

**ROOSEVELT APPLAUDS
HUGHES' SPEECH**

Theodore Roosevelt sat in a box at Carnegie hall when Mr. Hughes delivered his speech of acceptance and vigorously applauded every telling point.

The colonel repeatedly arose and bowed in response to the cheers for him and the shouts of "Teddy!" "Teddy!" "Hurrah for Teddy!" and when the meeting adjourned he made the following statement:

"It is an admirable speech, and I wish to call attention to the following points:

"I am particularly pleased with the exposure of the folly, and worse than folly, of Mr. Wilson's Mexican policy and of the way in which this policy has brought humiliation to the United States and disaster to Mexico itself.

"Moreover, I am very glad of the straightforward manner in which Mr. Hughes has shown the ridicule with which Mr. Wilson has covered this nation by the manner in which he allowed foreign powers to gain the impression that, although he used the strongest words in diplomacy, they were not to be taken seriously.

Not Words Which Count.

"As Mr. Hughes said, it is not words, but the strength and resolution behind the words which count. As Mr. Hughes pointed out, there is no doubt that if Mr. Wilson's conduct and action had been such as to make the foreign nations believe that he meant precisely what he said in his 'strict accountability' there would have been no destruction of American lives by the sinking of the Lusitania.

"When Mr. Hughes uses strong words his record shows that they are always backed by strong deeds, and therefore in the enormous majority of cases the use of strong words renders it unnecessary ever to have recourse to strong deeds.

"Again, Mr. Hughes speaks in characteristically straightforward fashion of the outrages committed on munitions plants, and all men, whether citizens of foreign nations or nominal citizens of our own land, who had in any shape or way abetted or condoned those actions can understand that Mr. Hughes, if president, will protect these domestic American interests and punish offenders against them with the fearlessness and thoroughness that he showed in dealing with the powers of evil at Albany.

Brought Nation to Ignominy.

"Just before coming in to listen to Mr. Hughes' just characterization of Mr. Wilson's failure to protect the lives and property of Americans in Mexico and on the high seas I happened to pick up John Fluke's 'Critical Period of American History' and was struck by the following two sentences: "A government touches the lowest point of ignominy when it confesses its inability to protect the lives and the property of its citizens. A government which has come to this has failed in discharging the primary function of government and forthwith ceases to have any reason for existing."

"Mr. Hughes has pointed out in his speech with self-restraint, but with emphasis, that it is precisely this primary function which Mr. Wilson's administration has failed to discharge and that it is precisely this point of ignominy to which he has reduced the nation over which he is president."

**A POLICY OF FIRMNESS AND
CONSISTENCY NEEDED.**

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 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 meddlesome 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. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

**AN ADMINISTRATION TOO
CONTENT WITH LEISURELY
DISCUSSION.**

I do not put life and property on the same footing, but the administration has not only been remiss with respect to the protection of American lives. It has been remiss with respect to the protection of American property and American commerce. It has been too much disposed to be content with leisurely discussion. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

**FOR A MERCHANT MARINE
WITHOUT FEDERAL
COMPETITION.**

Again, we must build up our merchant marine. It will not aid to put the government into competition with private owners. That, it seems to me, is a counsel of folly. A surer way of destroying the promise of our foreign trade could hardly be devised. It has well been asked, "Does the government intend to operate at a profit or at a loss?" We need the encouragement and protection of government for our shipping industry, but it cannot afford to have the government as a competitor. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

**DECRYING INTERFERENCE,
WE INTERFERED IN MEXICO
EXASPERATINGLY.**

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 woes and outrages of internecine strife, the helpless victim of a condition of anarchy which the course if the administration only 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. Decrying interference, we interfered most exasperatingly. We have not even kept out of active 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. — From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

**How Much is Now Left of the
Baltimore Platform?**

The president had boldly signed the Pork river and harbor bill, and his facile pen is dripping with ink eager to attach itself to a pork public buildings bill.

The friendliest apologists of the president's part in the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation have nothing better to say for him than that it is hardly fair to expect a man to say "I forbid" in his presidential year when he is a candidate.

The foregoing words describing the profligate waste of the people's money with executive approval are taken without change from a plank of the platform on which Woodrow Wilson was elected in 1912:

"We denounce the profligate waste of money wrung from the people by oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican congresses, which have kept taxes high and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toll. We demand a return so that simplicity and economy which befits a democratic government."

How much is now left of the principles declared and the promises registered at Baltimore as inducements to citizens to vote for Wilson.

Possibly it is because he and his party have been such reckless, such wholesale repudiators of the pledges of 1912 that few people remember or care to remember what pledges were made in his behalf about forty days ago at St. Louis.—New York Sun.

