THOUSANDS HEAR MR. HUGHES TALK

Presidential Nominee Makes Great Impression by Ice Palace Speech.

VITAL ISSUES PORTRAYED

Stirring Speech to Thousands of Portland Admirers Meets With Deafening Applause-Women Come in for Praise.

(Continued From First Page.) ing to safeguard American industry and the American wage scale, that we shall distinctly. have protection which shall enable American enterprise to prosper in the absence of a European war."

He attributed to the Vreeland cur rency act-enacted by a Republican rency act—enacted by a Republican hearers by paying a complimentary Congress and signed by a Republican tribute to the hospitality of Portland President-the credit for tiding the through the depressing period that followed the outbreak of the European

The Federal reserve act, he said, did not go into effect until later, and when it did one of its provisions continued in effect, the provisions of this very Vreeland act.

Mr. Hughes was in fine fettle. His afflicted it a week ago.

Attacks Made in Good Spirit.

He was in good humor, too, and in-

that will be to the best interests of the country.' The audience was a sympathetic one

and frequently interrupted his speech with cheers, laughter or vigorous clapping of hands. While the audience inside the audito-

rium was one of the greatest that the candidate has addressed since opening his campaign, he could have spoken to nearly half again as many had the capacity of the building permitted.

Mexican Situation Reviewed.

Mr. Hughes spoke with vigor of the Mexican situation. "We have created difficulties that we have got to over," he said. "We have got to make friends of Mexico, secure their respect. They must believe in us, believe that we know what our rights are.

We must return to the point where we stood and have it understood that American life and the rights of American citizens in accordance with international law and treaty obligations are going to be maintained."

"My friends, the greatest mistake this country can make," he said, speaking of the preparedness issue, "is to sup-pose that weakness and lack of firm-

with particular reference to the tariff and "efficient Americanism."

Crowd Gathers at 5:30 O'Clock. People began to crowd the doors of the big building as early as 5:30 o'clock. When the doors were opened at 6 g'clock more than 1000 persons were ready to enter. They rushed in good naturedly and took the best seats in if I thought that America meant a front.

From that time on a continuous stream of humanity poured through the doors. By 7:30 every seat was filled. Then the police began cautiously to

Hundreds of others approached the entrances only to be turned back. But the people refused to leave. They that we are fellow workingmen, and formed a solid block of humanity near insist upon common justice to all conknew Mr. Hughes must pass. They were patient. They called jokingly to the favored few members of the Hughes committee, newspaper men and others and resolute examination of the facts. who were admitted by the sentinels There is nothing so serious that it canat the door.

by announcing that Mr. Hughes would speak to them before he addressed the main meeting.

Mighty Cheer Goes Up. Governor Hughes' arrival before the

crowd outside was communicated to the crowd inside by the mighty cheer that Went up.

The people inside waited patiently McElroy's band entertained them with music. As the candidate, escorted by the white-uniformed members of the Multorpor Club, entered the building through a side door, the band played "The Star-Spangled Banner" and the whole audience arose and cheered. with their handkerchiefs.

Cheers Last Long.

The cheering persisted long after the candidate had taken his place on the platform. It arose again when he took his place at the side of Mrs

Mr. and Mrs. Hughes remained standing so long as the tumult continued. out in front a flashlight exploded and that started it again.

Prophecy Cue to Demonstration. Finally Charles L. McNary, Republi-

can state chairman, raised both his hands and motioned for silence. He complimented the people for their enthusiasm and aroused new cheers by referring to Mr. Hughes as the next President of the United States.

Mr. McNary introduced Governor Withycombe, who said that the Re-we have a longer look, a farther look publican convention at Chicago had ahead; and the longer and farther you nominated "the greatest living Amerilook the more solicitious you will be
can," whose problems that will face
for the betterment of human lives.
him when he enters the Presidential
That is what the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the office will be as great as those that United States mean. confronted Lincoln. His introduction of Mr. Hughes inspired a new ova-

tion. Governor Withycombe said: "The people of Oregon rejoice to

ne of America's greatest statesmen

and most distinguished citizens "This Nation is in need of a leader statesman, a Lincoln, and we believe that the National Republican Convention at Chicago selected America's greatest leader as the standard bearer of the party. Therefore, it is indeed a great honor and high privilege to present to you the Hon. Charles Evans

Hughes. Governor Hughes, attired in a black business suit and wearing the Picadilly collar and black four-in-hand tie that have characterized him in this campaign, stepped briskly to the front of the platform,

With upraised arm he admonished the people to attention. He turned and addressed the members of the Hughes campaign committee, comprising Re-publican and Progressive leaders, the county chairmen and the Republican state committeemen who sat with him on the platform.

