

THINKS SPIRIT OF '76 AS SUPINE AS IN '16

**Wilson's "Chocolate Soldier"
Secretary of War Excites
Nation's Disgust by Declar-
ing Washington's Army
Was as Bad a Lot as
Villa's Bandit Band.**

SPOILIATION OF NUNS AND CHURCHES THUS CONDONED

**"In Their Ragged Regimentals Stood
the Old Continentals, Yielding Not,"
and This is the Reason Baker
Sneers at Real Patriots Because He
Basks in an Environment That
Glories in Yielding Every American
Right—Also Takes a Fling at Civil
War Heroes, Saying They Commit-
ted the Same Crimes of Which
Mexican Outlaws Are Now Guilty.**

The defense which Secretary of War Newton D. Baker offered for Mr. Wilson's Mexican policies found quick response from patriotic Americans—but hardly the response Mr. Baker could have wished for.

In a speech in Jersey City, the Secretary likened the Mexican revolutionists to the Continentals who fought with Washington. He admitted the Mexicans were a rascally lot, but said their actions were those of all rebels. The patriots of the American Revolution looted churches and drove ministers from them on their famous march to Valley Forge, he added.

Protest have come from far and near. The Empire State Society of the Sons of the American Revolution met and adopted a resolution condemning "in the strongest terms the unpatriotic language of the Secretary of War." Members of the society were outspoken in their denunciation. Some declared that unless his remarks were repudiated at once by President Wilson a movement should be started to force the Secretary's resignation.

Friend of Baker's Joins.

The Empire State Society meeting was in the Waldorf-Astoria. In the chair was Louis Amin Ames, president of the society, a Democrat, a staunch supporter of the Administration and a close friend of Secretary Baker. He was asked if he had any personal comment to make on the action of the head of the War Department.

"It is all told in the resolution," said Mr. Ames. "The resolution was passed unanimously, so it embodies my views."

The resolution follows: "Whereas, it is reported in The New York Tribune this morning that Secretary of War Baker, at a public meeting held in Jersey City last night, used the following language reflecting upon the character of the members of Washington's army at Valley Forge, and likened them to the present Mexican revolutionists:

"I know that the Mexicans do not respect American life and property," said Mr. Baker. "I know that they do not pay their debts, that they are rascally fellows, that they desecrate Church property, that their money is no good and that they are generally worthless. But people never respect those things in revolutions. We did not respect them in our Civil War. Washington's soldiers in the march to Valley Forge stole everything they could lay their hands on; took the silver vessels out of the churches and sold them to buy drink. They drove ministers out of the churches. Their money was worthless and they were just as bad characters as the Mexicans."

"Resolved, That we, the descendants of the patriots of the Revolution, condemn in strongest terms the unpatriotic language of the Secretary of War, and direct that a copy of this preamble and resolution be sent to him."

Similar action will be taken by patriotic societies all over the country.

HUGHES EPIGRAMS

"America will not hold her own by declaration."

"We should have investigation before legislation, not legislation before investigation."

"If you go through the Democratic platforms for the last fifty years you will feel as though you were walking through a cemetery consecrated to departed constitutional theories."

"I do not covet power; power means responsibility. I do not covet honors; I have enjoyed great honors. I simply desire to serve the American people."

"I do not want office simply for the sake of holding the job."

"We've got to get over the idea that ANYONE is good enough for a job in this country."

"I want to see our public administration an honor to American ability."

"Let our watchword be 'America trained to do her best.'"

"When America hesitates the working man is apt to lose his job."

"The Republican party in its policy does not depend upon a foreign war to save this country from disaster."

"Weakness breeds insult; insult breeds war. Honest, firm, consistent, determined defense of known rights establishes peace and respect throughout the world."



CHARLES E. HUGHES

With Mr. Roosevelt likening his signature to that of President Wilson and the Houston Post coupling his most famous act with that of a Democratic Congress, the late Mr. Pontius Pilate must be having an uncomfortable time in his grave, if he has a grave.

Mr. Wilson used four pens to affix his signature to the Adamson bill, a souvenir for each of the brotherhood's chiefs. The public's souvenir will be in the form of an added tax amounting, say, to fifty million dollars a year, or fifty cents a head for every man, woman and child.

