ZIGZAG POLICY OF PRESIDENT IS DENOUNCED

(Continued From Page Two Section One)

of Washington or of Lincoln. Neither Washington nor Lincoln kept us out of war. Americans, and the people of the world at large, now reverence the memories of these two men, because, and only because they put righteousness before peace. They abhorred war. They shunned unjust or wanton or reckless war. But they possessed that stern valor of patriotism which made them put duty first; not safety first; which made them accept war rather than an unrighteous and disastrous peace. There were peace-at-any-price men in the days of Washington. They were the Tories. There were peace-at-any-price men in the days of Lincoln. They were the Copperheads. The men who now with timid hearts and quavering voices praise Mr. Wilson for having kept us out of war, are the spiritual heirs of the Tories of 1776, and the Copperheads of 1864. The men who followed Washington at Trenton and Yorktown, and who suffered with him through the winter at Valley Forge; and the men who wore the Blue under Grant, and the Gray under Lee; were men of valor, who sacrificed everything to serve the right as it was given them to see the right. They spurned with contemptuous indignation the counsels of the feeble and cowardly folk who in their day spoke for peace-at-any price.

Submission to Insult

President Wilson by his policy of tame submission to insult and injury from all whom he feared has invited the murder of our men, women, and children by Mexican bandits on land, and by German submarines on the sea. He has spoken much of the "New Freedom." In international practice this has meant freedom for the representatives of any foreign power to murder American men, and outrage American women unchecked by the President. President Wilson has counted upon his belief that the American people are indifferent to their duties, because they are too much absorbed in war profits, too much pleased with the unhealthy prosperity which flourishes because others are suffering; too greedily content with a momentary immunity from danger, due to the fact that all possible foes are otherwise engaged. He has believed that our people will not look ahead. He has believed that they will remain blind to the fact that disaster will surely in the end overtake them if they shirk their duties in the present. He believes that if they are allowed to enjoy good profits and high wages, and go to the movies, and purchase automobiles, they will pay no thought to the possibility of future ruin, and no thought to the sufferings of their fellow-countrymen and countrywomen who at the present moment, suffer the last extremities of torture and outrage.

Our Standing Abroad

Porter Emerson Browne has shown exactly the way in which we are looked at abroad in a recent statement which runs as follows:

"An American friend of mine attended a dinner given in Mexico by the erstwhile revolutionist thereof, Pascual Orosco. Pascual was puzzled. He asked my friend to explain that which so mystified him. 'We have robbed your men, dishonored your women, killed your children; tell me,' pleaded Pascual, 'what does an American need to make him fight?' Pascual, you see, being only an ignorant Mexican, couldn't understand why a wife or a couple of children more or less mean little when you have a new automobile and a fat bank account."

He Only Spoke

I do not ask you to take my statement for Mr. Wilson's motive and actions. I ask you only to consider his own statements, and the statements of his authorized representatives, and his actions, and above all, his constant inaction. Nearly one year and a half has passed since the Lusitania was sunk. The act represented the most colossal single instance of the murder of non-combatants, including men, women and children, that had been perpetrted by any power calling itself civilized for over a century. President Wilson had full notice as to what was to be done, for the German Ambassador, Mr. Von Bernstoff, had publicly given such notice to the people of the United States. For less than such action President George Washington, when ours was a weak infant nation, forced the recall of the French Ambassador, Gent. But President Wilson did not act. He only spoke. And his words were a direct incitement to the repetition of the wrong. For immediately after the sinking of the Lusitania he uttered his famous sentence about being "too proud to fight." In all our history there has never been any other American President who has used a phrase that has done such widespread damage to t he good name of America. It is one of those dreadful phrases which, as by a lightning flash, illumines the soul of the man using it, and remains forever fixed in the minds of mankind in connection with that man. But this is not all. When the man is President of the United States, it is a sad and dreadful thing that the shame is necessarily shared by the nation itself; and it is completely assumed by the nation if it fails to repudiate the man who uttered the phrase.