All Able to Henr.

He cast his eyes then toward the section immediately in front of him that had been reserved for the Grand Army veterans, and nodded smilingly in their direction.

His voice penetrated to the farthermost parts of the great building, which s more than 200 feet long. People on the extreme rear seats could hear quite

By the time he started to speak the crowd outside had dispersed and the confusion attending their presence there had died down.

He won the instant sympathy of his and to the wonders of the Columbia financial affairs of the country River Highway that he had visited in

Speech Is Here in Full.

Mr. Hughes spoke as follows:

Fellow citizens, you make me feel like an acopted son of Oregon (applause). It is impossible for me adequately to express my appreciation of this generous welcome that you ac-Mr. Hughes was in fine fettle. His cord. From the moment of my arrival in Portland this morning, I have had a succession of pleasure. It has been a privilege to me personally to see so many of the people of Portland. Then this afternoon, I had the opportunity of riding over that unsurpassed highway which is the greatest credit to sisted that his unpleasant references to the Democratic party were made in the utmost good cheer.

"We are all citizens of a common country," he added, "and are trying to fight out our differences in a way the developed a public undertaking of that the greatest credit to this community (applause). I know of nothing that surpasses it in this country or abroad, and I desire here to express profound appreciation of the public spirit of this community which developed a public undertaking of that

pose that weakness and lack of firmness are assurers of peace. That is the highway to serious trouble and we must not tread in it any longer."

Overflow Crowd Addressed.

Another crowd, estimated at from 8000 to 5000 persons, unable to gain entrance, listened to a brief ten-minute speech before Mr. Hughes entered the main hall.

He covered, in those few words some of the fundamental and human brother-main hall.

He covered, in those few words some of the principal issues of the campaign, with particular reference to the tariff count of the fundamental necessities of plause.)

our progress. There are some who think of America divided into classes. Common Justice Held Essential.

There are some who think of America war of classes and a clash of interests, I should despair of the future of America. We have here no concern of labor as distinguished from the concerns of capital; we have no concern of capital of the United States that we have as distinguished from the concerns of manifold industries and our great de admit a few to the little available labor. We have a great co-operative enterprise; and if we are to succeed we must recognize not simply for the pur-

Then a messenger made them happy doing the right thing and are willing to take account of the facts as they

We must have in this country, if we are to succeed prosperity, protection for our women and protection for our children, (Applause.)

Permanent Policy Needed.

We must have a long lot ahead. It is not a question of the next ten years or the next 25 years; it is a question of the policy which will make us and We must advance every possible means of education. We must have more vo-cational training than we have hith-erto had. (Applause.) We must have waved flags. Others saluted opportunities for refreshmer and recreation; because America cannot suc-ceed unless America is reasonably contented. The American workingman must feel that in prosectioning his daily work he is a faithful friend of the country in furnishing productive enterprise with its necessary means of produc-tion, and that as a faithful friend he is treated with reasonable hours, proper sanitary conditions of work and whole some recreation, in addition to proper compensation. (Applause.) Now, a perception of these fundamental things knits us together. We find that instead of being in opposing camps we come together appreciably as we perceive the bases of our commen ceive the bases of our co perity. There has been a great advance in this country in the last few years; a great advance in intelligence in a perception of what goes to make up efficiency. We have less and less of the old idea of living merely for the moment—of using everything up in the device for immediate accomplishment. desire for immediate accomplishment

Protective Tariff Needed.

I love to think of this country real-izing itself with the tremendous power of loyalty, not the same kind of loyalty night that we have within our borders that inspires the subjects of a mon-

REPUBLICAN NOMINEE FOR PRESIDENT AS HE APPEARED



They came into power with

of this extraordinary declaration in their platform. It will be a monument to them as long as the party endures. This is what they said four years ago; We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal Government under the Conas a place of agitation—of conflict be-tween classes. Of course, there will always be contests and there will alpose or collect tariff duties except for

the purpose of revenue.

If that had been the Constitution of the United States, what kind of a country would we have today? It is because that was not the Constitution velopment. It is because that is not the Constitution of the United States that we can face the economic struggle of the future with a reasonable confi-

pared to maintain them.

without my describing it.

cause it is thought we will take the insult.

the enactment of the Underwood tariff law?

our citizens.