In a speech to 2,000 negroes at Nashville, Tenn., Mr. Hughes said: "We want honesty with respect to the ballot. I want an honest and a pure ballot. I say to you, that I stand, if I stand for anything, for equal and exact justice to all. I stand for the maintenance of the rights of all American citizens regardless of race or color." The saddest and sorest people in the land are the negroes who voted for Wilson four years ago. And there were a lot of them.

Election of Hughes Means Peace With Honor—Not War, Not Peace With Infamy.

"We have heard in recent days that the alternative of the policy of the present Administration is war. I think the alternative of the present administration is peace with honor. I am a man devoted to the pursuits of peace. We cherish the ideals of peace. We entertain no thoughts of aggression; we are not covetous, we are not exploiters, but we are Americans, and American rights must be maintained throughout the world. That is the cornerstone of our security; that is the essential basis of peace. We are not courting struggle, but I do say in all seriousness that we have been living in a period of national humiliation.

"Our citizens have been murdered, their property destroyed and our commerce interrupted. The alternative of a weak and vacillating policy is not war; it is a firm insistence on known rights in a world where all nations desire our friendship and we desire the friendship of all, and where only inexcusable blundering could drag us into strife."
—Charles E. Hughes at Union League Club reception in New York City, October 3.

EUROPE'S WAR PROVES PROTECTION IS RIGHT

**Elihu Root Shows That the Re-
publican Party's Cardinal
Principle Has Won the
Only Decisive Battle
of the Contest.**

WE PROSPER BECAUSE THE HOME MARKET IS OUR OWN

When Peace Comes and Foreign Commercial Confederations Look Hungrily Toward America, We Shall Deserve What Happens to Us If Provision Is Not Made Against Disaster by a Tariff Quite Different From the Underwood Folly.

There is one particular subject with which the United States must deal in order to meet the revision in production and trade which will accompany the close of the great war. That is the Tariff. I think there is very general agreement upon that. When the demand for supplies to the armies in the field has ended great numbers of men will return to productive employment in Europe and great numbers of operatives will be thrown out of employment here and will have to find other work. Europe will have little money and be heavily in debt. She will be under strong compulsion to pay her debts by making and selling goods. She will be on a basis of strict economy and high organization and she can make and sell cheaply. The United States will have an abundance of money and vast purchasing power. Our market has always been attractive to European producers. It will be far more attractive after the war. It is highly probable that even England will resort to a protective tariff, so that our production will meet protective barriers in all foreign markets. What are we going to do then? We must do something. We must protect ourselves or we shall become the dumping ground of the world and our workmen will beg in the streets.

Even the Democrats have seen that something must be done, for they have provided a tariff board to ascertain and report the true facts to which a tariff law is to be applied. In Mr. Taft's Administration the Republicans provided for a tariff board to report to the President and it was appointed and doing excellent work. When the Democratic House elected in 1910 came in they starved it out of exist-

ence by refusing appropriations. In the last session of the 61st Congress the Republicans passed through both Houses a new bill for a tariff board to report to Congress. There were some slight differences of detail in the two Houses which were agreed upon in conference, but the Democrats filibustered against the final conference report and so killed the bill. So the tariff board was dead—slain by the Democratic party. "It has now been resurrected by that party because they see that something must be done about the tariff when the war closes. Now, we can all understand that if the country wants a tariff for revenue only they may put the making of it in the hands of the Democratic party. But, can any sane man contemplate that party making a protective tariff? In the first place they can't do it honestly. They don't believe in it. They were born and bred in a different faith. They have been crying so long that protection is an abuse of power and an abomination that they can't reconcile themselves to a protective tariff, and they regard the Underwood tariff as a model. That is what we are to have if the Democrats go back. The Underwood tariff still, with perhaps here and there a slight modification regarding dye stuffs and some other articles which can be shown to gentlemen from Missouri and elsewhere. Well, if there ever was a clumsy, ill conceived night law, it is the tariff which bears Mr. Underwood's name. We had already discovered what its effect was when the war in Europe began.