"Too Proud to Fight"

Imagine George Washington after the Lexington fight, or even after the Boston massacre, selecting the occasion as an appropriate one for remarking that the American people might be "Too proud to fight!" Imagine Abraham Lincoln making such a statement two days after the firing on Sumter!

Nor was this phrase an isolated one. Shortly afterwards under date of May 27th, the New York Times contained the statement that President Wilson declined an invitation to speak at Independence Hall on July 5th, and in response to a suggestion that he should only speak on patriotism, remarked: "This is perhaps the very time when I would not care to arouse the sentiment of patriotism." I call your attention to the fact that I take this statement from one of the most prominent Wilson papers. President Wilson refused to speak in Independence Hall on the one hundred and twenty-eighth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in that hall, and he so refused because inasmuch as over one hundred of our men, women and children had just been murdered on the high seas he regarded it as "the very moment when he would not care to arouse the sentiment of patriotism." Mr. Wilson has a positive genuis for striking when the iron is cold and fearing to strike when the iron is hot. If one hundred and twenty-eight years ago Washington and Jefferson, and the other men who signed the Declaration of Independence hal felt the same way about patriotism, and the same way about fighting as Mr. Wilson does, we would never had a country. Had Lincoln felt the same way there would be no such thing as the American Republic now in existence.

Carranza's Cruelty

It is Mr. Wilson's recognition of Carranza which more than anything else applies the "acid test" of which Mr. Wilson is so fond of speaking, to Mr. Wilson's own allegations as to why he did not recognize Huerta. Every argument against Huerta applied with tenfold more truth and weight against Carranza. Immediately after Mr. Wilson recognized Carranza, the latter courtmartialled and shot a former member of Huerta's cabinet, Garcia Granados, who had committed no crime whatever except having served in Huerta's cabinet. It was a deliberate murder of a man of good character who was at the time in private life; and Carranza had already premitted his followers to assassinate members of the House and members of the Senate of the Mexican Congress. For full particulars I refer you to the speech of Senator Fall on June 2nd last. On April 3rd, 1915, the Americans residents in the City of Mexico sent to the Department of State a letter setting forth that Carranza's troops had without check by him, and acting by his orders, killed men, outraged women and raided churches. Moreover, Mr. Wilson is himself a witness against his present ally. I refer you to the letter of Mr. Wilson's own Secretary of State of June 4 last. In this letter it is explicitly stated that Carranzista soldiers in September, 1915, invaded American territory at several different points, and engaged in burning and looting American property and killing American citizens; and, says Mr. Wilson through his Secretary of State, "not only were these murders characterized by ruthless brutality, but uncivilized acts of mutilation were perpetrated." One of these "uncivilized" acts was committed on September 29th, when some of Carranza's soldiers captured an American trooper killed him and cut off his h ead and ears. Exactly twenty days later, on October 19th, Mr. Wilson expressed "pleasure" in informing Carranza that he recognized him! Since the recognition Carranza's troops by his orders have treacherously attacked and murdered American soldiers on at least two occasions. If the acts above recited—which are merely samples of the course of conduct Carranza has already pursued—do not constitute "intrigue and assassination, treachery and violence," then the words have lost their meaning. Mr. Wilson took "pleasure" in "extending the hand of welcome" to Carranza, whose own hand is red with the blood of murdered men and women of his own nation, and whose hands, unlike the hands of Huerta, were also red with the blood of murdered Americans, of murdered American civilians, and of murdered American soldiers wearing the American uniform. But President Wilson cared as little for the deaths of these men as he cared for the honor of the uniform. He with "pleasure" extended the hand of welcome" to the man guilty of their murder.

"A. B. C. I. O. U."