Tables Power Pleases.

Tables Power Pleases. relatively few people in industrial en-terprises begin to halt in this country we have very bad times. We cannot afford that sort of thing. We must go ahead and have policies which will enable us to go ahead. We knew that those results wore. You cannot put American workingmen alongside of workingmen of other countries who work at less wages and expect the American workingman to survive in his industrial opportunities. You have got to get down to the common basis of competition. It is perfectly idle to suppose that you can have the American wage scale and the American standards of living and let in goods made on a lower wage scale and by men with a lower standard of living without feeling the difference, without

impoverishing those whom it is our Vreeland Act Again Saves. Then came the European war. Here

STRIKING EXCERPTS FROM MR. HUGHES' SPEECH.

want a tariff commission to frame a tariff for revenue only?

weakness and lack of firmness are assurers of peace.

The Democrats talk of a tariff commission. What for? Do they

Preparedness is insurance against trouble. It insures the reason-

able respect of a world that is very inquisitive into the details of

The greatest mistake this country can make is to suppose that

I desire to see America standing great among the nations, in con-

scious self-respect, seeking no trouble, not aggressive or blustering,

demanding only what is just but being firm in her demands and pre-

We had one clear line of duty in Mexico. That duty was to protect

We will do all we can to aid Mexico in governing herself. Mean-

while let Mexico and every man of power down there know that we

understand that American citizens are going to be protected in all

We ought not to tolerate the suggestion of scuttling the Philippines,

We can, if we are wise and careful, avoid trouble. We cannot afford,

If you want to know what is going to happen in this country after

however, to invite disrespect or to permit ourselves to be insulted be-

the European war, see what happened before the war. Is there any

American so feeble in memory that he does not recall what followed

of leaving them in the predicament which you know perfectly well

reason for our sudden expansion of trade after this period of depression to which I have referred is quite ap-parent. There are millions of men-literally millions of men-withdrawn from their ordinary peaceful pursuits. There are millions of men withdrawn from the work of making the goods which are needed for their support and proper supply. There are millions of others behind those men working to supply them with the means of fight-ing—what we call the munitions of war-and the release from productive industry of those many millions of industry of those many millions of course gave an opportunity to the millions here at work to extend their trade, and it jumped by leaps and bounds. Hay, breadstuffs, horses, mules, saddles, harness, aluminum, zinc—everything that goes into the furnishing of the necessities of national life—went abroad in far greater quantities than they had ever gone before. It is perfectly apparent why. Who was going to feed those men in the trenches? Who was going to clothe them? Who was going to make up for this drain upon the industries of these countries? Exportations jumped. I noted the other day that the exportation of mules day that the exportation of mules jumped in a year 2500 per cent. Was the exportation of mules, or the increase of 2500 per cent, due to the Democratic party? (Applause and laughter.) Was cratic party? (Applause and laughter.)
When you find that in a year exports doubled, trebied, quadrupled, go up 100 fold, you have some reason to note the extraordinary cause. You see the extraordinary cause in this extraordinary conflict. If you want to know what will happen when that conflict is over, see what happened just before that conflict began. Remove the extraordinary cause and get American industry once more in competition.

Was's Effects Discussed.

(Applause.)

We have had as much vacillation with respect to reparedness as we have had with respect to preparedness as we have had with respect to preparedness. We have had as much vacillation with respect to preparedness as we have had with respect to preparedness as we have had with respect to preparedness as we have had with respect to preparedness. We have had as much vacillation with respect to preparedness as we have had with respect to preparedness.

We are removed from the first them. War's Effects Discussed.

War's Effects Discussed.
Oh, but, you say, those nations are enfeebled, they are weak, they are strained to the last degree by this struggle. Let us think of that for a moment. You may have sympathized a few years ago with the peasants of Russia because of the burdens upon the Russians as a result of the Russo-Japanese war. You may have thought that Japan would be burdened by the burdens of that war. In Russia we burdens of that war. In Russia we find that in the 10 years succeeding that war, her wealth doubled, her savings bank deposits doubled, and her industries tremendously increased. Every economic capacity she had was greatly increased. Instead of burden, instead of breaking down, for which you may have looked, you found an extraordinary stimulus. It was so with France, burdened with the indemnities after the Franco-Prussian war. Read the history of the French progress in the following years. Read our own history in the north, where we had the economic development of prosperity after the Civil War. Look at the facts in Europe. What do you find? You find men better disciplined than ever before. While there are large

ponents, composing that historic party, really know what they do stand for. (Applause.) They have made up their

minds that it is unsafe to go along the old lines; but they have not made up their minds exactly as to what new lines to take. They want to be elected. (Laughter and applause.) Amusing Incident Cited.