Many mills and factories were closed or running but a part of the time. Great numbers of laborers were thrown out of employment and the market for American products was still further reduced by the destruction of their purchasing power. Enterprise halted, discouraged and apprehensive of the future. New enterprises were no longer attempted. Old plants were no longer enlarged. The Underwood tariff had already failed when the war in Europe began. That war furnished and continues to furnish to American production the most absolute protection because it has to a great degree stopped production in Europe. So long as the war lasts our producers have practically no competition in our home market, for Europe does not make the goods to sell here. At the same time, while the war lasts our producers have an enormous market in Europe for the things that Europe can't produce in sufficient quantities. When the war is over that condition will cease, and we shall deserve what happens to us if we do not provide against that time by a tariff quite different from the Underwood tariff and made by men who do not consider a tariff for revenue only an article of religious faith.—From the speech of Elihu Root delivered at Carnegie Hall, New York City, October 5, 1910.

FIRNEGAN'S PHILOSOPHY BALAAM.

"Well do I mind the story," said Firnegan. "Balaam was a highbrow that knowed less than his Jackass. He took an office to curse the people. The Jackass snved them. 'Tis all in Number Twenty-two. Och, hone! 'Tis different these times. The Jackass knew better (ill Balaam tamed him. 'Lave me ride ye,' says Balaam, 'an' I'll make ye the biggest Ass in the world."

"Great," says the Ass; 'what d'ye feed?"

"Pork," says Balaam.

"Me savior," says the Ass.

"So Balaam mounts. But soon the Jack balks.

"'Phwat is it?' says Balaam.

"'Snakes,' says the Ass; 'Ut looks like the jawbone uv me mother.'

"'G'wan,' says Balaam, hittin' the Ass a clip. 'Tis me furren' policy,' he says.

"'Phwat's ut for?' axes the Ass.

"'Ut defends the mashun,' says Balaam.

"'How?' says the Ass.

"'Faith,' says Balaam, 'ut takes a bigger Ass than you to know that. Lave it to Balaam,' says Balaam to the Ass; 'an' the Jack walks on meditating.'

"'Hee, haw,' says the Ass, balkin' an' kickin'.

"'What now?' says Balaam.

"'Divil a Jackass ever seen the like,' says the Ass. 'Ut could be a frog,' says he, 'for ut stands up in front, and sits down behind; an' 'tis mos'ly mouth,' says the Ass. 'Ut has white feathers,' says the Jack, 'wid yaller streaks, that changes,' he says, 'to Very Croog Red, or Nigary Blue, an' now they're Carrysall Yaller again; says he. 'Hivins, have I been drinkin'?' screams the Ass to Balaam.

"'Saints be praised,' says Balaam. 'Me Watchful Walthin' can still change its mind,' he says. 'G'wan, where glory waltis,' he says. 'G'wan, in the service uv Mankind,' says Balaam to the Ass, touchin' him up. An' the Ass shuffles ahead, wavin' his ears in admiration.

"'Hee-haw! Hee-haw!' says the Jack, retirin' wid his eyes bulgin'.

"'Phwat's gippin' ye now?' says Balaam, impashant like.

"'T dunno,' says the Ass. 'Ut looks like the Flyin' Dutchman with a Socialist Crew,' he says.

"'Tis me Ship Bill,' says Balaam. 'Side step to the right,' he says; 'side step to the left,' says he, wettin' him. 'Back up,' says Balaam, near wrenchin' off the Jack's jaw. 'Now forward for the Merchant Marine an' fifty million pork,' says Balaam wid a shower uv blows; an' the Ass goes on threashin'.

"'Wah-hee! Wah-hee! Wah-hee!' says the Jack, stavin' so he near threw his rider.

"'I'll learn ye to shy at me Naval Bill,' says Balaam, lar-rupin' the baste so he cud scarce stand.

"'Ye can't pass ut widout wearin' Republican clothes,' says the Jack in a course whisper.

"'Ye Ass,' says Balaam. 'Don't ye know that any class is better nor nakedness?' G'wan,' says Balaam, in tones uv thunder. So the poor baste lopes on blipin' wid pain.

