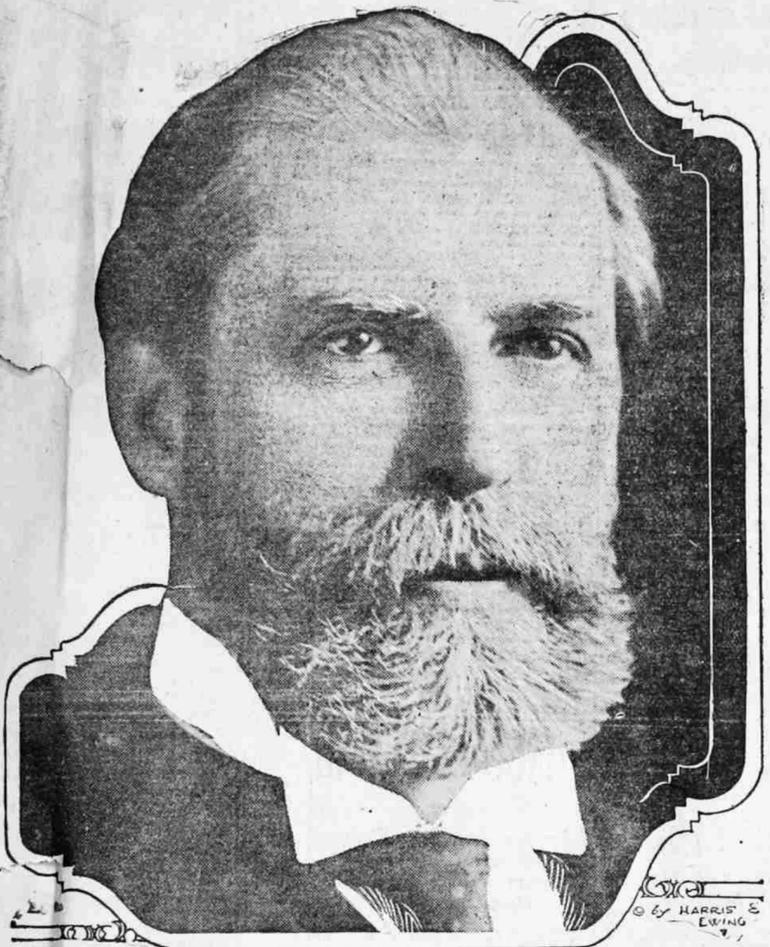


Hughes Speech At Notification Meeting



Charles E. Hughes.

ACCEPTS PARTY LEADERSHIP

Reviews National and Forecasts Republican Victory at Polls.

Harding, members of the committee and fellow citizens are more than a mere notification. We are not to state in a plain and direct manner our purpose and our heavy augury. It means that the spirit of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. It means that we are neither deceived nor benumbed by abnormal conditions. We know that we are in a critical period, perhaps more critical than any period since the Civil war. We need a dominant sense of national unity, the exercise of our best constructive powers; the vigor and resourcefulness of a quickened America. We desire that the Republican party, as a great liberal party, shall be the agency of national achievement, the organ of the effective expression of dominant Americanism. What do I mean by that? I mean America conscious of power, awake to obligation, erect in self-respect, prepared for every emergency, devoted to the ideals of peace, instinct with the spirit of human brotherhood, safeguarding both individual opportunity and the public interest, maintaining a well-ordered constitutional system adapted to local self-government without the sacrifice of essential national authority, appreciating the necessity of stability, expert knowledge and thorough organization as the indispensable conditions of security and progress; a country loved by its citizens with a patriotic fervor permitting no division in their allegiance and no rivals in their affection—I mean America first and America efficient. It is in this spirit that I respond to your summons.

Foreign Relations.
 "Appointments: Our foreign relations have assumed grave importance in the past three years. The conduct of diplomatic intercourse is in the keeping of the executive. It rests chiefly with him whether we shall show competence or incompetence; whether the national honor shall be maintained; whether our prestige and influence shall be lowered or advanced. What is the record of the administration? The first duty of the executive was to command the respect of the world by the personnel of our state department and our representation abroad. No party efficiency could excuse the non-performance of this obvious obligation.
 "Still, after making every allowance for certain commendable appointments, it is apparent that this obligation was not performed. At the very beginning of the present administration, when in the direction of