Now, there was an amusing thing happened the other day in Congress which throws a light upon the doubt and uncertainty in which our friends of the other side are at this time enoped in respect to this subject. letter was written the other day less than one month ago, so I understand, to the president of the Illinois Manufacturers' Association. It is dated July 28. It was written with respect to a tariff commission. It was written by an eminent Democrat. It contained this sentence, referring to the tariff commission: "It ought to be possible by such means to make the question of dence, provided that the party is put again there was a serious situation duties merely a question of progress in power which espouses that doctrine. created at its very outbreak. Once and development; a question of adaptand development; a question of adapt-(Applause).

They went into power with that as—not the Federal reserve act—that tate and help business and employ to sertion, that extraordinary misconstruction of our great fundamental law, which is only to be ranked with merely carried forward, so far as that necessary of the construction of that law for act was concerned, the period of its of Ohio, read that in the House and the concerned that it is the tweether that was written by the law, which is only to be ranked with other misconstructions of that law for which the same party has stood in the past. Why, if I were a member of that party—and I speak with all possible good nature, for we are all citizens and threshing things out in a good-natured way—if I were a member of that party and looked over the platforms of the past I should feel that I was going through a cemetery inchly embellished, with mortuary monuments, (Applause.)

They went into power with merely carried forward, so far as that act was concerned, the period of its duration, and the emergency currency that was needed was issued under the President himself; whereupon the chairman of the ways and means committee, before the other act had its system in force.

Then came the tremendous stimulus of American trade growing out of that party and looked over the platforms of the past I should feel struggle on the other side, Our opponents must think that we are destined for the Congressional Record of August 5, he said: "I want to deny in the name of the President and the round of Ohio, read that in the House and he said that that was written by the President himself; whereupon the chairman of the ways and means committee, form of statement from a Democratic leader, arose and said, according to the Congressional Record of August 5, he said: "I want to deal that that was written by the President himself; whereupon the chairman of the ways and means committee, form of statement from a Democratic leader, arose and said, according to the Congressional Record of August 5, he said: "I want to deal that that was written by the President himself; whereupon the chairman of the ways and means committee, form of statement from a Democratic leader, arose and said, according to the Congressional Record of August 5, he said: "I want to deal the president himself; whereupon the chairman of the ways and means committee, for the ways and means of the ways and means the President ever uttered such language, because, in my judgment it is impossible for any man who voted for the Underwood act or indorsed the Underwood act, much less of one who signed it, to have conceived and expressed publicly such high protective tariff sentiment." (Laughter.)

Letter's Authenticity Not Denied. Then Mr. Kitchen, leader as he is, ent on to say: That he thought that utterance must have been put in the President's mouth in order to injure him with the real Democrats and patriotic tariff reformers in all parts of the country. He added; "The Democratic theory, as I have always under-stood it, is a tariff for revenue only." Then he said, "The man who believed that import duties should be made that import duties should be made merely a question of progress and development of peace (that is what the letter says) merely a question of progress and development of peace, is bound to favor the repeal of the Underwood act, for not a section or paragraph or sentence or line in that act was conceived or written upon that there." The President was conceived or written upon that theory." That is true. "The President indorsed the Underwood act. Of course he never made such a statement as the gentieman from Ohio or the Washing-ton Post attributes to him. I repeat my denial in the name of the Presi-dent and of the Democratic party." And then four days later, on August 9, Mr. Longworth read the letter into the Congressional Record, with the reply of the president of the Illinois Manuof the president of the illinois Manu-facturers' Association. The letter, as he had stated it, purported to be signed by the President himself. And as far as I know, there has been no denial of its authenticity. (Applause.) It was read in, four days after it was chal-lenged by a reputable member of Congress and received, so far as the Record hows, no hint about its not being If it is not authentic, then the pro-

Believers Must Apply Principle.

