

FAIRBANKS NOTIFIED

(Continued from page 1.)

dise and insurance, with its small collections of customs duties, brand the Democratic party as incapable in peace and incompetent to develop and protect our resources for defensive war.

"The Republicans and the majority of the American people favor a protective tariff. One-half our government receipts ought to be collected from customs duties protective in character. We believe in this as a cardinal principle of our party faith. Our adversaries admit the soundness of the Republican principles by restoring the duty on sugar and favoring in the revenue bill now pending a protective rate on dyes and their component materials and an anti-dumping law the essential principle of which they rejected when offered by Republicans as an amendment to the Democratic tariff act in 1913.

"We will distribute the burdens of taxation equitably and not sectionally. Property is now classified and taxed so that some kinds are exempt and others are taxed so as to bear nearly all the burdens of obnoxious special taxes. Our genuinely American foreign policies never have been and are not now expressed in and will not be performed by diplomatic notes worthless at their face value and gone to protest in the foreign capitals of both hemispheres.

No Cause for War. "Our foreign trade will be encouraged and sustained by protecting American citizens and their property wherever found. Our citizens abroad for commercial purposes will not be accused of commercial greed and selfish ends when they ask their country for protection and safety.

"If there ever was any reason why the American people should go to

war with any nation in Europe this principal campaign asset would weigh with the thinking people of the republic. It is a claim to a spurious virtue for there is no more cause for war with any European belligerent than there was in the Crimean war, Grant in the Franco-Prussian war or Roosevelt in the Russo-Japanese war. If this administration cannot manage the Mexican affair what would it do with a powerful, resourceful and unified nation?"

"Mr. Fairbanks, you will bring to your office experience, ability, devotion to duty and a high standard of Republican faith. On behalf of our committee and party I congratulate you, the state of Indiana and our country on your selection as a candidate for the highest office save one in the gift of the American people."

Fairbanks Accepts. "Accepting the nomination for the vice-presidency of the United States on the Republican ticket, Charles Warren Fairbanks today delivered the following address:

"I am deeply sensible of the high honor of the commission which you bring me. To be chosen as the candidate of the Republican party for the vice presidency of the United States is a distinction which any patriotic American may well covet. I accept the nomination and pledge my utmost service during the campaign. If the people ratify the choice of the convention I shall consecrate my best efforts to the discharge of my official functions. As you are aware this is a call which was unsolicited by me; that fact intensifies my sense of duty to those in behalf of whom you speak.

"The platform adopted by the Chicago convention has my hearty approval. Carried into the public administration and written into the statutes it will insure industrial and national prosperity during the years of our ascendancy.

Put Faith to Test. "This is an hour when we must put our faith to the test. We should have nothing short of the best political party in the management of the vast and complicated mechanism of our government.

"We have before us for our judgment the platform of the political parties which are appealing for the popular suffrage. The Democratic party has established an unchallenged reputation for repudiation of its platform utterances at its will. We never know what covenants it will keep or what it will reject when clothed with power.

"Political parties have individualities by which we may easily identify them. We readily recognize the Republican party by its long and successful conduct of the public business—its efficient administration of our political concerns. It has been a pledge-making and a pledge-keeping party. To keep faith with the people has been its supreme desire.

"One of the greatest problems which presents itself for our solution goes to the very root of our national prosperity and to the contentment of millions of our countrymen. We may take counsel of our friends who are engaged in the great war. Although the hour of peace is beyond their vision, they are already planning with reference to their industrial affairs when they leave the trenches. We have given much thought to military invasion. We should prepare for commercial invasion which would paralyze American industry and blight our happiness.

Minority in Power. "The Democratic party came into power through an unhappy division within our ranks. It represented a minority of the people, and does not today hold a commission from the majority. When invested with power it immediately set to work to force down the throats of the majority policies to which they were and ever since have been opposed. Democracy stands, as it has stubbornly stood for many years for a free trade or revenue tariff; while the Republican party stands, as it has always loyally stood, for the great doctrine of American protection. Our future industrial prosperity depends upon our choice between the two in the pending campaign.