diplomatic intercourse there should have been conspicuous strength and expertise, we had weakness and inexperience. Instead of assuring respect, we invited distrust of our competence and speculation as to our capacity for firmness and decision, thus entailing many difficulties which otherwise easily could have been escaped. Then, in numerous instances, notably in Latin-America, where such a course was particularly reprehensible and where we desire to encourage the most friendly relations, men of long diplomatic experience, whose knowledge and training were of especial value to the country, were retired from the service apparently for no other reason than to meet partisan demands in the appointment of inexperienced persons. When, as in Santo Domingo, we had assumed an important special trust in the interests of its people, that trust was shockingly betrayed in order to satisfy 'deserving Democrats.' The record showing the administration's disregard of its responsibilities with respect to our representation in diplomacy is an open book and the specifications may easily be had. It is a record revealing professions believed. It is a dismal record to those who believe in Americanism. Take, for example, the withdrawal of Ambassador Herrick from France. There stood, in the midst of alarms, the very embodiment of courage, of noble executive capacity, universal trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people, and there was no better fortune for this country than to have at the capital of any one of the belligerent nations a representative thus esteemed. Yet the administration permitted itself to supersede him. The point is not that the man was Ambassador Herrick or that the nation was France, but that we invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to partisan expediency. It was a lamentable sacrifice of international repute. If we would have the esteem of the foreign nations we must deserve it. We must show our regard for special knowledge and experience. I propose that we shall make the agencies of our diplomatic intercourse, in every nation, worthy of the American name.

Mexico.
 "The dealings of the administration with Mexico constitute a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed with the does and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which served to promote. For ourselves, we have witnessed the murder of our citizens and the destruction of their property. We have made enemies, not friends. Instead of commanding respect and deserving good will by sincerity, firmness and consistency, we provoked misapprehension and deep resentment. In the light of the conduct of the administration, no one could understand its professions. Declaring interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of actual conflict, and the soil of Mexico is stained with the blood of our soldiers. We have resorted to physical invasion, only to retire without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation.
 "The Mistake With Huerta.
 "When the administration came into

power, Huerta was exercising authority as provisional president of Mexico. He was certainly in fact the head of the government of Mexico. Whether or not he should be recognized was a question to be determined in the exercise of a sound discretion, but according to correct principles. The president was entitled to be assured that there was at least a de facto government; that international obligations would be performed; that the lives and property of American citizens would have proper protection. To attempt, however, to control the domestic concerns of Mexico was simply intervention, not less so because disclaimed. The height of folly was to have a vacillating and ineffective intervention, which could only evoke bitterness and contempt, which would fall to pacify the country and to assure peace and prosperity under stable government. If crimes were committed, we do not palliate them. We make no defense of Huerta. But the administration had nothing to do with the moral character of Huerta, if, in fact, he represented the government of Mexico. We shall never worthily prosecute our unselfish aims, or serve humanity, by wrong headedness. So far as the character of Huerta is concerned, the hollowness of the pretensions on this score is revealed by the administration's subsequent patronage of Villa (whose qualifications as an assassin are indisputable), whom apparently, the administration was ready to recognize had he achieved his end and fulfilled what then seemed to be his hope.

Recognition of Huerta.
 "The question is not as to the recognition of Huerta. The administration did not content itself with refusing to recognize Huerta, who was recognized by Great Britain, Germany, France, Russia, Spain and Japan. The administration undertook to destroy Huerta, to control Mexican politics, even to deny Huerta the right to be a candidate for the office of president at the election the administration demanded. With what bewilderment must the Mexicans have regarded our assertion of their right to manage their own affairs! In the summer of 1913 John Lind was dispatched to the City of Mexico as the president's 'personal spokesman and representative' to the unrecognized Huerta in order to demand that the latter eliminate himself. It was an unjustifiable mission, most offensive to the sensitive people. John Lind lingered irritably. The administration continued to direct its efforts at the destruction of the only government Mexico had.
 "In the spring of 1914 occurred the capture of Vera Cruz. Men from one of our ships had been arrested at Tampico and had been discharged with an apology. But our admiral demanded a salute, which was refused. Thereupon the president went to congress, asking authority to use the armed forces of the United States. Without waiting for the passage of a resolution, Vera Cruz was seized. It appeared that a shipload of ammunition for Huerta was about to enter that port. There was a natural opposition to this invasion and a battle occurred in which nineteen Americans and over 100 Mexicans were killed. This, of course, was war. Our dead soldiers were praised for dying like heroes in a war of service. Later, we retired from Vera Cruz, giving up this noble warfare. We had not obtained the salute which was demanded. We had not obtained reparation

for affronts. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Vera Cruz had soon landed at another port and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. Recently the naked truth was admitted by a cabinet officer. We are now informed that 'we did not go to Vera Cruz to force Huerta to salute the flag.' We are told that we went there to show Mexico that we were in earnest in our demand that Huerta must go. That is, we seized Vera Cruz to depose Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext.