My friends, if you want the principle f protection fairly and honestly aped, it has got to be applied by those who believe in it, and not by those who do not believe in it. (Applause.) I believe in a tariff commission. We want to have the facts faithfully lotted down and Tairly considered and patiently studied. It is no time for legislation to the beat of drums. It is no time for airy declamations of the contents of atatutes in detail. We have got to study the facts and square our conduct according to the facts. I promise no man any chance to get the best of his fellow men through a protective tariff fellow men through a protective tariff (applause); but I do propose that, believing in the protective principle and intending to safeguard American industry and the American was a property and the try and the American wage scale, that we shall have protection which shall enable American enterprise to prosper t the absence of a European war. Applause.) I desire to see America standing erect

among the nations, in conscious self-respect, seeking no trouble, not aggres-sive or blustering, demanding only what is just, but being firm in her de-mands and argument is maintained. mands and prepared to maintain them.

think all nations desire our friendship. We are removed from those difficulties of European politics which are likely to draw European nations into war. We have seen. We have very few seeds of trouble. We can, if we are wise and careful, avoid trouble. We cannot afford, however, to invite disrespect or to permit ourselves to be insulted because the invocation was will take the invited. is thought we will take the insult (Applause.)

We have had questions as to ou military preparations. A little while ago, not so very long ago, those who were solicitous about our unprepared condition, were described as "nervous and excited persons" who did not deserve serious consideration. Judged by that standard it was only a few months when the critics became the apostles of nervousness and excitement.

strength to take care of police duties of that kind without calling men from their shops and from their factories and from their stores and from the various professions and recruiting regiments up to war strength with raw recruits untrained, unprepared for actual service, and sending them with a hurried call in mid-Summer, to the Maxican it punished ourselves. We lost brave sm, but because a man in a shop is a of railway that they could not touch. The American you don't call him out My friends, the old soldiers, what do of bed in a city in the middle of the you think of that as a military expedingly to put out a fire or to go and iton? (Applause). Think of our boys night to put out a fire or to go and tion? (Applause). Think of arrest a marauder. You have an ade-going down there with a r quate fire department and an adequate each side of them that they could not police department to do that. (Ap- touch because it was not really mili-

plause.) men to take care of us under conditions in a situation like that. One which do not seriously affect us. And mander was saying, "Go west, such a condition as existed down there going." The other commander s an illustration. I do not condemn "You go neither south, east or west, the men; far frem it. I praise the but you go back north," and we came nen and their willingness. I condemn back north. (Laughter). The rest of the system, and I think with these the story is told by our boys in their the system, and I think with warnings that we have had, and par-ticularly with the policies pursued, we ought to have rectified them. One of the first things that the Administration cient military system Adequate Navy Is Urged.

I say with regard to the Navy: We ought to have a Navy adequate on both our coasts. We ought to have a Navy is that is efficiently led; efficiently organized. We ought to have a Naval organization that compares favorably with the naval organizations in other countries. We ought to have men in charge of our great departments who are recognized by the American people as specially qualified for such work. (Applause.) We are too big a country, and our interests are too important to entrust these great arms of the service good-naturedly to men who are simply of political consequence. (Ap-

If we are to hold our own-and now let me repeat, I don't expect that we shall be called upon to hold our own in war; we certainly shall be more likely to be called upon for that purpose if we are not properly prepared—
we should be prepared. It is insurance
against trouble; it insures the reasonable respect of a world that is very inquisitive into the details of our preparation. (Applause.)

They know whether we are showing
canadity for organization, they know

capacity for organization, they know capacity for organization, they know whether we are realising our supacity. They know whether we are prudent and prepared. My friends, the greatest mistake this country can make is to suppose that weakness and lack of firmness are assurers of peace. That is the highway to serious trouble and we must not tread in it any longer. (Applause.) I look down to that border of which

I have spoken for an illustration of what I think is the wrong way to do things in international affairs. I re-fer to our troubles in Mexico. We had one clear line of duty. That duty was to protect our citizens. (Applause.) Let me read again from this interesting document known as the Demo-cratic platform of 1912, which we must never let them forget. (Laughter and polause.) They said: "The constitutional rights of Ameri-

we see conditions on the other side, the vision for a tariff commission is little can citizens should protect them on our reason for our sudden expansion of more than a sham, and if it is, it does borders and go with them throughout trade after this period of depression to not represent, as Mr. Kitchen well says, the world and every American citizen which I have referred is quite ap the sentiment of the Democratic party. residing or having property in any for-sign country is entitled to and must be given the full protection of the United States Government, both for himself and his property."

