LEAGUE OF NATIONS

(Continued from Page Two.)

ernment need not be recounted. It has been held by experts that it involves the disadvantage of disbursements, authorized by the law-making power without sufficient knowledge of the need of the service, or the possibilities of extravagance. The answer to this is the budget system. No successful business enterprise of any size can operate without it. For a hundred years the federal unit, and the states as well, made appropriations without determining the difference between department need and caprice, at the same time paying little attention to the relation as between income and expense.

The Budget System.

Many of the states have adopted a budget system, and with a success that carries no exception. Efficiency has been improved—departmental responsibility has been centered, and economies have been effected. The same can be done by the federal government. The system will reveal at once, as it did in the states, a vast surplusage of employes. It awakens individual interest, encourages greater effort and gives opportunity for talent to assert itself. The normal course of least resistance develops in government bureaus a hardpan, which retards progress. When the reorganization is made, pay should be commensurate with service. Many federal departments whose ramifications touch the country generally have lost valuable men to business. This had badly crippled postoffices, the railway mail service and other branches.

I am convinced after considerable study of the subject that the expense of the government can, without loss of efficiency, be reduced to a maximum of four billion dollars, including sinking fund and interest on the national debt. When we enter the League of Nations we should at the same time diminish our cost for armament. To continue expenditures in either the war or the navy departments on a vast scale, once our membership in the league is assured, would seem to be a very definite refutation of the advantages of the world plan which we believe it possesses.

Reduction of Armaments.

An appealing fundamental in the league method is the reduction of armaments. We cannot afford to do it, until other nations do likewise. If we do not enter the league, hundreds of millions of dollars must be spent for armaments. If we go in, and I believe the people will insist on it, then we can count on economies.

Since the last national conventions of the two great parties a world war has been fought, historic, unprecedented. For many, many months, civilization hung in the balance. In the despair of dark hours, it seemed as though a world dictator was inevitable, and that henceforth men and women who had lived in freedom would stand at attention, in the face of the drawn sword of military autocracy. The very soul of America was touched as never before with a fear that our liberties were to be taken away. What America did needs no reiteration here. It is known of all men. History will acclaim it—poets will find it an inspiration throughout the ages. And yet there is not a line in the Republican platform that breathes an emotion of pride, or recites our national achievement. In fact, if a man from Mars were to depend upon the Republican platform or its spoken interpretation, by the candidate of that party, as his first means of information, he would not find a syllable telling him that the war had been won, and that America had saved the world. How ungenerous, how ungracious all of this is; how unfair that a mere group of leaders should so demean themselves in the name of the party of Lincoln and McKinley and Roosevelt.

The discourtesy to the president is an affair of political intrigue. History will make it odious. As well might it be directed at a wounded soldier of the war. One fell in the trench; the strength of the other was broken in the enormous labors of his office.

Others Are Ignored.

But others were ignored—the men and women who labored at home with an industry and a skill that words cannot recount! What of the hands that moved the lathe by day and the needle by night? What of the organizations, superbly effective, that conserved food and fed the world—that carried nourishment to the very front trench in the face of hell's furies—that nursed the wounded back to life—that buried the dead in the dark shelter of the night—that inspired business men and artisans of all parties to work in harmony? What of the millions of men, women and children of all creeds, religious and otherwise, who stood in the ranks as firm as soldiers overseas, undivided by things they once quarreled about? What of the government itself—confirming the fair of our fathers as sufficient to meet the storms of time? Why the sneer at labor with the veiled charge that it was a mere slacker? The spectacle is sufficient to convince any unprejudiced man that the Republican leaders who have taken charge of their party and nominated its candidate, are no more possessed of the spirit of the hour than they were in 1912 when they precipitated a revolution within the rank and file of a great organization. If further proof were needed, the action of the present congress supplies it. Not a constructive law can be cited. Money and time were wasted in seeking to make a military triumph an odious chapter in history—and yet is it not significant that after two years of sleuthful inquiry there was nothing revealed in that vast enterprise, carrying billions of dollars in expense, upon which they could base even a whisper of dishonesty?

The Mexican situation, trying our patience for years, begins to show signs of improvement. Not the least of the things that have contributed to it, is the realization by the people of that country, that we have neither the lust for their domain nor disposition to disturb their sovereign rights. Peace smiles upon the border and incentive to individual effort seems to be making a national inspiration.