**THE AMERICAN WORKING
MAN SHALL NOT SUFFER**

The Republican party stands for the principle of protection. We must apply that principle fairly, without abuses, in as scientific a manner as possible; and congress should be aided by the investigations of an expert body. We stand for the safeguarding of our economic independence, for the development of American industry, for the maintenance of American standards of living. We propose that in the competitive struggle that is about to come the American working-man shall not suffer.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

Phrases which will NOT occur in the Woodrow Wilson speech of acceptance:
Psychological prosperity.
Molasses to catch flies.
Strict accountability.
Too proud to fight.
Salute the flag.
Get Villa.
Butt in.

**POINTED PARAGRAPHS FROM
SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE
OF CHARLES E. HUGHES.**

It is apparent that we are shockingly unprepared.

When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions, we see that we are living in a fool's paradise.

Not only have we a host of resources short of war by which to enforce our just demands, but we shall never promote our peace by being stronger in words than in deeds.

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.

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.

It is only through international co-operation giving a reasonable assurance of peace that we may hope for the limitation of armaments.

We have determined to cut out, root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we can do this without hobbling enterprise or narrowing the scope of legitimate achievement.

We demand a simple, business-like budget.

I believe it is only through a responsible budget, proposed by the executive, that we shall avoid financial waste.

We have had brave words in a series of notes, but, despite our protests, the lives of Americans have been destroyed.

WILSON FLEXIBILITY.

We do not see why there should have been any stir in the senate over the discovery that President Wilson has completely reversed himself in the matter of the proposed child labor law. Senator Borah was able to show that Mr. Wilson described this legislation in his "Constitutional Government" as unconstitutional, an "obviously absurd extravagance," carrying the congressional power to regulate commerce beyond the "utmost boundaries of reasonable and honest interference" and making it possible, if sustained, for congress to legislate over "every particular of the industrial organization and action of the country." That, we must confess, has also been the Evening Post's view. But the Evening Post and Senator Borah are old fogies, dating back to the time when it was the custom to have fixed beliefs and principles and stick to them. The senator has evidently not read Mr. Wilson's letter in explaining his change of front on the tariff commission—that it is only a narrow man, whose mind is stupidly closed to new ideas, who does not alter his opinions. By this test Mr. Wilson is obviously one of the broadest minded men this country has ever produced, for he has changed his mind to date on the initiative, referendum, recall, woman suffrage, the tariff commission, tariff for revenue only, a permanent diplomatic service beyond politics, the merit system in the civil service, the proper place of Tammany Hall in the scheme of the universe, child labor legislation, preparedness, Bryan, a continental army—but why continue? It is a long enough list to prove that Mr. Wilson's political views are not fossilized by any fear of inconsistency.—New York Evening Post.

**ADEQUATE NATIONAL
DEFENSE DEMANDED**

We demand adequate national defense; adequate protection on both our western and eastern coasts. We demand thoroughness and efficiency in both arms of the service. It seems to be plain that our regular army is too small. We are too great a country to require of our citizens who are engaged in peaceful vocations the sort of military service to which they are now called. As well insist that our citizens in this metropolis be summoned to put out fires and police the streets. We do not count it inconsistent with our liberties, or with our democratic ideals, to have an adequate police force. With a population of nearly 100,000,000 we need to be surer of ourselves than to become alarmed at the prospect of having a regular army which can reasonably protect our border, and perform such other military service as may be required in the absence of a grave emergency. I believe, further, that there should be not only a reasonable increase in the regular army, but that the first citizens reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a federal army and trained under federal authority.—From Mr. Hughes' Speech of Acceptance.

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**Lyons and Fox
Valley**

Grandma Brown is making a short visit at her daughters, Mrs. Martin's.

Laura Taylor is visiting her aunt Mrs. Monroe.

The dance at the Metzler house last Friday evening was enjoyed by the young folks.

Frances Snackenburg was on the sick list last week but is better now.

Marshall Stone's baby was very sick but is better now.

Mr. and Mrs. L. Bennett spent the week end with G. F. Johnston and family. Master James Bennett stayed for a visit with Master Paul Johnston.

Kingston Kinks

Mrs. Raleigh Harold, and son, Ray visited with her sister, Mrs. John Sandner Jr. Thursday afternoon.

Mrs. Henry Follis and Mrs. G. B. Trask and daughter, Hilda, visited at the J. T. Follis home Saturday.

Ralph Cole returned to his home in Jordan, Wednesday, after helping his brother, Curtis, haul hay for several days.

Mrs. M. E. Chrisman of Marion is visiting at the W. E. Chrisman home.

Dennis Caldwell is suffering from bloodpoisoning in his right hand, caused by a small cut from a wire cable.

Carl Johnson of Portland, visited at the Carl Schaefer home Sunday.

The Resemblance.
Why is a blade of grass like a note of hand? Because it is mated by falling dew.

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