Fails to Protect Lives.
 "Meanwhile, the administration utterly failed to perform its obvious duty to secure protection for the lives and property of our citizens. It is most unworthy to slur those who have investments in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the non-performance of this duty. There can be no such escape, for we have no debate, and there can be no debate as to the existence of this duty on the part of our government. Let me quote the words of the Democratic platform of 1912: 'The constitutional rights of American citizens should protect them on our borders and go with them throughout the world, and every American citizen residing or having property in any foreign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States, both for himself and his property.' The bitter hatred aroused by the course of the administration multiplied outrages, while our failure to afford protection to our citizens evoked the scorn and contempt of Mexicans. Consider the ignominious incident at Tampico in connection with the capture of Vera Cruz. In the midst of the greatest danger to the hundreds of Americans congregated at Tampico our ships which were in the harbor were withdrawn and our citizens were saved only by the intervention of German officers and were taken away by British and German ships. The official excuse of the secretary of the navy is an extraordinary commentary. Our ships, it seems, had been ordered to Vera Cruz; but, as it appeared that they were not needed, the order was rescinded. Then, we are told, our admiral was faced with this remarkable dilemma: If he attempted to go to the river at Tampico and take our citizens on board, the word of 'aggressive action,' as the secretary called it, 'would have spread to the surrounding country,' and it was 'almost certain that reprisals on American citizens would have followed and lives would have been lost.' We had no rescue of our own citizens at Tampico, save at the risk of the murder of others. We must take Vera Cruz to get Huerta out of office, and trust to other nations to get our own citizens out of peril. What a travesty of international policy!

Abandoned to Revolution.
 "Destroying the government of Huerta, we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. I shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of murder and lust. We were then told that Mexico was entitled to spill as much blood as she pleased to settle her affairs. The administration was equally ready with respect to the embargo on the export of arms and munitions to Mexico. Under the resolution of 1912, President Taft had laid such an embargo. In August, 1913, President Wilson stated that he deemed it his duty to see that neither side to the struggle in Mexico should receive any assistance from this side of the border and the export of all arms and munitions to Mexico would be forbidden. But in February, 1914, the embargo was lifted. In April, 1914, the embargo was restored. In May, 1914, it was explained that the embargo did not apply to American shipments through Mexican ports, and ammunition landed at Tampico was subsequently carried across the border; thereupon military supplies reached both Villa and Carranza. In October, 1915, an embargo was declared on all exports of arms except to the adherents of Carranza. There was an utter absence of consistent policy.

"For a time we bestowed friendship on Villa. Ultimately we recognized Carranza, not on the ground that he had a constitutional government, but that it was a de facto government. The complete failure to secure protection of American citizens is shown conclusively in the note the secretary of state of June 20, 1916, in which he thus described the conditions that have obtained during the past three years:
 "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 permitted to rot at will through the 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."
 "It would be tedious to recount instances after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the true nature and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have resulted.

Our Citizens Massacred.
 "The Santa Ysabel massacre, the raid at Columbus, the bloodshed at Carrizal, are fresh in our minds. After the Columbus raid we started a 'punitive expedition.' We sent a thin line of troops hundreds of miles into Mexico, between two lines of railway, neither of which we were allowed to use and which we did not feel at liberty to seize. We were refused permission to enter after towns. Though thus restricted, the enterprise was still regarded by the Mexicans as a menace. Our troops faced hostile forces and it is not remarkable that

our men fell at Carrizal. What other result could be expected? We were virtually ordered to withdraw and, without accomplishing our purpose, we have been withdrawing, and we are now endeavoring to safeguard our own territory. The entire national guard has been ordered out and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peace employment and hurried to the Mexican border. The administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrage on our soil. It has not punished anyone; we went in only to retire, and future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission.
 "The nation has no policy of aggression toward Mexico. We have no desire for any part of her territory. We wish her to have peace, stability and prosperity. We should be ready to aid her in binding up her wounds, in relieving her from starvation and distress, and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our disinterested friendship. The conduct of this administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount. We shall have to overcome the antipathy needlessly created by that conduct and to develop genuine respect and confidence. We shall have to adopt a new policy, a policy of firmness and consistency, through which alone we can promote an enduring friendship. We demand from Mexico the protection of the lives and the property of our citizens and the security of our border from depredations. Much will be gained if Mexico is convinced that we contemplate no meddling interference with what does not concern us, but that we propose to insist, in a firm and candid manner, upon the performance of international obligations. To a stable government, appropriately discharging its international duties, we should give ungrudging support. A short period of firm, consistent and friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation.