"What protection and free trade mean we know from actual experience; they are not in the domain of the academic.

"The present free trade, or tariff for revenue law, which Democracy regards with such high favor, has worked infinite damage. This law, which is to be maintained if Democracy triumphs, must stand or fall not by what Democratic conventions say of it, but by what it has said for itself under normal trade conditions. Even before it was approved by Mr. Wilson, the business began to curdle. The coming storm was apparent and prudence took possession of our people. The certainty of the law spread fear among us. Our competitors in Europe and in the Orient were filled with joy. Commercial travelers from England, France, Germany and elsewhere were put upon the road in the United States and promptly began writing orders. The slowing-down process began with a wrench. The workmen, who were the first to feel the blighting effects of the reversal of our great economic policy, began to lose their jobs; factories were closed; trains were taken off our railway schedules; thousands of idle cars accumulated upon the sidetracks; mines were closed; the workers in our charities received increasing appeals from the unfortunate victims of the free trade policy. That Democracy was again in power was made evident throughout the republic.

An Act of Mockery. "So strong was the pressure of the unemployed that the administration was obliged to organize for the purpose of securing them work and wages. This seemed like mockery. To close the field of labor's opportunity and rob them by the thousands of their chance for wage, and then to organize search for work among those who were holding fast to what they had, seemed like the very irony of fate. The best employment agencies we have had in a half century have been Republican protective tariff measures, such as bore the name of William McKinley and others.

"With the loss of work and wages under the Wilson administration the public revenue diminished. The Underwood law proved not only disastrous to labor, but failed as a revenue producer. The melancholy experiences of the years following the

repeal of the McKinley law were being repeated under the Underwood enactment; the experiences of the years beginning with 1893 were being repeated in 1913. Hope was fast dying out when all Christendom was shocked by the European war. Demands from the belligerent nations were made upon us for urgent military equipments; our idle men were recalled to the fields of industry; our foreign commerce rose to colossal figures and the golden currents sought our shores; prosperity returned to us in many quarters—not because of Democracy, but in spite of it. It is not the prosperity of peace; it is not the prosperity thoroughly diffused throughout the country; it is the prosperity of war, based upon the misfortunes of others; it is a prosperity which is known to be but temporary; there is no thought of permanence in it; all is spectacular—artificial—ephemeral.

"There is no observer who does not know that when the war ceases and the contest is transferred from the trenches to the factories an unprecedented war of markets will be on. Our standard of wages and living will be matched against the lower wage and living standards of other countries more sharply than ever in our safeguard.

"The protective tariff when again adopted by the Republican party must prove our safeguard. The Democratic free trade measure was disastrous to our industries and public revenues before the war began. Upon what theory, based upon rational judgment, can we assume that we shall have a more favorable experience when peace is again restored than we had in the midst of peace when Democracy overthrew our industries?"

"The Democratic party threw away millions of dollars at our customs houses by the enactment of its unwise law. Many millions were given to our foreign competitors without the gain to us of a dollar. This is strikingly illustrated in a number of instances. I shall advert to one of the largest. It is but a type of many others:

"We are the greatest sugar consuming nation in the world. We are sending approximately \$150,000,000 annually to foreign countries for sugar which should be produced at home.

Beet Sugar Industry. "When McKinley came into power he sought to stimulate a wide interest in the development of the beet sugar industry. A duty of \$1.95 per hundred pounds was placed upon sugar, which continued for sixteen years with but little change. Nearly \$300,000,000 was invested in the industry during this period. At the same time foreign sugar producers paid at the customs houses over \$1,000,000,000 for the privilege of selling their commodity in the market of the United States.

"We have succeeded in developing sugar in some fourteen states. Many hundreds of millions of dollars have been distributed to farmers, laborers, railroads, etc., in the process of growing, refining and distributing it. To the extent that we have produced sugar at home we have curtailed our foreign demand for it.