Many elements have made our republic enduring; not the least of which is a sustained gratitude. The richest traditions of our land are woven from historic threads that tell the bravery of our soldiers of every war. They make the first impressions of history upon the minds of our children and bind the hearts of generations together. Never in all time will the performance of our soldiers in the late war be surpassed. From farm, forest and factory they gathered together in the training camps—from countryside and city—men whose hands were calloused by labor, others whose shoulders showed the stoop of the office task—the blood of many nations flowing in their veins—and the same impulse ran from the front trench in Europe back to the first day in training. We must not forget that war breaks into the plans of young men, and their first chart of life is in a sense more important than any calculation later on. In college and shop—in every calling, they were building the base for their careers. Thousands of them by the circumstances of injury or the disturbance of domestic conditions which war always brings were compelled to change their whole course of life. We owe a debt to those who died, and to those the honored dead left dependent. We owe a debt to the wounded; but we must realize that considerable compensation is due those also who lost much by the break in their material hopes and aspirations. The genius of the nation's mind and the sympathy of its heart, must inspire intensive thoughtful effort, to assist those who saved our all.

For Disabled Soldiers.

I feel deeply that the rehabilitation of the disabled soldiers of the recent war is one of the most vital issues before the people and I, as a candidate, pledge myself and my party to those young Americans to do all in my power to secure for them without unnecessary delay, the immediate training which is so necessary to fit them to compete in their struggle to overcome that physical handicap incurred while in the service of their government. I believe also that the federal board of rehabilitation as far as possible should employ diabled soldiers themselves to supervise the rehabilitation of disabled soldiers, because of their known sympathy and understanding. The board itself and all agencies under it should be burdened with the care of securing for the disabled soldier who has finished his training, adequate employment. These men will inspire future generations no less than they have themselves been inspired by the heroes of the past. No greater force for patriotic effort was found when we were drawn into the late conflict than the example and activity of our veterans of previous wars. Under the colors they loved, gathered the soldiers of the past, bringing quickly to their support the new army of the republic. Response in the southland by veterans who wore the gray inspired the youth with a zeal which added greatly in the quick mobilization of our forces.

Women of America.

The women of America, in emotion and constructive service, measured up during the war to every requirement, and emergency exacted much of them. Their initiative, their enthusiasm, and their sustained industry, which carried many of them to heavy burdens of toil, form an undying page in the annals of the time, while the touch of the mother heart in camp and hospital, gave a sacred color to the tragic picture that feeble words should not even attempt to portray. They helped win the war, and they are entitled to a voice in the readjustment now at hand. Their intuition, their sense of the humanitarian in government, their unquestioned progressive spirit will be helpful in problems that require public judgment. Therefore they are entitled to the privilege of voting as a matter of right and because they will be helpful in maintaining wholesome and patriotic policy. It requires but one more state to ratify the national amendment and thus bring a long-delayed justice. I have the same earnest hope as our platform expresses, that some one of the remaining states will promptly take favorable action.

Senator Harding's theory of the great office to which he aspires, putting a thoroughly fair interpretation on his own words, is that the government of this country, so far as it is embodied in the executive, should be what he is pleased to call "government by party," as in contrast with the exercise by the president of his own best final judgment under the responsibility assumed by his solemn oath of office, taking into consideration the views of others, of course, in arriving at that final judgment, but recognizing no group of any kind, not sworn, as he is, to the faithful performance of the particular duties in question, and not subject to impeachment, as he is, in case of serious malfeasance in the performance of those duties.

Conception of Lincoln.

The latter is the conception of the presidency held by Washington, John Adams and Thomas Jefferson in initiating our great experiment in political and personal freedom under the constitution. It is the conception held by Lincoln and Roosevelt, by Cleveland and Wilson, and all other presidents of the past to whom history has assigned a significant place in the normal growth of our free institutions. It is the conception of the presidency to which, in case of success of the Democratic party in the coming election, my own best efforts shall be dedicated, with a solemn sense of responsibility to the Power above, to the people of the United States as a whole, and to the sacred oath of allegiance to the constitution and the laws. There is, and will always be, a useful place for parties in the conduct of a free government; but any theory of a "government by party," which must weaken this solemn sense of personal responsibility, or alter its traditional direction and turn it toward party or faction, can only accentuate the possible evils of party, and thwart its possible advantages. I am sincerely grateful to the Democratic party for the opportunities of public service which it has brought to me in the past, and for the willingness which it has shown to extend those opportunities to a still greater field; but I am glad to say that it has always recognized that my official duties were to the people as a whole, and has in no case attempted to interfere, under pretext of party responsibility, with my right of personal judgment, under oath, in the performance of those duties.

