

TREAT MEXICO FAIRLY AND FIRMLY, SAYS HUGHES; FLAYS PAS POLICY

In Acceptance Speech, Republican Candidate Points to Host of Weaknesses and Blunders, Which, He Says, Merely Aggravates Hatred of Mexico; Scores Other Foreign Relations; Favors Woman Suffrage.

NEW YORK, Aug. 1.—Addressing a throng which packed Carnegie hall, Charles E. Hughes, Republican candidate for president of the United States, thoroughly assailed the present Democratic administration Monday night. Devoting more than one-fourth of his address to Mexican affairs, Mr. Hughes cited, one by one, the series of irritations, blunders and unwarranted interferences which have characterized Washington's dealings with Mexico. He told of what he deemed the inexcusable interference of the administration in seeking to oust Gen. Huerta, the weak and faltering nature of the policy and withdrawal from that post; the failure at Tampico to protect American lives; the aiding of Villa and the recognition of Carranza as instances of a vacillating policy which have brought upon the United States and its people the contempt and hatred of Mexico. He placed emphasis upon the need for a sound, firm and consistent policy of square dealing with Mexico as the best means for aiding that republic and protecting American lives and interests. Mr. Hughes flayed the more vacillating course in the administration's dealings with other foreign governments, declaring that had the foreign nations understood that the United States meant exactly what it said, that words were to be backed by deeds, American lives would not have been destroyed as in the Lusitania tragedy. The Republican candidate declared for a sound preparedness policy, pointing to the weakness of the Democratic attempts in that direction; urged the selection of competent men for diplomatic posts instead of the eternal consultation of party interests; declared for the assistance of labor for a proper protective policy in the tariff; for the prompt granting of woman suffrage and the reclamation of governmental service from the spoils system. Mr. Hughes was frequently cheered. He was applauded by Col. Theodore Roosevelt, who occupied a box. The crowd also cheered Col. Roosevelt. Former president Taft was not present, but Mr. Hughes came out in favor of Mr. Taft's plan for an international court for the settlement of possible disputes. The nomination was tendered Mr. Hughes by senator Harding, chairman of the Republican national convention in behalf of a confident, reunited, determined and enthusiastic Republican party. The address of Mr. Hughes, which was in acceptance of the party's nomination, follows: "Senators Harding, members of the notification committee and fellow citizens: "This occasion is more than a mere ceremony of notification. We are not here to indulge in formal expressions. We come to state in a plain and direct manner our faith, our purpose and our pledge. This representative gathering is a happy augury. It means the strength of reunion; it means that the party of Lincoln is restored, alert, effective. It means the unity of a common perception of paramount national needs. "Period Is Critical. "It means that we are neither de-

HUGHES ATTACKS TUTTLE ERRORS

Says It Was Not Province of U. S. to Pass Judgment on Huerta's Character.

may be an open book and the specifications may easily be had. It is a record revealing professions held. It is a dismal record to those who believe in Americanism. "Removal of Herrick. "Take, for example, the withdrawal of ambassador Herrick from France. There he stood, in the midst of a storm, the very embodiment of courage, of poise, of executive capacity, universally trusted and beloved. No diplomat ever won more completely the affections of a foreign people and there was no better fortune for their country than to have at the capital at 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 but that he invited the attention of the world to the inexcusable yielding of national interest to party expediency. It was a notable sacrifice of international principle. If we would have the esteem of foreign nations we must deserve it. We must show our regard for special honor and experience. I propose that we shall make the agencies of our diplomatic intercourse, in every nation, worthy of the American name. "Lamentable Blunders in Mexico. "The decline of the administration with Mexico constitutes a confused chapter of blunders. We have not helped Mexico. She lies prostrate, impoverished, famine-stricken, overwhelmed by the woes and outrages of intestine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course of the administration only served to prolong. "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 apprehension and deep resentment. In the light of the conduct of the administration no one could understand its professions. Deceiving 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 retreat without gaining the professed object. It is a record which cannot be examined without a profound sense of humiliation. "Huerta Was Executive in Fact. "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 by 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 intervention as claimed. "A Weak Intervention. "The height of folly was to have a vacillating and ineffectual intervention, which could only evoke bitterness and contempt, which would fail to pacify the country, and to assure peace and prosperity under a stable govern-

VERACRUZ AFFAIR MADE FIASCO

Hughes Points Out That U. S. Was, in Fact, Committing Warfare.