On September 5th thereappeared in the newspapers a statement by Secretary of the Interior Lane, of Mr. Wilson's cabinet, who is engaged in the humiliating and disgraceful negotiations Mr. Wilson's government is carrying on with the Mexican representatives at New London—and, by the way, as the former negotiations were said to be with the A. B. C. powers these negotiations, in view of the Mexican demands for money, might well be called the I. O. U. negotiations. Mr. Lane explained that in endeavoring to get a settlement the American delegates "will not resort to the note sending plan," and he adds that "note sending has not been a success." Mr. Lane is entirely right, and his statement is a condemnation of the entire diplomatic policy of the Presidency in whose cabinet he sits. The New York Times, under date of February 11th, stated that the claims of Americans and foreigners for the loss of property and life in Mexico now total about one billion dollars, of which six hundred millions are due to Americans, and the other four hundred to natives of Germany, England, France and Spain. The Times further mentioned that Mr. Lane had been told that the representatives of these powers regarded the United States as obligated to make good their property losses, and to pay indemnity for the lives of their compatriots.

On March 28th, 1915, the steamship Falaba was torpedoed, and of the one hundred and eighteen persons drowned, two were Americans. On May 1st, 1915, the Gulflight, an American vessel, was torpedoed without warning by a German submarine, and the lives of three persons on board lost. On May 7th the Lusitania was torpedoed, and thirteen hundred and ninety-six persons were drowned. But President Wilson did not "make mankind know that when America speaks she means what she says." On the contrary, he selected this as the appropriate occasion for his remark about being "too proud to fight." He did not hold Germany to strict accountability. He did not hold her to any accountability, strict or loose. He wrote notes. We have the authority of Mr. Lane, Secretary of the Interior, for saying that "note writing has not proved a success." President Wilson's first note to Germany was on May 13th. Germany answered it on May 25th by torpedoing the Nebraskan, an American vessel. On June 9th, President Wilson sent his second note, and on July 21st, a third. Germany answered these notes on August 19th by sinking the Arabic, drowning forty-one persons, including two Americans; and on September 6th, the Hesperian, twenty-six persons being drowned, including two Americans. On December 30th, the Persia was sunk, the number of lives lost being three hundred and thirty-eight, including two Americans, one of them a Consul-General. No atonement has been made by Germany; and in more than one case the newspapers report that the captain of the submarine has been promoted or decorated as a reward.

Strict Accountability

So much for the "strict accountability" to which Germany was to be held. The "strict responsibility" to which Mexico was to be held resulted in precisely a similar manner. While Germany was drowning between one and two hundred Americans, and a couple of thousand other noncombatants who were at sea, the Mexicans were killing a somewhat larger number of Americans, and a still larger number of other noncombatants on land. President Wilson did not hold Germany to "strict accountability" in one case, and did not hold Mexico to "strict responsibility" in the other. He did nothing whatever. Nobody has been punished for the lives lost.

In President Wilson's speech of acceptance, he said that "the loss of life is irreparable," and that the "direct violation of a nation's sovereignty" stands on a similar plane, and that "the nation that violates these essential rights must expect to be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance." Words! Very fine words; They would have meant much if Andrew Jackson had spoken them. But from Mr. Wilson they mean absolutely nothing.

President Wilson says that he is "interested in the fortunes of pitiful women and children." On the Lusitania there were drowned 103 babies under two years of age; fifty of them being babies under one year of age. How did Mr. Wilson's "interest" in these pitiful women and children show itself? It showed itself by the statement just two days later about being "Too proud to fight." It showed itself in his statement a little over two weeks later to the effect that it was inexpedient then to arouse the spirit of patriotism. Let him square these acts with these words of his. Let him square these words with his professions of "interest" in the fortunes of "pitiful women and children." Let him square his absolute failure to take any action whatever with his statements that any "nation that violates our essential rights must be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance". Never in our history has there been such ignoble contrast between the words and the deeds of a chief executive.

Walrus Tears

There is, however, a parallel for the kind of interest and concern President Wilson has thus shown for "oppressed men, and pitiful women and children." But we have to go for it, not to history, but to fiction. His attitude recalls that of the walrus in "Alice Through the Looking Glass," who took the oysters out to walk on the beach, and then ate them up. While eating them the walrus bewailed their fate; and his words, emotions, and actions are thus described:

"I weep for you, the walrus said,
I deeply sympathize;
With sobs and tears he sorted out
Those of the largest size,
Holding his pocket handkerchief
Before his streaming eyes."