Those were brave words (laughter and applement).

and applause). Now, it is not a matter of moment whether Huerta was recognized or not. The Executive could recognize him if it was thought he had recognize him if it was thought he had a stable government and could perform the proper function of government in affording business security and the discharge of international obligations. If it was thought he did not have such a government, then he need not be recognized. Recognition or non-recognition was one thing. ognition was one thing. It was a very different thing to go in and de-stroy the only government Mexico had. That is what was done. (Applause.) Word was sent to Huerta not simply that he would not be recognized, but that he must trade himself off, that he must eliminate himself, that an election must be beld, and what is more wonderful, that he must not be a candidate at that election. Mexicans could not understand that. They could not understand it, particularly when we coupled that injunction with the statement that we did not profess to meddle with their affairs. (Laughter and applause.) They could not understand it when it was coupled with our profession of record for the course. our profession of regard for the sovereignty of Mexico.

The Minister of Foreign Affairs of Mexico when that message was sent to the unrecognized Huerta by the unofficial spokesman (laughter) the Minister of Foreign Affairs said: "I find nothing in the Constitution of the United States or in the constitution of Mexico which gives the President of United States or in the constitution of Mexico which gives the President of the United States authority to say who shall be a candidate at a Mexican election." (Laughter and applause.) That was opposing, but we continued just the same. There was a fixed determination to eliminate the man, to destroy the government he had. There destroy the government he had. That was intervention, palpable intervention, it was an intervention was stopped intervening very quickly after the man was gotten rid of, the government destroyed and Mexico was turned over to a hopeless anarchy. (Applause.)

Vern Cruz Finsco Discussed

that standard it was only a few months when the critics became the apostles of nervousness and excitement.

Secretary's Action Cited.

In a very short time after we were told that the subject required no special consideration, it was demanding immediate consideration as the most important subject before the American people, and there was a programme required by the Secretary of War. It was presented to Congress. Then it was abandoned, and the Secretary of War abandoned the Administration that first abandoned him and his programme. (Laughter and applause.)

There was then another proposition. It was a proposition on paper calling for 178,000 men in toto in our

on. We didn't get those assurances This great Nation ought to be able to maintain an Army of sufficient of policy that had been continued and the Mexican it punished ourselves. We lost brave ier. That is not efficiency. (Aplives there, if I am not mistaken one
se.) For the brave boys who went
didn't grumble, who responded to
call, I have the highest praise:
is a fine exhibition of Americanbut because a man in the community.

It punished curseives. We lost brave
lives there, if I am not mistaken one
light honored in this community.

Lieutenant Adair. (Applause). We sent
a thin line down there hundreds of
miles into Mexico between two lines olice department to do that, (Ap-lause.) touch because it was not really mili-tary, you know, only punitive. Well. We want in our regular line enough trouble of course could not be avoided You go neither south, east or west,

Difficulties Must Be Solved.

Now, we have created difficulties that should have done, in my judgment, was we have got to get over. We have to look into that and see to it that we had, as promptly as possible, an efficient military system. their respect. (Applause). The believe in us, believe that we what our rights are and also we not our rights. (Applause). We return to the point where we stood and have it understood that American and have it inderstood that American citizens in accordance with international law and treaty obligations are going to be maintained. (Prolonged applause).

We want a stable government, we want to assist them. Why, my friends,

they are starving down there, they are actually starving. Destroying the only government they had, we left them to the ravages of an awful revolution. They have no legislature, they have no courts, they have nothing but a military government. They have had want to show ourselves the friend of Mexico and we desire that as soon as possible there shall be a stable government. We will fe all Mexico in governing herself, respect-ing herself. Meanwhile, let Mexico and every man of power down there know that we understand that American citizens are going to be protected in all events. (Prolonged applause.) We cannot afford in this country to lose sight of National obligations. Think of our friends on the other side almost ready to say that we should abandon the Philippines. That was a matter of National honor. We assumed obligations there which we are bound to discharge. (Applause.)

Finish of Undertaking Urged.

It is not a matter so much of selfinterest. I do not care so much for the argument of self-interest; but when this Nation undertakes before the world a responsibility, why, it must be discharged. (Applause.) And we eight not to tolerate the suggestion of scuttling the Philippines.

of leaving them in the predicament which you know perfectly well without my describing it. We want to realize the sense of obligation as individuals. I like this training camp you have near here, and the other training camps we have in this country. I don't think it (Concluded on Page 17, Column E.)