Interest in Education.

There must be an awakened interest in education. The assumption that things are all right is an error. There is more or less of a general idea that because our school system generally is satisfactory and in most instances excellent, that sufficient progress is being made. The plain fact reveals two startling things, one a growing decimation in the ranks of teachers and the other, the existence of five and one-half million illiterates. It is true that 1,600,000 of these are foreign born. The army of instructors has been more or less demoralized through financial temptation from other activities which pay much better. We owe too much to the next generation to be remiss in this matter. Very satisfactory progress is being made in some states in the teaching of native-born illiterates. The moonlight school in Kentucky, has in fact, become a historic institution. The practice has spread into other commonwealths, and bands of noble men and women are rendering great service. There should be no encroachment by the federal government on local control. It is the healthful, reasonable individualism of American national life that has enabled the citizens of this republic to think for themselves, and besides state and community initiative would be impaired by anything approaching dependence. The central government however, can inventory the possibilities of progressive education, and in helpful manner create an enlarged public interest in this subject.

There will be no attempt in this campaign to compete by dollars with our opposition. So many people have been in the money-gathering business for the reactionary cause that the millions already in hand are more or less a matter of general information.

Want Good Faith.

All that we ask is that both parties deal in the utmost good faith with the electorate and tell the plain truth as to the amounts received, the contributors, and the items of disbursements. The public judgment in elections should be rendered after the fullest hearing possible. Each side has the right to properly present its case. This is a legitimate expense. There is no narrow dividing line between the legitimate and illegitimate in political campaigns. One contemplates the organization and maintenance of such facilities as are necessary to advise the people of the facts bearing upon the issues; the other carries the deliberate purpose to interfere with the honest rendering of a verdict. How misguided some of our people are. Recognizing that readjustment must be made, they believe that they will fare better if they cast their fortunes with those with whom they dealt on the base of campaign contributions in days gone by. They do not sense the dangers that threaten. The sort of readjustment which will appeal to our self-respect and ultimately to our general prosperity, is the honest readjustment. Any unfair adjustment simply delays the ultimate process and we should remember the lesson of history that one extreme usually leads to another. We desire industrial peace. We want our people to have an abiding confidence in government, but no readjustment made under reactionary auspices, will carry with it the confidence of the country.

Confidence in Government.

If I were asked to name in these trying days the first essential overshadowing every other consideration, the response would be, confidence in government. It would be nothing less than a calamity if the next administration were elected under corrupt auspices. There is unrest in the country; our people have passed through a trying experience. The European war before it engulfed us, aroused every racial throb in a nation of composite citizenship. The conflict in which we participated carried anxieties into every community and thousands upon thousands of homes were touched by tragedy. The inconveniences incident to the war have been disquieting; the failure of the Republican congress to repeal annoying taxes has added to our troubles. The natural impulse is to forget the past, to develop new intertsts, to create a refreshened and refreshing atmosphere in life. We want to forget war and be free from the troubling thought of its possibility in the future. We want the dawn and the dews of a new morning. We want happiness in the land, the feeling that the square deal among men and between men and government is not to be interfered with by a purchased preference. We want a change from the old world of yesterday where international intrigue, made the people mere pawns on the chessboard of war. We want a change from the old industrial world where the man who toiled was assured "a full dinner pail" as his only lot and portion. But how are we to make the change? Which way shall we go?

At Forks of Road.