"According to the opinion of James Wilson, former secretary of agriculture, we have about 274,000,000 acres suited to the production of sugar beets—more than sufficient for all our domestic needs. A duty upon sugar is justified from the standpoint of building up a great American industry. Furthermore, in the process of creating it we shall derive many millions of dollars or revenue and to that extent relieve the tax burdens which would otherwise rest upon the shoulders of our people.

"When the Underwood law was enacted it provided that the tariff upon sugar should be gradually reduced until it reached the free list, May 1, 1916. This was a staggering blow to the great industry, and a tremendous loss of public revenue. Forced by the necessity so the administration Congress repealed the free trade clause of the Underwood sugar schedule, not because the tariff aided an industry, but for revenue only. The repeal was scheduled to go upon the free list. This reversal of the basic policy of the Democratic administration is but temporary; if the party remains in power it will pursue the sugar industry to its death.

"Before Congress repealed the free provision affecting the sugar schedule, duties amounting to many millions of dollars, which otherwise would have been paid by foreign sugar producers, were lost to our treasury and the deficiency was raised by obnoxious stamp taxes imposed upon the people. This was a direct injury to us, not only in the loss of large revenue, but in the crippling of a great and developing industry which the Republican party had carefully sought to foster during the administrations of Harrison, McKinley, Roosevelt and Taft.

An Urgent Need. "The rebuilding of our merchant marine is one of the imperative and urgent needs of the times. Our national safety and industrial independence demand that we shall not dally further with this great question. We must enact such laws as will enable us to compete successfully with other maritime nations. We once held a pre-eminent position in the carrying trade of the high seas, but we have lost our place of leadership and it devolves upon us now, if we are the great people we profess to be, to regain it. It is estimated that for the ten years prior to the beginning of the European war we paid to foreign ship-owners for carrying our imports and exports approximately \$1,500,000,000. The annual drain since then amounts to approximately \$300,000,000. This tremendous outgo if properly financed would put an additional burden upon the government and would result in a large saving to the country. The war has emphasized the perils of our dependency upon other nations for the carrying of our foreign commerce we are seriously handicapped in our effort to expand our markets into and beyond the seas because we must depend so largely upon foreign ship-owners for the transportation of our products. A merchant vessel is a good commercial traveler and will search out business in all harbors for the country whose flag it bears.

Ship Bill Denounced. "We are opposed to a government-owned or a government-operated merchant marine. Such a merchant marine is violative of sound governmental policy; it will prove expensive and serve to check individual enterprise

Clean-Up Sale

Final Clean Up Sale before rearranging our Ready-to-Wear Department, which will be up-to-date, with a complete new line of Ladies' and Misses' and Children's Suits, Coats, Dresses, etc., all new styles.

We call special attention to the different Dry Goods items on sale. Sale starts today, August 31, and lasts six days.

Table listing various dry goods items for sale, including Ladies' Gowns, Corsets, Gingham, Ladies' Vests, Dry Goods, Satin Quilts, DRY GOODS, Men's Fancy Hose, Ladies' White Skirts, and Toweling. Each item includes a brief description and price.

Ladies' Summer Union Suits, was 50c, to close out for season, 39c. This does not include Munsing, which is never on sale.

Grand Leader Dry Goods Co.

The Store That Keeps the Price of Dry Goods Down.

NO YOUNG MAN CAN BEAT THIS USER'S DAY'S WORK

And A. T. Keener's New Health and Strength Came Straight From Nerv-Worth.

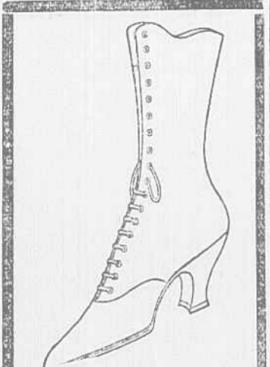
This resident of No. 310 Buckhanon street, gives the very best reason for the Nerv-Worth faith that is in him. This is what he signs his name to:

"You have a great medicine. It has done wonders for me. My condition was bad. I was completely broken down. I could not sleep at all or eat. Was tired all the time and felt miserable.

"I have taken different kinds of medicine but none of them have done me any good to speak of.