As on almost every question President Wilson has occupied at least two diametrically opposite positions, we can usually find in some of his words an outline of the position we ought to have taken; but almost without exception, these fine words have had the meaning weaseled out of them by other words; and usually there have been no deeds whatever. Take, as an instance, the question of preparedness, and of the means necessary to secure it. In the fourteen months extending from December 8th, 1914, to February 10th, 1916, there were fifteen messages, letters and speeches of President Wilson which I have read. In these fifteen messages, letters and speeches, during those fourteen months, President Wilson took forty-one different positions about preparedness and the measures necessry to secure it; and each of these forty-one contradicted from one to six of the others. In many of his speeches the weasel words of one portion of the speech took all the meaning out of the words used in another portion of that speech; and these latter words themselves had a weasel signifance as regards yet other words.

A Zigzag Policy

He argued for preparedness, and against preparedness. He stated that our army was ample; and that we did not have enough troops to patrol the Mexican border in time of peace. He said the world was on fire, and sparks were liable to drop anywhere and cause us to burst into flame; and he also said that there was no immediate danger. He said that there was no sudden crisis; and then again that he did not know what a single day would bring forth. He said that we were on the verge of a maelstrom; and then that there was no special or critical situation. He said the danger was constant and immediately, and also that we were not threatened from any quarter. He said that there was no fear among us; and also that we were in daily danger of seeing the vital interest and honor of the country menaced and the flag of the United States stained with impunity. He said that we were in very critical danger of being involved in the great European struggle; and also that there was no need to discuss the question of defense or to get nervous or excited about. In one and the same speech, he said that a sufficient number of men would volunteer, and that if they did not be would be ashamed of America; and he also said that he did not know of any law which laid on them the duty of coming into the army, if it should be necessary to call for volunteers. He said that we needed 500,000 volunteers, and that if there was any legitimate criticism of this demand it was because it was too small; and as soon as Congressman Hay objected to the plan, he promptly abandoned it. He said that the National Guard was not the proper body upon which to rely; and then not only changed his own mind but forced his own Secretary of War out of his cabinet, because this Secretary possessed less flexible convictions and was unable instantly to reverse himself when going at full speed.

When the President argued every which way, and stood on every side of every proposal, it was no wonder that Congress was puzzled. Public opinion was not led by the President. He followed it in sharp zig-zigs, now in one direction, and now in another, as he believed it at the moment to be going. In consequence, the laws just passed for our military establishment have been positively michievous and they will have to be repealed or amended before any really good legislation can be adopted. The course of the administration has so thoroughly discredited itself in the public mind, that it has been almost impossible to get recruits. I know of many old soldiers who have refused to re-enlist because of the unsatisfactory condition of our military laws at this moment, and above all, because of the shameful mishandling of the military forces during the past three years. If the recent rate of recruiting is a sample, it will take five years to increase our army by, as much as twenty thousand men, allowing for the discharges.

The Eight-Hour Legislation

I ask you to test the character and courage of Mr. Hughes and Mr. Wilson by comparing their attitudes as regards the demands of the Railway Brotherhoods, which culminated recently in the miscalled eight-hour legislation at Washington.

During the last eighteen years, covering the period when I was Governor, and President, I have hitherto on every important issue supported the Brotherhoods. I am very proud of the fact that I am an honorary member of one of the Brotherhoods. I have publicly stated that during the ten years when I held high public office, I found myself, on the whole, in closer agreement with the Brotherhoods than with any similar organized body, whether of business men, professional men, or labor men; with the possible exception of the members of the surgical and medical profession, in so far as they can be said to be organized. But it is the duty of every good American, and especially good; public servant, in each questions that arises touching the relations of labor and capital to judge that particular question squarely on its merit. I equally abhor both the White Terror and the Red Terror, and I will stand as stoutly against one, as gainst the other. We have seen in this country few things more discreditable to our representatives and more ominous for the future of the nation of the United States being required to pass a certain bill before a certain hour at the dictation of certan men who sat in the gallery with their watches in their hand threatening ruin and disaster to the nation if there was omitted the smallest detail to satisfy their demands.