Huerta. The question of the salute was a mere pretext. "Stirring Investors in Mexico. "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 state that those who have invested in Mexico in order to escape a condemnation for the nonperformance of this duty. There can be such escape, for we have no doubt, and there can be no doubt, 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 government, both for himself and his property." "The bitter hatred aroused by the course of the administration in multiple outrages, is why our failure to afford protection to our citizens evoked the scorn and contempt of Mexicans. "Americans at Tampico Deserted. "Consider the ignominious incident at Tampico in connection with the capture of Veracruz. In the midst of 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 their own German ships. "Daniels' Extraordinary Excuse. "The excuse of the secretary of the navy is an extraordinary commentary. Our ships, it seems, had been ordered to Veracruz but, as it appeared that they were not needed, the order was rescinded. Then, we were told, our admiral was faced with this remarkable dilemma: If he attempted to go up the river to 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 choice, the Mexicans said, but we could not rescue our own citizens at Tampico save at the risk of the murder of others. We must take Veracruz to get Huerta out of office and trace to other nations to get our own citizens out of peril. What a travesty of international law! "Left Mexico To Be Ravaged. "Destroying the government of Huerta we left Mexico to the ravages of revolution. It shall not attempt to narrate the sickening story of the barbarities committed, of the carnival of murder and lust. We were then told that the Mexicans were to start over again. 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 Veracruz had soon landed at another port and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. "Seized Port to Depose Huerta. "Recently the naked truth was admitted by a cabinet officer. We are now informed that we did not go to Veracruz to keep Huerta in salute. The ship with ammunition which could not land at Veracruz had soon landed at another port and its cargo was delivered to Huerta without interference. "The height of folly was to have a vacillating and ineffectual intervention, which could only evoke bitterness and contempt, which would fail to pacify the country, and to assure peace and prosperity under a stable govern-

U. S. SHIPPING INVESTORS

No Use to Dodge Responsibility By Blaming Citizens Abroad—Hughes.

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S. YVES LILA THE CABRANZA

Hughes Declares Policy in Mexico Has Been Uncertain From the Start.

planned that the embargo did not apply to American shipments through Mexican ports, and ammunition for Carranza was absolutely landed at Tampico. In September, 1914, the embargo was lifted on exports 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. "Aided Villa; Recognized Carranza. "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 to American citizens residing or having property in the note of the secretary of state of June 26, 1914, in which he 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 destroyed or rendered nonproductive; bandits have been permitted to roam at will through the territory contiguous to the United States, and to seize without punishment or without effective attempt of punishment the property of Americans, while the lives of citizens of 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 been unpunished. "We are brought to justice. It would be tedious to recount instance after instance, outrage after outrage, atrocity after atrocity, to illustrate the magnitude and extent of the widespread conditions of lawlessness and violence which have prevailed. "Expedition Handicapped; Is Futile. "The Santa Ysabel massacre, the raid on Columbus, the bloodshed at Carrizal, the freckles in your hands. After the Columbus raid, we started a punitive expedition. We sent a line of troops hundreds of miles into Mexico between two lines of railroads, neither of which we were allowed to use, and which we did not feel at liberty to seize. We were refused permission to enter 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. "We Are Withdrawing. "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 guard our own territory. The entire national guard has been ordered out and many thousands of our citizens have been taken from their peaceful employments and hurried to the Mexican border. The administration was to seize and punish Villa for his outrages on our soil. It has been promised any one we went in only to retire, and future movements are apparently to be determined by a joint commission. "We Want No Mexico Sell. "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 dis-

MUST MAINTAIN AMERICAN RIGHTS

Asserts Brave Words, If Used Must Be Backed Up By Brave Deeds.

ties, and in giving her in every practicable way the benefits of our distinguished friendship. The conduct of the administration has created difficulties which we shall have to surmount. "Must Overcome Antipathy. "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 some day we may 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 friendly dealing will accomplish more than many years of vacillation. "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 meddling with American rights. The greater the danger of divided influences, the greater is the need for a just and patriotic position. We countenance no covert policies, no intrigues, no secret schemes. We are unreservedly devoted, while heartedly for the United States, that the rallying point for all Americans. It is my position, I stand for the unflinching countenance of all American rights on land and sea. "Have Not Futile Words. "We have had a clear and definite mission as a great neutral nation. It was for us to maintain the integrity of international law, it is to vindicate our rights as neutrals; to protect the lives of our citizens, their property and trade from wrongful acts. Pursuing a course of neutrality to the highest possibilities of moral leadership in the maintenance and vindication of the law of nations in connection with the European war, we were at least entitled to the safeguarding of American rights. But this has not been secured. We have had brave words in a series of notes but despite our protests the lives of Americans have been destroyed. "What does it avail to use some of the strongest words known to diplomacy if ambassadors can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously? It is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words, that count. The chief function of diplomacy is prevention; but in this our diplomacy failed, doubtless, because of its inspired credit and the manifest lack of disposition to back words with action. "We Should Have Been Firm. "Had the government by the use of informal and formal diplomatic opportunities left no doubt that when we said sternly accountability we meant precisely what we said, and that we should unhesitatingly vindicate that position, if an ambassador can receive the impression that the words are not to be taken seriously, the result would have been no destruction of lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There would have been no destruction of lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. There would have been no destruction of lives by the sinking of the Lusitania. "Furthermore, we knew the situation (Continued on Page 2 Column 1.)

