that property is handled not only in the interest of the owner, but in the interest of the whole community.

In other words, legislation to be permanently good for any class loust also be good for the nation as a whole, and legislation which does injustice to any class is certain to work harm to the nation. Take our currency system for example. This nation is on a gold basis. The treasury of the public is in excellent condition. Never before has the per capita of circulation been as large as it is this day; and this circulation, moreover, is of money every deliar of which is at par with gold. Now, our having this sound currency system is of benefit to banks, of course, but it is of infinitely more benefit to the prople as a whole because of the healthy effect on business conditions.

In the same way, whatever is advisable in the way of remedial or corrective currency legislation—and nothing revolutionary is advisable under present conditions—must be undertaken only from the standpoint of the business community as a whole, that is, of the American body politic as a whole. Whatever is done we cannot afford to take any step backward or to cast any doubt upon the certain redemption in standard coin of every circulating note.

Among ourselves we differ in many oualities, of body, head and heart; we are unsqually developed, mentally as well as physically. But each of us has the right to ask that he rhall be protect ed from wrongdoing as he do s his work and carries his burden through life. No man needs sympathy because he has to work, because he has a burden to carry. Far and away the best prize that life offers is the chance to work hard at work worth doing; and this is a prize open to every man, for there can be no work better worth doing than that done to keep in health and comfort and with reasonable advantages those immediately dependent upon the husband, the father, or the

There is no room in our healthy Amer ican life for the mere idler, for the man or the woman whose object it is throughout life to shirk the duties which life ought to bring. Life can mean nothing worth meaning, unless its prime aim is the doing of duty, the achievement of results worth achieving. A recent writer has finely said: "After all, the saddest thing that can happen to a man is to carry no burdens. To be bent under too great a load is bad; to be crushed by it is lamentable; but even in that there are possibilities that are giorious. But to carry no load at all-there is nothing in that. No one seems to arrive at any goal really worth reaching in this world who does not come to it heavy laden."

Surely from our own experience each one of us knows that this is true. From the greatest to the smallest, happiness and usefuliness are largely found in the same soul, and the joy of life is won in its deepest and truest sense only by those who have not shirked life's burdens. The men whom we most delight to honor in all this land are those who, in the fron years from '61 to '65, hore on their shoulders the burden of saving the Union. They did not choose the easy tas's. They did not shirk the difficult duty. Deliberately and of their own free will they strove for an ideal, upward and onward across the stony slopes of greatness. They did the hard-est work that was then to be done; they bore the heaviest burden that any generation of Americans ever had to bear; and because they did this they have won such proud joy as it has falion to the lot of no other men to win, and have written their names forevermore on the golden honor roll of the na-As it is with the soldier, so it tion. is with the civilian. To win success in the business world, it becomes a firstclass mechanic, a successful farmer, an able lawyer or doctor, means that the man has devoted his best energy and power through long years to the acheivment of his ends. So it is in the life which the family, upon the last analysis the whole fare of the nation rests. The man or woman who as bread winner and home maker, or as wife and mother, has done all that he or she can do, patiently and uncomplaintly, is to be honored; and is to be envied by all those who have never had the good fortune to feel the need and duty of doing such work. The woman who has borne, and who has reared as they should be reared, a family of children, has in the most emphatic manner deserved well of the Republic. Her burden has been heavy and she has been able to bear it worthily only by the possession of resoluMon of good sense of conscience, and of unselfishness. But if she has borne it well, then to her shall come the supreme blessing, for in the words of the oldest and greatest of books, "Her chidren shall rise up and call her blessed;" and among the benefactors of the land her place must be with those who

have done the best and the hardest work, whether as law givers or as soldiers, whether in public or in private life.

This is not a soft and easy creed to preach. It is a creed willingly learned only by men and women who, together with the softer virtues, possess also the stronger: who can do, and dare, and die at need, but who while life lasts will never flinch from their allotted task. You farmers, and wage-workers, and business men of this great state, of this mighty and wonderful nation, are gathered together today, proud of your state and still prouder of your nation, because your forefathers and predecossors have lived up to just this creed. You have received from their hands a great inheritance, and you will leave an even greater inheritance to your children and your children's children, provided only that you practice alike in your private and your public lives the strong virtues that has given us as a people greatness in the past. It is not enough to be well meaning and kindly, but weak; neither is it enough to be strong, unless morality and decency go hand in hand with strength We must possess the qualities which make us do our duty in our homes and among our neighbors, and in addition we must possess the qualities which are indespensable to the make-up of every creat and masterful nation-the qualties of courage and hardthood, of individual initiative and yet of power to combine for a common end, and above all, the resolute determination to permit no man and no set of men to sunder us one from the other by lines of caste or creed or section. We must act upon the motto of all for each and each for There must be ever present in our minds the fundamental truth that in a republic such as ours the only safety is to stand neither for nor against any man because he is rich or because he is poor because he is engaged in one ocupation or another, because he works with his brains or because he works with his hands. We must treat each man on his worth and merits as a man We must see that each is given a square deal, because he is entitled to no more and should receive no less. Finally we must keep ever in mind that a republic such as ours can exist only in virtue of the orderly liberty which comes through the equal domination of the law over all men alike, and through its administration in such resolute and fearless fashion as shall teach all that no man is above it and no man below it.

SPEECH BY DEPEW

After the applause had subsided the crowd called for Senator Chauncey M. Depew. He spoke briefly and pronounced the President's address the best he had ever heard him deliver.

After the ceremonies were concluded, the president was taken to the club-house on the grounds for luncheon. The luncheon was attended by every important state official except Governor Odeil who could not be present on account of a previous engagement. He later reviewed the fine parade of the National Letter Carriers' Association and the fraternal bodies of the city and was tonight the guest of former United States Senator Hitchcock at a dinner which was attended by about 30 persons invited to meet the president.

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