Roosevelt And Labor Troubles

As President I dealt at various times with both corporations and labor unions. In every case according to the best of my ability I stood in favor of the corporation or union that was doing right, and against the corporation or union that was doing wrong. For example, I stood against the Western Federation of Miners at one time, just as I stood against the richest and most powerful corporations of Wall Street at other times. I am therefore not asking any public servant to take a stand which I myself did not take when I was in public office In particular I ask you to remember the Anthracite Coal Strike, because the menace that strike contained was even greater than the menace of a general tie-up of the transportation systems of the country; for it meant the possibility of actual death by cold to hundreds of thousands of our people. At that time the great and wealthy mine owners, backed by the heads of the wealthiest and most powerful industrial and railroad corporations in the country, refused to arbitrate. The men struck. Winter was approaching, and fell disaster threatened all the Easetern half of our country. The representatives of the mine owners in response to my request insisted that there was nothing to arbitrate; and through their counsel also insisted that I had no power under the constitution to act, and that the public could not interfere through the representatives of the public with the way in which they managed their business. I took the opposite view. I held that where the public necessity was national and imperative, it became the duty of the chief of the nation to act.

When Arbitration Was Forced

I held that in any such gigantic controversy between labor and capital as to threaten the welfare of the nation, there were three parties in interest, viz: the capitalists, the workingmen, and finally the people as a whole; and that where the public need was vital, that need must control. I specifically took the view that before final action was taken on the points at issue, we must have full information given to the public and the representatives of the public by an unbiased body after a thorough study of the situation; that the power of the Government must be used to make effective the findings of this body, and that, pending its finding, the work of mining must go on, because the public need so demanded; and that therefore I would use the entire power of the nation to see that the work went on, that there was an arbitration by dispassionate experts, and that the conclusions of this arbitration were accepted. When the mine owners, backed by the most powerful financial interests in New York, refused to arbitrate, I proceeded to appoint an arbitration commission without regard to them, and I secured the assent of a political opponent, Mr. Cleveland, an ex-President of the United States, to serve as head of that Commission. I saw the Lieutenant-General of the Army, and arranged with him that if necessary, I would put the army in possession of the mines, and would treat him as the receiver to run the mines, and to see that neither side interfered with the running. Fortunately when it became evident that I would put my program through at no matter what hazard or difficulty, the hazards and difficulties both vanished, and I was able to secure an agreement for arbitration and for the return of the men to work pending the result of the arbitration.

Not a Fixer of Wages

The case at issue is preeminently one that comes in the category of those that can be settled only after careful investigation and full consideration of many important conflicting elements. I believe in the eight-hour day, on moral and sociological grounds, as being the ideal towards which we should strive. I believe in wages being just as high in anoy business as is compatible with square treatment to the other parties in interest. But if the Government is to intervene in order to secure shorter hours and better wages it must do so only after full knowledge and not merely under the duress of threats. Moreover the issue must be honestly stated. The Government must not be used really to get higher wages, when the nominal and surafce demands seems to be for fewer hours of labor. It appears that what in this case is demanded is not really a day of eight hours' labor, but a higher rate of pay for the eight hours, or a higher rate of over-time pay beyond eight hours. In other words it is not a law to limit hours of labor in the sense that we use in speaking of an eight-hour day for women, or an eight-hour law for three shifts in continuous industry. It is primarily a bill to secure an advance in wages; the securing of an eight-hour day is wholly secondary, and as regards many employes would probably not be brought about or desired.