"We stand at the forks of the road and must choose which to follow. One leads to a higher citizenship, a freer expression of the individual and a fuller life for all. The other leads to reaction, the rule of the few over the many and the restriction of the average man's chances to grow upward. Cunning devices backed by unlimited prodigal expenditures will be used to confuse and to lure. But I have an abiding faith that the pitfalls will be avoided and the right road chosen. The leaders opposed to Democracy promise to put the country "back to normal." This can only mean the so-called normal of former reactionary administrations, the outstanding feature of which was a pittance for farm produce and a small wage for a long day of labor. My vision does not turn backward to the "normal" desired by the senatorial oligarchy, but to a future in which all shall have a normal opportunity to cultivate a higher stature amidst better environment than that of the past. Our view is toward the sunrise of tomorrow with its progress and its eternal promise of better things. The opposition stands in the skyline of the setting sun, looking backward, to the old days of reaction.

I accept the nomination of our party, obedient to the Divine Sovereign of all peoples, and hopeful that by trust in Him the way will be shown for helpful service."

WEATHER

Observations taken at 6 p. m., August 7, for the preceding 24 hours.

	High	Low	Pct.
Great Falls	91	54	...
Chicago	88	50	.02
Calgary	92	50	...
Havre	92	58	...
Helena	90	54	.01
Kalispell	88	56	...
New York	84	68	.76
St. Paul	78	60	...
San Diego	74	66	...
Seattle	78	58	...
Williston	92	56	...

Weather Conditions — Pacific Slope, Northwest and Canadian Northwest:

There was no relief from the hot weather in the northwest Saturday. Over much of the area maximum temperatures of 90 degrees or higher were general. There was no rain of consequence at reporting stations.

Montana Forecast.

Generally fair Sunday and Monday, except probably local thundershowers in southwest; continued warm Sunday, probably followed by somewhat cooler weather Monday or Monday night.

CROWDS ATTEND

(Continued From Page One)

jubilation. Rain early in the day threatened to mar the event, gave way to bright sunshine in the afternoon, with sulty humidity, but shortly before the governor concluded another light rain poured upon the crowds, causing many to leave and somewhat marring the closing event.

The day's program was late in starting. Governor Cox and Mr. Roosevelt did not reach the fair grounds until 2:30 and their review of the paraders continued until 4. Governor Cox began his address at 4:40 after Senator Robinson's notification speech.

Parade Was Event.

The parade was the day's spectacular event. In the trail of the Democratic leaders the thousands of cheering Democrats marched down the dusty track past the speaker's stand, with bands playing, banners and flags waving and bearing hundreds of cards paying tribute to their candidates and predicting their victory in November.

With pointed forefinger and vigorous arm thrusts the governor got more applause as he emphasized his indictment of the Republican platform and leadership. The crowd also voiced its approval of his declaration that the loss of the League would mean more armament expense.

Wilson Tribute Approved.

The candidate's tribute to President Wilson and his depreciation of Republican "discourtesy," given in lowered voice, were given further rounds of applause. A prolonged demonstration followed his assertion that Republican "sleutching" had failed to unearth faults in the administration direction of the war. This he hammered in, pounding his table with clenched fists.

More cheers approved the candidate's pledge to aid ex-service men.

Several demonstrations marked his declarations for consideration of women, including ratification of the equal suffrage amendment.

Repeated thumps of his fists punctuated the governor's criticism of Senator Harding's stand on party government and the audience evidenced its sympathy frequently.

The governor delivered only one sentence of his statement on education, jumping to the subject of campaign contributions and he was cheered in declaring the Democrats would not attempt campaign dollar competition with the Republicans.

HINSHAW DISAPPROVES SPEECH.

Chicago, Aug. 7.—Governor Cox's failure to take a definite stand concerning a possible repeal of the Volstead act and the 18th amendment, is looked upon with great disfavor and disappointment by the prohibition party, Virgil G. Hinshaw, chairman of the party's national committee said Saturday night. He previously had characterized Senator Harding's stand on the question as "unsatisfactory."