"'Tve not time to tell ye all the adventures they had, but they kep' on over rough-roads, now an' then crossin' a ditch on a wau term plank, which made even Balaam unaisy. Ivry time the Jack kicked, he got short rations an' a watlop. So when the journey was near over, the poor baste was all in, and far too proud to fight. Any Jack-Ass can be that when he's licked.

"'Wan stormy night, the Jack blooms into a harmony like a Dimocrat Tariff Hymn played on a gaspipe wid the feet.

"'Phwat ails ye now?' calls Balaam, clubbin' him wid both hands.

"'Nixver did I pass the like,' yells the Ass, sweating and threashin'.' 'Ut says ut's an eight hour law. Oh, phwat is ut?' screams the Ass to Balaam, feebly waggin' his ears.

"'I dunno phwat ut is meself,' says Balaam, 'but I know phwat ut's got,' Balaam says.

"'Phwat?' axes the poor Ass.

"'Pive hundred thousand votes,' says Balaam, wid a plous air. 'G'wan, ye big Ass, an' doant ye argue wid an Idylitist,' says Balaam to the Ass.

"'We can't pass ut in the dark,' pleads the Ass. 'Lave us wait for light,' moans the Ass, weepin'.

"'Nix,' says Balaam. 'There's a hot time comin' an' the votes'll spile. Do ye thirst for sixteen more years in the wilderness?' Giddap,' says he, 'purgin' yer heart,' says Balaam, 'iv ivry thought that's selfish,' says Balaam, 'or personal,' chants Balaam to the poor Ass ticklin' the Jack's stais wid a couplin' plu.

"'By this time the Ass was so wore out wid his arduous labors, that he knew no more than Balaam himself. So, wid one despairin' cry, he dropped his ears, as he an' his master stumbled forward into the dark."

It All Depends.

"If Hughes wins an Oregon town will get a new shingle mill employin' fifty men," says the Olympia Recorder, "according to an announcement of the individual who took an option on timbered land. If Wilson wins the option will be allowed to lapse. That's the way with a thousand and one enterprises, all waiting to see which way the wind blows. The moment it is assured that Charles E. Hughes is elected, just watch the wheels of industry spin and listen to the hum of business."

SHIFTY WILSON ON COLONEL'S BODKIN

**Elusive Balancer on String of
Words Pinned Down by Proof
That in Fifteen Public Ut-
terances He Took Forty-
One Different Positions
on Preparedness.**

EACH STAND CONTRADICTED FROM 1 TO 6 OF THE OTHERS

**Democratic Candidate Said That Our
Army Was Ample and That We Did
Not Have Enough Troops to Patrol
the Border; That We were on the
Verge of a Maelstrom and That
There Was No Critical Situation;
That the National Guard Would
Not Do and Then That It Must Do.**

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 necessary to secure it; and each of these forty-one positions 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 significance as regards yet other words. 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 that 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 immediate; 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 it. In one and the same speech, he said that a sufficient number of men would volunteer, and that if they did not he would be ashamed of America; and he also said that he did not know of any law which laid upon 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.—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan, in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.

WILSON DEEMED IT FUTILE TO STAND FIRMLY.

President Wilson seeks to justify himself on the ground that it was "futile" and dangerous to "stand firmly." This is an appeal that can with equal truth be made by every soldier who runs away in battle. He further alleges his belief that the cause he championed "has the sanction of the judgment of society in its favor." I remember thirty-odd years ago in the Black Hills a local vigilance committee which was in doubt about hanging a suspected wrongdoer. While they were discussing the matter, there appeared over the neighboring divide a frowsy, elderly horseman in a linen duster, who promptly galloped towards them waving his arms and shouting "Hang him! Hang him!" The leader of the vigilantes at once asked the frowsy stranger what he knew of the facts, whereupon the stranger answered: "I do not know anything about the facts, and I never saw the man before; but there's eleven of you and only one of him, and I believe in majority rule!" This is merely a picturesque paraphrase of what Mr. Wilson calls action under "the sanction of society." It exemplifies the principle upon which President Wilson has acted in those public matters, internal and external, where he was threatened with the use of force.—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan, in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.