The Interested Public

When any labor trouble becomes of such size as to involve the public, the public has a right to interfere, to insist that there shall be no interference with the welfare and safety of the public, and therefore to insist on arbitration, that is, for just decision by the government, after an investigation conducted through a commission which will get all the facts and lay them before the Executive and Legislative representatives of the public for what action they deem necessary. These were the principles which by actual deed, when I was president, I upheld in the teeth of violent opposition from the most powerful corporations in the land, representing the employers' interest. The opposition of these great employing corporations was asserted in every possble way against me throughout the period when I held public office or was a candidate for public office. I absolutely disregarded it, because I thought that only by disregarding it could I do my duty to the country. In just the same way, and from just the same motives, I shall now disregard any opposition by the representatives of misguided labor unions to the principles which I then put into effect, and which they then applauded me for putting into effect. As I said when I was president, I believe that the welfare of the laboring man, with the sole exception of the welfare of the farmer, is more important to this country than the welfare of any other citizen; I shall do all I can to secure his permanent welfare; I shall do everything in my power for the working man except what is wrong, but I will do wrong neither for him nor for any other man.

Action Without Knowledge

Now, I wish it distinctly understood that I am not in the least prepared to say that this demand is wrong. It may be absolutely right. My point is that, without full investigation we cannot say whether it is right or wrong. President Wilson yielded to the dictation of the heads of the brotherhoods, and made no effort to find out whether the demand was right or wrong. He made no effort to find out whether it could it could be complied with without raising freight rates. He made no effort to find out all the equities in the case; those affecting the men, those affecting the stockholders, those affecting the shippers. He took his orders from that one of the parties in interest which he most feared. He insisted that the law be passed without inquiry. And then he deferred the operation of the law until after election, which of course could only have been done for political reasons. We have not at this moment any power to determine which side of the controversy is right, and which wrong. We do not know whether it is right to increase the wages without increasing the freight rates; and whether in such event it is proper to the public that both the rates and wages shall be increased to the amount this bill will require; or whether any increase in rates ought to be made; or whether in the interest of the public neither wages nor rates should be increased. I believe, from the standpoint of the public interest, is the proper limitation by law of the hours of work on railroads; but it is essential that there shall be full knowledge and consideration of all the facts before determining exactly what the law shall be.

The question at issue was not that of an eight-hour day at all. The question was whether the president and congress should enact a law, without investigation and without knowledge, to give increased wages to a certain portion of the body of wage earners. The labor leaders on this issue, without regard to the right or wrong of the matter, first coerced the president, and then with his aid coerced congress. The question at issue was not one of the hours of labor. It was one of wages. And it was settled by the president and congress without investigation and without knowledge. The settlement was due partly to fear, and partly to hope of political profit. President Wilson in his speech on the 23rd of this month sought to explain and justify his action. He stated his whole case with probably unconscious accuracy when he said that before he undertook to settle the controversy he had "learned that the whole temper of the legislative bodies of the United State was in favor" of what one side announced to be its contention. In other words, he had made up his mind in advance; and he had made it up because he believed the majority of the congressmen (for the most part pure politicians) were on what they deemed to be the popular side. In this speech he explicitly admitted that in this controversy "the main partner was left out of the reckoning," because the two parties declined to consider "what right has the hundred million people of the United States?" And President Wilson eagerly joined with these men in refusing to consider the right of these hundred millions of people. President Wilson knows well that he has betrayed the rights of these people. He admits that when in the same speech, with his usual facuity for using fine words about the future when he desires to cover up mean deeds in the present, he says, "how are we going to prevent any organization from overriding the interests of society? . . . America has the privilege to say: you must not interrupt the national life without consulting us." Exactly! Fine words! Words such as Mr. Wilson loves to use. And as is customary with Mr. Wilson, these fine words of his about abstract rights are flatly contradicted by his unworthy deeds as soon as the concrete case arises. Mr. Wilson uses these lofty words about the future at the very time when he has made America submit to seeing "an organization override the interests of society," when by his action he has permitted this organization to "interrupt the national life without consulting us." Of course it is a mere pretense to say that there is any sacred social reason why there is any greater reason to refuse to arbitrate the number of hours of labor than to refuse to arbitrate the amount of wages. And the question really at issue in this case does not really refer to the number of hours of labor. It refers really to the rate of wages. What Mr. Wilson really did was to insist on legislation about the wage scale without any previous investigation or knowledge.