An Unfortunate Misstatement

TO PACKARD EMPLOYEES: In its editions of Thursday and of Friday, July 20th and 21st, last, The DETROIT NEWS published a leading article and a leading editorial, through an unfortunate misconception, which gave the impression that the Packard Company had deceived its employes, by promising that during absence on military duty their wages, or salaries, would be continued at full, regular factory rates of pay, and that it had failed to keep its pledge. In order to correctly state the facts and the proof in the simplest way, we reproduce here the original order issued by President Alvan Macauley pursuant to the decision of the directors of the company.

ing employes who might be members of the State troops, or who might desire to join, or to attend military or naval training tours of duty. The NEWS also stated, through some error, that the Packard Company posted placards "urging men to join the Michigan National Guard" and "telling them their salaries would be paid in their absence. This would imply that the Packard Company prepared those placards. The facts are that the placard was not prepared by the Packard Company, but by an outside Committee interested in aiding the State troops, in order to point out, to those who might be interested, certain facts in connection with the opportunity afforded to enlist in the State troops. These placards were posted in many factories and other places in Detroit and elsewhere in the State. The Packard Company, by request, co-operated to the extent of posting them also. Those placards contained, however, no statement, or even a suspicion of a promise, that men's wages or salaries would be continued. If they had, they would not have been posted. The NEWS emphatically states: "No such promise should have been made." No such promise was made. It would, of course, be impossible to make good on such a promise in case an important portion of the Packard Company's ten thousand men of military age should enlist or be called into the nation's military service for a protracted period. Therefore, no such promise was ever made or implied. We had not heretofore mentioned our contributions to the patriotic movement, but the attitude

Table with 2 columns: Description of contributions and Amount. Total: \$31,004.28

ment a total of approximately 800 men. Only a portion of these, however, are out of our own organization. Maybe some other concern within the United States has done, within the last six weeks, as much as the Packard Company has done, but if so, we haven't heard of it. The Packard Company will continue to carry out what it has undertaken. It will continue its aid to avoid suffering and want among its deserving employes and their families, so far as it practically can—just the same now under these extremely trying conditions as it has always done. It will do more than it ought to be called upon to do, as will thousands of others. The NEWS also states in its editorial referring to the Packard Company, as follows: "This, a private business organization, should not be asked to pay the wages of the men at the front. If aid is necessary for the families of the men, it should be given by the United States Government."

From Office of the President and General Manager. Subject: Arranging Covering Payment of Wages of Employes Attending Military Training Camps and Naval Cruise. Date, June 21, 1916. Respecting pay to employes who leave to attend the naval or military training camps, or to those who join the militia for service in the field, our decision is that they are entitled to two weeks' pay, and in addition, are entitled to pay over the period of such vacation as, under the rules of the Company, they may be regularly entitled to. Men leaving to serve in the field should be promised that their positions will be held open for them upon their return, whenever that may be, or that they will be given other positions carrying equal pay. ALVAN MACAULEY, President.

of The News justifies us in referring to some of our contributions as follows: Amount paid or to be paid men enlisted in the National Guard \$ 7,644.28 Outfits for our men at the Mexican border 1,500.00 Salaries of employes at Plattsburg camp (estimated) 2,500.00 Expenses of our men at Plattsburg and return (estimated) 500.00 Estimated depreciation on \$27,500 worth of specially equipped trucks the use of which we donated at Plattsburg 10,000.00 Salaries of 11 men whose services were donated to the Plattsburg encampment for four months at \$965.00 per month 3,860.00 Miscellaneous, including aid to dependents of National Guardsmen (estimated) 5,000.00 Total \$31,004.28

In addition, when trouble in Mexico seemed imminent, our government required us, and we gladly complied, to side-track all our orders and work in process, so far as necessary to give government work absolutely instantaneous and preferred attention. As a result of this, certain foreign shipments which we had ready, were diverted to the use of our own government, although our contract covering these foreign shipments carries a penalty of \$300 per day, and our department managers assert that the preference given our own government work delayed the filling of these foreign orders ten days. We have supplied, or will supply, the govern-

ment a total of approximately 800 men. Only a portion of these, however, are out of our own organization. Maybe some other concern within the United States has done, within the last six weeks, as much as the Packard Company has done, but if so, we haven't heard of it. The Packard Company will continue to carry out what it has undertaken. It will continue its aid to avoid suffering and want among its deserving employes and their families, so far as it practically can—just the same now under these extremely trying conditions as it has always done. It will do more than it ought to be called upon to do, as will thousands of others. The NEWS also states in its editorial referring to the Packard Company, as follows: "This, a private business organization, should not be asked to pay the wages of the men at the front. If aid is necessary for the families of the men, it should be given by the United States Government."

This order is clear and clean-cut, and was issued to ALL of the twenty-two officers and department heads of the Packard Company whose initials are in the margin, as their guide in inform-

PACKARD MOTOR CAR CO. By HENRY B. JOY, Chairman.