buffalo to-night and the candidates' meetings throughout the day, all in Allegany, Cattaraugus, Erie and Chautauque counties, made a fitting end to his second campaign trip. He came to these New York towns, like Andover, Wellsville, Friendship, Cuba, Olean, Salamanca and Silver Creek, contributed generous quotas, and Buffalo capped the day.

Heard by 40,000.

Mr. Hughes was heard and cheered by at least 40,000 persons to-day. Chautauque County, the banner Republican county in the state, was his with the asking. Jamestown crowded its gayly decorated car barns with 5,000 people to hear him. Westfield and Dunkirk turned out other thousands. Small towns, like Andover, Wellsville, Friendship, Cuba, Olean, Salamanca and Silver Creek, contributed generous quotas, and Buffalo capped the day.

While the party was on the way from Jamestown to Dunkirk on a trolley car some of the committeemen from Fredonia complained because Mr. Hughes, who is weak of voice and was trying to save his energies for to-night's meeting, did not intend to speak in this town. He overheard some one saying he wanted him merely to say "Hello" to the town's 6,000 inhabitants.

Prosperity Due to War.

"Less than sixteen months ago," he said at Olean, "we were in a period of depression. Our friends on the other side speak of this temporary prosperity as if they were responsible for it. Do they want to say they are responsible for the European war? They put their policies into force before this prosperity arose, and after they had put their policies into force the unemployed were walking the streets of our cities. I make no defence whatever with respect to any action in connection with that which I have ever taken," he retorted when he began his attack on the Adamson law. "For I have been, as New Yorkers know, a friend of labor, and my record when I left the Governorship was distinctly commended by organized labor itself. I did what I thought was right, according to my views. When I find out what justice requires I will do it. And until we know what justice requires we will not be stampeded."

Wilson on Defensive.

Mr. Hughes gave further evidence here to-night that President Wilson will be compelled to back up everything he or his campaign managers may say. It would seem that he is putting the Administration wholly on the defensive.

"Take, for example, the matter of the six power loan to China," he began in his "test of the professions and promises of the Democrats."

"There was an opportunity by which our bankers could share to the extent of one-sixth in this proposed loan. It was a matter of great moment to the nation. But when the present Administration came into power and these bankers asked whether they would have the cooperation and protection of the Administration they were informed to the effect that the Administration did not desire them to continue. We lost an important opportunity for American trade. I believe that more recently the Administration has seen the error, but it has failed to reestablish confidence

with regard to its protection of American enterprise.

American Trade Sacrificed.

"We hear a good deal as to our relations to Latin America. Those relations are of the utmost importance; they should be based on mutual confidence and esteem. But the Administration withdrew man after man from the nations in Latin America who were trained diplomats to supply places and meet the demands of partisan expediency."

"It is a most regrettable thing that anywhere mere partisan expediency should be gratified at the expense of the diplomatic intercourse of our nation. It is very regrettable indeed that anything of that sort should happen in connection with our relations to Latin America, where we need very important diplomatic influence. We cannot afford in the future to have men of second or third or fourth rate take the place of men who are known to have given many years' faithful diplomatic service and have acquired experience and training of the greatest value to this country."

Opportunity Destroyed.

Pointing to Santo Domingo, Mr. Hughes emphasized the fact that when the United States undertook the administration of the customs this country had a chance to show to this hemisphere its competency in that kind of work. Republican experts and men accredited to important positions were there, he said, but what the Wilson Administration did was this:

"It sent men without experience or other than political recommendation to administer these trusts. The result was that we had a scandal and a man—utterly unfit—who had been sent there as minister was superseded by another. "It is said by the Administration that they desire to open the door for American enterprise," he went on. "What is the inducement for our merchants and business men to go to foreign countries and engage in American enterprise if they and their investments are treated as our citizens and their properties were permitted to be treated in Mexico?"

Investors Not Protected.