For years the great railways insisted that they would not arbitrate such cases; that they would not admit the right of the government to interfere. Now at last they have been brought to admit that they will accept arbitration. They admit the right and the duty of the national government in the premises. Immediately thereupon President Wilson and the majority in the two houses of congress turn around, and in the momentary and evanescent interest of a small section of labor they abandon the great principle for which all the farsighted champions of labor have been fighting. They thereby put a premium upon the use of force by threat or by action, in order to secure special privilege. They establish a most evil precedent, the consequences of which may be widespread and lasting.

The President Now And Then

If the improper course which the president followed had been due to mistaken conviction, to erroneous principle, its effect would nevertheless have been evil. As it is, the effect is far worse, because there is grave reason to believe that the course he followed was directly opposed to his real convictions. The president is now a candidate for office and speaks well of labor. Until he became a candidate for office, and as long as he was president of a university, he, with entire safety, ignored or assailed the labor unions. Indeed, he was then their bitter, ungenerous, and often unjust critic. At the People Forum on February 25, 1905, he said: "Labor unions drag the highest man to the level of the lowest." In an address at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria on March 18, 1907, in speaking of the capitalists, he said: "There is another equally formidable enemy to equality and betterment of opportunity, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of this country." In a letter written January 12, 1909, he said: "I am a fierce partisan of the open shop." In June of the same year, speaking at Princeton, he said: "The usual standard of the employee in our day is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions and this is the standard to which it is made to conform. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under this regulation. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants." I have no question that when Mr. Wilson thus spoke he expressed his sincere convictions. Less than two years later he was in public life and immediately his attitude changed. There is no reason to believe that his convictions changed.

The Mouve Political

The course actually followed by the president and the majority of congress put the interests of the country second to consideration of unhealthy political expediency. It appealed to timid and short-sighted men outside of congress no less than to those within congress. It is upheld now by certain men who say "Thank God, President Wilson averted a strike," just exactly as they and those like them say "Thank God, President Wilson has kept us out of war." These persons do not ask whether he averted the strike honorably or dishonorably, any more than they ask whether he averted a war honorably or dishonorably. They have not considered in either case whether temporary safety was to be ignobly purchased at the cost of future disaster. All that they have demanded was that war should be averted in one case, and a strike averted in the other case, in order that they might not have to undergo risk or temporary material discomfort. They have been too timid and too short-sighted to make any sacrifice for the sake of right and justice, or to undergo any risk in order to preserve the foundations of democracy and of free government in America. These men have shown entire willingness to submit to organized tyranny both from outside our borders and from inside our borders, if only at the moment they could avoid inconvenience and financial loss. These men are not the heirs of the Americans who brought the Revolutionary War to a successful close; nor of the men who wore the blue and the gray for four long years in the great struggle of the civil war. If the American people of today are willing to accept such leadership, they will give justification for the belief that they prize ease and com-

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PHOENIX AUTO SUPPLY HOUSE OPENS DOORS; LARGEST SUPPLY HIGH CLASS AUTOMOBILE ACCESSORIES IN STATE WILL BE CARRIED

Edward Rudolph, public benefactor, distributor of high-class auto tires and accessories, and seller of Ford automobiles, has added another chapter to his career of successful business man in the Salt River valley.

Now comes Rudolph, and with his years of experience behind him, his reputation for integrity and honest dealing in front of him, and opens the Phoenix Auto Supply House, located beside the Ford Garage on East Adams street, with Wilbur S. Bailey as manager.

Realizing for some time that there was an opening for a high-class, up-to-date accessory house, Rudolph, having a firm belief in the future of Phoenix and the Salt River valley, determined to open such a place. The new concern is the finished product of the idea.

The new house will carry the completest line of auto accessories in the state. Every make and brand of car, no matter where it is made, this side of the water or the other, will be able to secure its needs at the Phoenix Auto Supply House.

Wilbur L. Bailey, who for the past eight years has been connected and in charge of several of the largest auto supply houses on the coast, has been brought to Phoenix by Mr. Rudolph and will be at the head of the new venture.