"I weighed 165 to 170 pounds, but have taken two bottles of Nerv-Worth and I weigh 190 pounds now and I never felt better in my life. Never get tired and can do as good a day's work as a young man.

A. T. KEENER. Dollar back at Burke's Drug Store, if Nerv-Worth does not help you.—Advertisement.



SHOES

Are Dumb, until Seen, then they Speak Louder than Words.

Our Fall Footwear is the LAST word in Shoe making.

Here you will find the most stunning styles, Faultlessly Fashioned along the newest lines.

Once you see them, you cannot help from liking these perfectly fitting models.

As to the prices, it is a known fact that ours are as reasonable as to be found anywhere.

Spears Shoe Co. Fourth Street.

from entering one of the most important fields of our national development. In the face of the tremendous drains upon the national treasury it is unfortunate indeed that the Democratic party has seen fit to project the government into the purchase of merchant ships and to the expenditure of so vast a sum of money as it now contemplates. With favoring laws sufficient private capital will be invested to enable us to construct in American shipyards and with American labor all the merchant vessels required to give us our rightful place in the ocean-carrying trade of the world. Although we sorely need a great merchant marine we should not seek it, as the Democratic administration proposes, by contravening sound national policies.

"We are resolved to restore economy in government. Our Democratic friends have repeatedly pledged themselves to economy in public administration, but when in power have been extravagant and reckless. Some of the strongest Democratic leaders have denounced the extravagancies of their party but have been impotent to give us relief. Economy is in Democratic platforms but it seems to have no place in Democratic administration.

In Darkness and Doubt. "For nearly four years we have walked in darkness and doubt; we have endured stress and strain in our domestic affairs and have felt the humiliation of lost prestige in the chancelleries of the world. We are eager to put our country's domestic concerns upon a sounder footing and to lift our flag to its former pre-eminence in the esteem of the nations of the earth. We covet nothing more earnestly than the good name of America and any political party which tarnishes it through ignorance or design forfeits the popular confidence.

"We believe unqualifiedly in the maintenance of a firm foreign policy—doing justice to others and demanding like justice for ourselves. This is the surest method of regaining the world's esteem, and insuring the prevalence of honorable peace with our international neighbors.

"Our opponents pride themselves upon the assumed fact that their candidate for the presidency has kept the country out of war. Their assertion is too broad; it comprehends more than the truth. We have not been kept out of war for there has been real war in Mexico, due to our own aggression. It does not rebound on our credit. That it was not greater is due to the fact that Mexico is not greater. There has been no desire upon the part of any power beyond the sea, either in Europe or in the Orient, to go to war with us.

Not a Difficult Task. "It is not a very difficult task for any president to keep out of war if nobody wants to fight us, and when our people thoroughly believe that an enlightened, firm diplomatic policy will meet successfully all of our international necessities.

with the president but have stood by him nevertheless. We have seen things go from bad to worse; we have seen the butchery of our countrymen upon both sides of the border; we have seen millions of dollars worth of property destroyed, but we have steadfastly supported him, and shall continue to do so until the close of the chapter of his power. A settlement day is now at hand, not between the president and Mexico, but between the president and the electors of the United States. Our patience is exhausted and we believe our national interest requires a new deal.

"It is unnecessary to view the president's course with Mexico in detail; or, or two conspicuous facts will suffice. It was our manifest duty to have recognized Huerta as the president, but our chief executive turned against him, give aid and encouragement to his enemies and in time effected his overthrow. We have been called upon to incur large obligations in Mexico and along the border which would have been unnecessary, in my judgment, if we recognized Huerta. Such recognition would have given him financial credit and added strength to his arm. The interposition of President Wilson is unwarranted in sound international policy of fact.

"We do not generally appreciate the importance of the Mexican problem. The relations between the two countries are so intimate that everything in honor should be done to maintain good neighborhood between them. The population of Mexico is 15,000,000. There are some 40,000 American dwellers within the republic and upon its invitation. The wealth of the country is roughly \$2,400,000,000. American investments amount to more than \$1,000,000,000, or approximately forty-five per cent of the total.