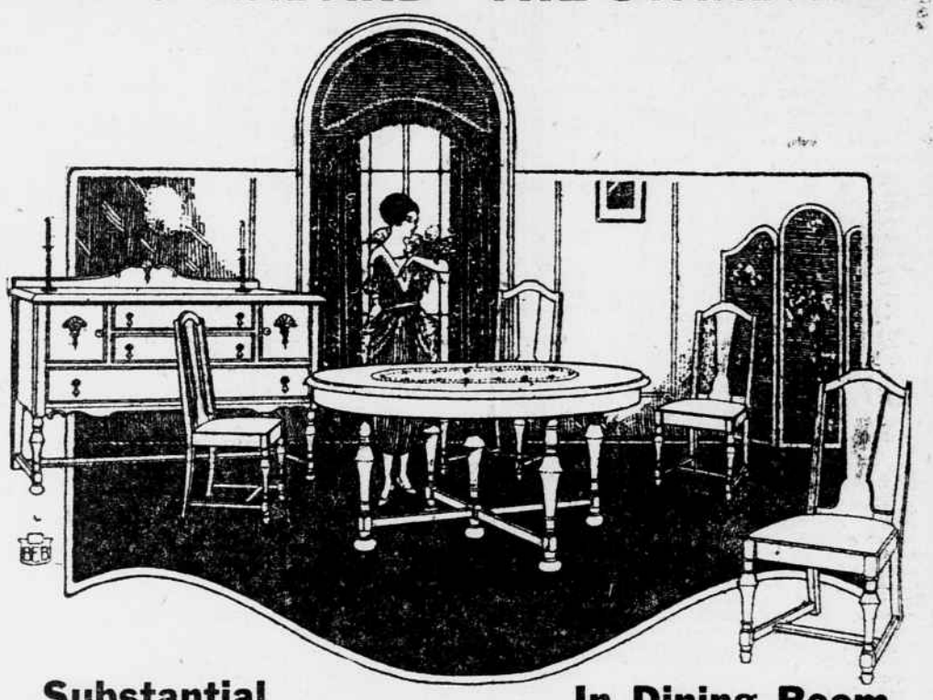
POLISH WOMEN UNITE WITH A. R. C. SOCIETY.

Cracow, Poland, Aug. 5.—Forty-nine women's civic organizations, having a membership of 100,000 were merged into a women's national service society here Saturday, and offered their services to the American Red Cross for emergency work.

SHEET MUSIC
ORTON BROTHERS
Victrolas (Estab. 1885) Records
Chickering Pianos Apollo Players
518 Central Phone 6143

GONZAGA UNIVERSITY
Spokane, Wash. Established 1887.
A Select Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men
Conducted by the Jesuits
Spacious Buildings — Extensive Grounds — Healthful Climate
LAW SCHOOL (Evening Classes)
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SCIENCE
HIGH SCHOOL, Classical, Scientific, Commercial
BUSINESS COURSE (Two Years)
EIGHTH GRADE
HIGH SCHOOL DEPARTMENT re-opens September 8.
COLLEGE and LAW DEPARTMENTS re-open September 15.
For Further Information Address THE REGISTRAR

THE STANDARD---THE STANDARD

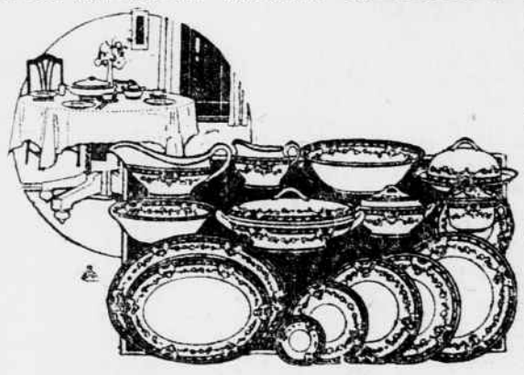


Substantial Beauty In Dining Room Furniture

—The suite illustrated is just a casual example picked from our floors, and pictures the sort of fine dining room furniture that may be obtained here. Such a suite as this one fits in perfectly with the requirements of today. Please note the originality of this suite, how splendid its design, and the finish can only be appreciated by seeing the pieces themselves.
Priced at $256.00

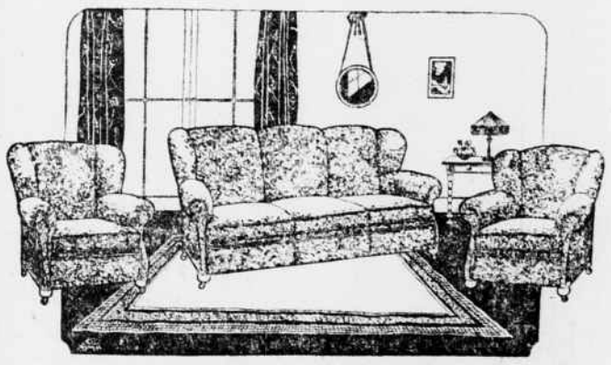
QUALITY Clear Thru!