Probably no supply house in the southwest can such a string of leading auto accessories. To start with, Firestone tires are handled. The mention of this product always brings joy to the motorist. Firestones are made in one of the largest factories in the country and are the result of years of incessant study and experimenting. Valvoline and Zeroline oils will be sold from the new place. Both products are guaranteed.

As to the Firestones

The answer to the Firestone supremacy is "Specialization." In all its branches and departments the Firestone people employ none but specialists.

The very head of the Firestone corporation is a specialist. H. S. Firestone himself is recognized as one of the greatest living authorities on the manufacture of auto tires. At the very start of his great enterprise he gathered around him a body of men who so thoroughly knew their business that today the finished product of their brains astounds the world.

Firestone engineers, recognizing that to create is to lead the field, have bent all their efforts to creating, that the others might follow. In this they have been eminently successful. It was the constant striving and trying for the leadership that gave the Firestone people supremacy in the solving of rim troubles, the putting on the market of the all-rubber non-skid tread, the perfection of the first removable truck equipment, raising the standard of motorcycle tires to that of auto tires, and the injection of beauty into the making of auto tires by the creating of the black tread and red side wall. In fact, in whatever direction one looks he will find that where Firestones lead others follow.

The line of Firestones includes the Firestone cord tire, the Firestone non-skid tire, the Firestone non-skid motorcycle and bicycle tire and red and gray inner tubes for all tires.

Non-Skid Pneumatics

Truck drivers all over the country are fast coming to recognize the fallacy of adopting Firestone Non-Skid Pneumatics, with demountable rims. The strength with which these tires are built, the extra solidness of the side walls, the thickness of the treads, has convinced truck drivers that there is a great economy in using them. It is not only a saving in tire money, but it saves wear and tear on the truck. The Firestone quality of rubber and workmanship, the Firestone thorough knowledge of the tire industry, added to the good measure of all materials used has enabled the putting of a product on the market which has never been surpassed. The tire cost has practically been reduced to the vanishing point.

As to Motor Oils

In selecting a motor oil, as much care should be used in selecting a machine or the tires with which to equip it. Too much discretion in this line cannot be used. Every test made by scientists of the country has proven that Pennsylvania crude oil was and is the logical oil for the manufacture of motor oil. The Valvoline Oil company, founded years and years ago, has been devoting years of time and thousands of dollars to the perfection of this oil. The founder of their house was the first man to discover that crude oil could be made into as perfect a lubricating oil as Valvoline. Since that time they have lead in all lines of endeavor.

The Phoenix Auto Supply House will handle Valvoline oils, together with Zeroline, another brand which is noted for its stability and lubricating qualities. There is no getting around the fact that the new company created by the genius of Mr. Rudolph is going to be a leader in its line in Phoenix.

One of the other headliners to be handled by the concern will be Hassler shock absorbers. The placing of these shock absorbers on a Ford car absolutely reduces to a minimum the shocks obtained from bumps and depressions in the road. It gives to the small car the easy riding qualities which the long wheel-base and expensive spring construction gives to the larger and more expensive cars. They prevent the upward rebound of the leaf springs which is as hard on the car as it is on the occupant. They give the Ford the stability and smoothness enjoyed on a perfectly paved street.

Electric starters for Fords will also be among the high class articles handled. The Kemco is one of the best starters on the market, if not the best. It is not a load on the engine, and the item of power saved from this means much in car service, gasoline and satisfactory operation. The Kemco is a two-unit affair, completely solving the problem of producing current and taking current at the same time. By using two units the engine is relieved of the drag load of the starting motor, as it does in a single unit where the engine must pull all the time. In the Kemco the engineer never pulls the starting motor and its dynamo load is no greater than that of the fan.

Taking it all in all, the Phoenix Auto Supply House is bound to be one of the successful enterprises of the valley. There is no reason why, with Rudolph's enterprise, Bailey's experience, and the all around high class brands of goods to be handled, it should not be a monument to the automobile game in the state of Arizona.