European War, Maintenance of American Rights.
 "In this land of composite population, drawing its strength from every race, the national security demands that there shall be no paltering with American rights. The greater the danger of divisive influences, the greater is the necessity for the unifying force of a just, strong and patriotic policies. We countenance no covert schemes, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unreservedly, devotedly, wholeheartedly for the United States. That is the rallying point for all Americans. That is my position. I stand for the unflinching maintenance of all American rights on land and sea.
 "We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law; to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Put sources at our command to prevent injurious action, and that we suffered in consequence. We have no ulterior purposes, and the administration should have known how to secure the entire protection of every legitimate

THE PEOPLE OF OGDEN HAVE SHOWN US THAT THEY KNOW THE VALUE OF SERVICE WHEN IT COMES TO BUYING EYEGLASSES

After announcing last week that we have Dr. J. E. Harrison of Chicago, The Expert EYE SPECIALIST in charge of our Ogden Branch, we were convinced that Ogden people wanted and needed just such service and advice as we can now offer them.

This was shown us by the liberal patronage that has kept our optical parlor busy as well as our grinding plant.

In our shop we use only the highest quality lenses and material. This assures you that not only will you receive the highest standard of material and workmanship but also that our prices will be the lowest as we have the latest optical machinery and do our own grinding.

Dr. Harrison takes a personal interest in each and every case that comes into this office, which means that accuracy and satisfaction are absolutely guaranteed.

There is no such thing as mistakes or guesswork in this office as we use the latest GENEVA OPHTHALMOSCOPE AND RETINOSCOPE and also the DeZangs SPHEREOMETER in every case when we examine the eyes. These are the latest and best instruments known to optical science.

IN SHORT--

WE aim to give absolutely the best services money can obtain; the highest quality material; and the most expert workmanship, in every pair of eye glasses that we sell. And all at the lowest possible prices.

Our reasonable prices have been made possible only through the great volume of business we do both here in Ogden and in our Salt Lake Store.

NOW THEN--

If you suffer with headaches, eye strain, nervousness, burning or itching eyelids, pain in the temples or back of the head, DON'T YOU THINK THAT YOU OWE IT TO YOURSELF TO CALL HERE AT ONCE AND HAVE DR. HARRISON TELL YOU EXACTLY WHAT HE CAN DO FOR YOU?

If you do not need glasses he will frankly tell you so without any charges whatsoever. If you should need glasses we will guarantee to give you absolute relief and satisfaction at our lowest possible prices.

WOULD YOU TAKE A MILLION DOLLARS FOR YOUR EYES? CERTAINLY NOT. THEN DON'T DELAY, BUT CALL AND SEE US TODAY.

The Schubach Optical Co. (Inc.)

OPTOMETRISTS AND MFG. OPTICIANS.
 GROUND FLOOR ECCLES BUILDING NEXT TO NYE'S
 OGDEN OFFICE HOURS 8 A. M. TO 6:30 P. M. TEL. 1687.
 SALT LAKE

American interest and the prompt recognition of our just demands as a neutral nation.
 "We denounce all plots and conspiracies in the interest of any foreign nation. Utterly intolerable is the use of our soil for alien intrigues. Every American must unreservedly condemn them, and support every effort for their suppression. But here, also, prompt, vigorous and adequate measures on the part of the administration were needed. There should have been no hesitation; no notion that it was wise and politic to delay. Such an abuse of our territory demanded immediate and thoroughgoing action. As soon as the administration had notice of duty to stop them, it was not lacking in resources. Its responsibility for their continuance cannot be escaped by the condemnation of others.
 Preparedness.
 "We are a peace-loving people, but we live in a world of arms. We have no thought of aggression, and we desire to preserve our democratic ideals without the wastes of strife. So intent upon our normal development, that I do not believe that there is the slightest danger of militarism in this country. Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security; it is a necessary safeguard of peace.
 "It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared. There is no room for controversy on this point since the object lesson on the Mexican border. All our available regular troops (less, I believe, than 40,000) are there or in Mexico, and as these have been deemed insufficient the entire national guard has been ordered out; that is, we are summoning practically all our movable military forces in order to prevent bandit incursions. In view of the warnings of the past three years, it is inexcusable that we should find ourselves in this plight. For our faithful guardsmen, who with a fine patriotism responded to this call and are bearing this burden, I have nothing but praise. But I think it little short of absurd that we should be compelled to call men from their shops, their factories, their offices and their professions for such a purpose. This, however, is not all. The units of the national guard were at peace strength, which was only about one-half of the required strength. It was necessary to bring in recruits, for the most part raw and untrained. Only a small percentage of the regiment recruited up to war strength will have had even a year's training in the national guard which at the maximum means one hundred hours of military drill, and, on the average, means much less. Take the eastern department as an illustration. The states in this department contain about 72 per cent of the entire organized military of the country. I am informed by competent authority that the quota of militia from this department recently summoned with the units raised to war strength as required would

least entitled to the safeguarding of