"The Mexican situation is a challenge to the Monroe Doctrine, the maintenance of which is so vital to the future peace and safety of the United States. It is fair to say that except for the engagement of European powers in a war at home, which involves their very existence, a protest would have come from them against the wrongs which have been inflicted upon subjects and citizens in Mexico. The protest would have come so peremptorily that we could not have disregarded it, or have satisfied the just indignation of our European friends by a few polite notes.

"The terrible struggle will tend to lensify, rather than moderate, the spirit of nationalism throughout the world and in the future as never before it will be necessary for us to maintain a standard of Americanism, free from division by sectionalism, class prejudice or alien sympathy. There never was a time when it was more important for us as Americans, to avoid creating lines of cleavage in this country based upon place of birth or occupational status. We cannot properly censure Americans of foreign birth for sympathy with the nations which once claimed their allegiance, as against the nations with which they are fight-

ing, and the attempt to impute treasonable motives to any one class of our citizens because of our original nationality, or the sympathies which go with it, so long as these do not interfere with their paramount loyalty to this republic, or in any way infringe it, is severely to be condemned. The greatest menace in this country is not so much the man who loves two countries as the man who loves no country at all.

"We stand for preparedness measured by our national needs—a strong army and navy adequate to compel respect for our diplomacy and to insure peace. Hand in hand with our physical preparedness there must be industrial preparedness, which shall insure prosperity for the millions who labor and who in the final analysis are the real source of our national strength.

"The limitations of the hour prevent me from considering all the phases and issues of the campaign. Later I shall avail myself of the opportunity to discuss them.

"In conclusion, my friends, I wish to say that it is a very great pleasure to me to be associated in this contest with Charles Evans Hughes—our leader. He has in the fullest degree exemplified the best aims and highest purposes of the American people. His election will be an assurance that we shall go forward in the enjoyment of a new era of honor and prestige abroad and prosperity and contentment at home. We rejoice that the light of a better day is breaking."

READ THE ADS. You spend a large part of your money at stores. Therefore, you should keep in touch with stores. In this the ads in the Telegram serve you.

"Hands Off"

Is the best story you have read in months. It will be published in the September 3 issue of the

Sunday Telegram

The story comes from the prolific pen of B. A. Koblegard, of-Weston, whose stories previously published in the Sunday Telegram have delighted thousands of readers.

"Hands Off"

is a true story of two men and a girl.

Don't Fail to Read It.

Mounting on which any buttons can be fastened to form hatpins or brooches have been patented in Great Britain.

PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION OF WEST VIRGINIA, CAPITAL BUILDING CHALLENGE.

A meeting of the Public Service Commission of West Virginia held on the 21st day of July, 1916. Case No. 483. THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA. THE CONSOLIDATED TELEPHONE COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA. THE CENTRAL DISTRICT TELEPHONE COMPANY AND THE CHESAPEAKE & POTOMAC TELEPHONE COMPANY.

APPLICATION FOR THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW RATES AND SERVICE IN THE STATE OF WEST VIRGINIA. Whereas application for the establishment of new rates and service in the State of West Virginia has this day been filed by the Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company of West Virginia, The Consolidated Telephone Company of West Virginia, The Central District Telephone Company and The Chesapeake & Potomac Telephone Company, it is hereby ordered that leave be granted to any person interested to file objections thereto at any time before the 12th day of September, 1916 and that a session of the Public Service Commission be held in the Capitol Building in the City of Charleston, on the 12th day of September, 1916, at two o'clock P. M. at which time any person may appear and make such objections as may be deemed proper. It is further ordered that the applicant publish a copy of this order once each week for four consecutive weeks in two newspapers of opposite politics and of general circulation, if such there be, in each county affected by the proposed new rates and service, and that a copy of this order and said proposed new rates and service be posted for public inspection at each exchange office of the above named companies in this State for four successive weeks prior to September 12, 1916 and that due return thereof be made to this commission. A Copy. (Signed) R. B. BERNHEIM.