There are two kinds of quality. Mere surface quality that looks well for a short time—and then that other kind of quality that goes clear through from the carefully selected, thoroughly seasoned woods right through the making and finishing. We are glad to say that every article of furniture on our floors has passed the most exacting quality test and you can count on anything from this store giving the fullest measure of satisfaction.



50-Piece Set $22.50
(Not Like Above Cut)

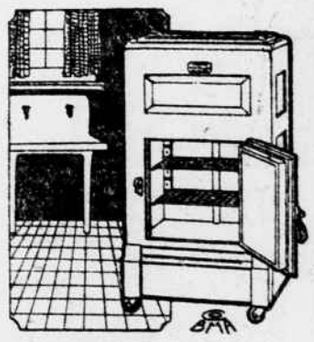
—As we had no other cut we had to use the above one. The set consists of 50 pieces and are strong and sturdy and so economically priced that you could easily afford them for every day service. Material is the finest of American semi-porcelain. Come early, as we have only a few sets.



Massive 3-Piece Tapestry Suite
Special for Monday and Tuesday
$325.00

Here is a big opportunity for those who have put off buying a comfortable living room suite, to purchase a massive three-piece suite in tapestry at a price that means a distinct saving. This suite comes as pictured with massive davenport, easy rocker and comfortable chair.

Each piece is upholstered in high grade tapestry over coil springs in the seat and back, with heavily padded arms. It has loose Karpensque spring cushions, further adding to the comfort of this fine suite. This is an exceptional value at this reduced price.



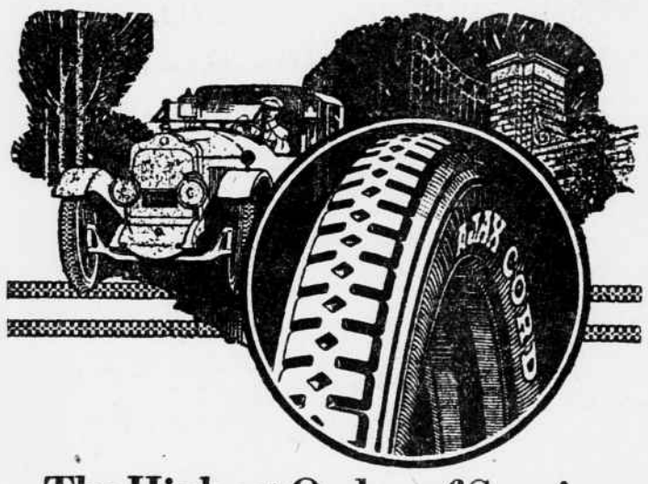
Refrigerators Reduced

During the next two months one will find plenty of use for a food saving refrigerator. Besides, one of our refrigerators will give delightful satisfaction for many years to come. We offer the below styles, all white enamel lined at

$18.75, 35 pound box .. $15.75
$30.00, 65 pound box .. $23.75

EASY TERMS

YOUR CREDIT IS GOOD
STANDARD FURNITURE COMPANY
412-414 FIRST AVENUE SOUTH



The Highest Order of Service

OUTSTANDING quality, above all else, is the reason for the splendid reputation Ajax Cord Tires have earned. Exceptional mileage records piled up by Ajax Cord users have built tremendous popularity.

Ask those neighbors of yours who use the Ajax Cord.

Two Exclusive Advantages

Note that *Cleated Tread.* It holds like the cleats on an athlete's shoes. And those *Shoulders of Strength*—they brace and re-inforce the tread, strengthening the tire where the strain is most severe.

Quality marks the whole Ajax line—the famous Ajax Road King (fabric), Ajax Inner Tubes and Ajax H. Q. (High Quality) Tire Accessories and Repair Materials.

AJAX RUBBER COMPANY, INC.

Leading Local Dealers
PRENTICE AUTO COMPANY
CENTRAL AUTO SUPPLY CO.
CARL & THISTED, INC.
Great Falls, Montana

AJAX CORD