"There is a very serious side to the Mexican matter. I am looking at it for the moment in connection with those promises relating to the expansion and development of American trade. We have heard criticized those who had taken advantage of opportunities and made investments in Mexico, but I have not discovered that any line was drawn between the innocent and those who were not admitted to be innocent in permitting our citizens to be left to the ravages of revolution and perhaps to be destroyed. "If any have forfeited their rights under international law, let them be singled out and dealt with. But I stand here to assert that American trade will not be maintained according to the ambitions and just aspirations of our people, and we shall not stand before the world, as we should, with international esteem and the confidence of the nation, unless we protect at all events American lives, American property and American commerce throughout the world."

CARRANZA MAKES TERM OF PRESIDENT 4 YEARS

If Executive Dies Successor May Not Be Elected.

Mexico City, Sept. 30.—General Carranza to-day issued a decree limiting the term of a President of the republic to four years and providing for re-election of the Chief Executive.

The decree provides that if a President dies the man who fills out his term shall not be eligible for election for another term until after four years. The man to fill out the term of the President who dies or leaves the office is chosen by a two-thirds vote of Congress if it is in session. If not, a permanent commission shall designate the man until Congress convenes. The President, according to the provisions, is to take office on the first of December after the holding of the elections, and in the event that the man is absent or unchosen by that time he resigns. President must abandon office and a successor is to be chosen by Congress.

A President is allowed to resign only for grave cause, and after consideration by Congress. The President also must not leave Mexican territory without receiving permission from Congress.

Low Praised Hygiene Society.

A letter written by Seth Low shortly before his death, in which he endorsed the work of the New York Society of Hygiene, was made public yesterday from the offices of the society, 105 West Fortieth Street. Mr. Low characterized the work as "very important and highly useful." The society also announced 19,390 persons visited the exhibit maintained at Coney Island last summer.

30,000 sq. ft.

of floor space, that is immediately available—10,000 of it taking up the entire 14th floor. Offices that are roomy, single or en suite, well lighted, with plenty of fresh air; a stone's throw from the Post Office, City Hall, Subway Express Station, Brooklyn Bridge—that's what you'll find in THE TRIBUNE BUILDING, 154 Nassau Street, overlooking City Hall Park.

Edward J. Hogan, AGENT.

On the premises, Tribune Bldg., Phone Dickman 3000, or at Westworth Bldg.

HELP WANTED.

Male. WANTED BY NOVELTY IMPORTER A REAL LIVE HIGH GRADE SALESMAN. ONLY THOSE WITH HIGHEST CREDENTIALS WILL RECEIVE CONSIDERATION. UNUSUAL OPPORTUNITY FOR RIGHT MAN. ADDRESS FULL PARTICULARS OF PAST RECORDS, WRITE TO: BOX 246, 108 BROADWAY.

Female.

YOUNG and MIDDLE AGED WOMEN, assist clerical and other work in men's restaurant workshop (Mag. Brand), 21 East 23d St.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Male. GENTLEMAN, highest standard of a business man, desire connection with a reliable concern which could utilize his services and through business persons in Europe and America, references of the best. Add: P. O. Box 134, Tribune Office.

Female.

GOVERNOR (VIRGINIA). Backward children addressed, adults. Miss L. Richmond, 14 Irving Pl.

Advertisement for Weber pianos. Features a portrait of Albert Weber Sr., a photograph of a piano, and the text: 'An interesting book of the Weber sent you upon request'. The main headline reads: 'OCTOBER IS WEBER ANNIVERSARY MONTH AT AEOLIAN HALL'. Below this, it says '64 Years ago ALBERT WEBER Sr. built the First Weber Pianoforte'. The advertisement lists 'WEBER INSTRUMENTS' including 'WEBER DUO-ART PIANOLA', 'WEBER PIANOLA', and 'WEBER GRAND & UPRIGHT PIANOS'. Prices are listed as 'from \$550' with 'Special terms on all Weber Models during Anniversary Month'. The Aeolian Company is identified as the manufacturer, with locations in New York and Brooklyn. The ad also includes several small notices: 'Low Praised Hygiene Society', '30,000 sq. ft.', 'Edward J. Hogan, AGENT.', 'HELP WANTED.', and 'SITUATIONS WANTED.'