

Administration Is Criticized

(Continued From Preceding Page)

ing to meet political exigencies by its naval program. But it has imposed upon the country an incompetent naval administration.

Demand Adequate Defense.

"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 me 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, we need to be sure of ourselves than to become alarmed at the prospect of having a regular army which can reasonably protect our borders 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 class reserve subject to call should be enlisted as a federal army and trained under federal authority.

Mobilization of Resources.

"The country demands that our military and naval programs shall be carried out in a businesslike manner under the most competent administrative heads, that we shall have an up-to-date preparation, that the money appropriated shall be properly expended. We should also have careful plans for mobilizing our industrial resources, for promoting research and utilizing the investigations of science. And a policy must have in view the necessity of conserving our fundamental human interests, of promoting the physical well-being of our population, as well as education and training; of developing to the utmost our economic strength and independence. It must be based upon a profound sense of our unity and democratic obligation. It must not mean the abandonment of other essential governmental work, but that we shall have, in both efficiency and in neither waste nor extravagance.

Remove Causes of Irritation.

"We should also be solicitous by wise pre-emption and conference, to remove so far as possible the causes of irritation which may in any degree threaten friendly relations. In our proposals there is, I repeat, no militarism. There is simple insistence upon common sense in providing reasonable measures of security and avoiding the perils of neglect. We must have the strength of self respect, a strength which contains no threat, but assures our defense, safeguards our rights and conserves our peace. We are deeply in what I may term the organization of peace. We cherish no illusions. We know that the recurrence of war is not to be prevented by pious wishes. If the conflict of national interests is not to be brought to the final test of force there must be the development of international organization in order to provide international justice and to safeguard so far as practicable the peace of the world.

Limit to Treaties.

"Arbitration treaties are useful within their proper sphere, but it is worse than folly to ignore the limitations of this remedy or to regard such treaties as an adequate means of preventing war. There should be an international tribunal to decide controversies susceptible of judicial determination thus affording the advantage of judicial

standards in the settlement of particular disputes and of the gradual growth of a body of judicial precedents.

"In emphasizing the desirability of such a tribunal for the disposition of controversies of a justiciable sort, it must not be overlooked that there are also legislative needs. We need conferences of the nations to formulate international rules, to establish principles, to modify and extend international law so as to adapt it to international differences.

Power of Common Purpose.

"We need to develop the instrumentalities of conciliation. And behind this international organization, if it is to be effective, must be the cooperation of the nations to prevent resort to hostilities before the appropriate agencies for peaceful settlement have been utilized. If the peace of the world is to be maintained, it must be through the preventive power of a common purpose.

No National Isolation.

"It is to be expected that nations will continue to arm in defense of their respective interests, as they are conceived, and nothing will avail to diminish this burden save some practical guaranty of international order. We in this country can and should maintain our fortunate freedom from entangling alliances and from policies which do not concern us. But there is no national isolation in the world of the 20th century.

Living in Fool's Paradise.

"When we contemplate industrial and commercial conditions we see that we are living in a fool's paradise. The temporary prosperity to which our opponents point has been created by the abnormal conditions incident to the war. With the end of the war there will be the new conditions determined by a new Europe. Millions of men in the trenches will then return to work. The energies of each of the new belligerent nations highly trained, will then be turned to production. These are days of terrible discipline for the nations at war, but it must not be forgotten that each is developing a national solidarity, a knowledge of method, a realization of capacity hitherto unapproached.

Lessons of Cooperation.

"In each the lessons of cooperation now being learned will never be forgotten. Effort and waste have been reduced to minimum; labor and capital have a better understanding; business organization is more highly developed and more intelligently directed than ever before. We see in this nation a marvelous national efficiency.

Limit to Treaties.

"On the other hand, in this country, with the stoppage of the manufacture of munitions, a host of men will be turned out of employment. We must meet the most severe competition in industry. We are undisciplined, de-

fective in organization, loosely knit, industrially unprepared.

It's a Sad Outlook.

"Our opponents promised to reduce the cost of living. This they have failed to do; but they did reduce the opportunities of making a living. Let us not forget the conditions that existed in this country under the new tariff prior to the outbreak of the war. Production had decreased, business was languishing; new enterprises were not undertaken, instead of expansion there was curtailment and our streets were filled with the unemployed. It was estimated that in the city of New York over 400,000 were out of work. Throughout the country the jobs demanded relief. The labor commissions of many states and our municipal administrations, devoted themselves to the problem of unemployment, while the resources of our voluntary charitable organizations were most severely taxed. What ground is there for expecting better conditions when the unhealthy stimulus of the war has spent its force and our industries and workingmen are left to the competition of an energized Europe?

But There Is a Remedy.

"It is plain that we must have protective, upbuilding policies. It is idle to look for relief to the Democratic party which is late as 1912 declared in its platform that it was a fundamental principle of the Democratic party to oppose the tariff. It is idle to expect that the Democratic party, under the constitution, had no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties except for the purpose of revenue. We are told in its present platform that there have been 'momentous changes' in the past two years. We are told that its former attitude, the Democratic party now declares for a 'nonpartisan tariff commission.' But have the 'momentous changes' incident to the European war changed the constitution of the United States? Is it proposed to use a tariff commission to frame a tariff for revenue only? Is the opposing party ready to confess that its former attitude was mistaken? Is that party now prepared to accept the protective principle? Rather so far as the tariff is concerned, it would appear to be without principle. Witness its action in connection with the sugar duties, its reaffirmation of the doctrine of a revenue tariff, its dexterity in proposing and its formulation in lieu of protective duties of an anti-dumping provision, the terms of which are sufficient to show its ineffective character.

Would Have Protection.

"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 maintenance of American standards of living. We propose to meet the competitive struggle that is about to come, the American workingman shall not suffer.

Stable Basis Is Desired.

"It is not simply a question of a wise adjustment of the tariff in accordance with sound principle, but there is also the need in other respects for stable conditions for commercial and industrial progress. We are to meet effectively the conditions which will arise after the war is over. We must put our house in order. Let it be understood that the public right is to be maintained without fear or favor. But let us show that we can

do this without impairing the essential agencies of progress. There is no forward movement, no endeavor to promote social justice which in the last analysis does not rest upon the condition that there shall be a stable basis for honest enterprise.

Transportation System Crude.

"This subject has several important phases to which at this time I can allude only briefly. We should place our transportation system on a sure footing. We should be able wisely to adjust our regulative powers so that the fundamental object of protecting the public interest can be fully secured without uncertainties or conflicts and without hampering the development and expansion of transportation facilities.

"This national end may be accomplished without the sacrifice of any interest that is essentially local, or without weakening public control. Our present system is crude and inadequate. Moreover, in the severe economic struggle that confronts us and in seeking, as we should, to promote our productive industries and to expand our commerce—notably our foreign commerce—we shall require the most efficient organization, quite as efficient as that found in any nation abroad.

Must Build Merchant Marine.

"There must be no unnecessary wastes and no arbitrary obstructions. We have determined to cut out root and branch, monopolistic practices, but we must not use a tariff commission to narrow the scope of legitimate achievement. 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 wiser way of destroying the promise of our foreign trade could hardly be devised.

Would Settle Disputes Peacefully.

"We stand for the conservation of the just interests of labor. We do not desire production or trade or efficiency in either for its own sake, but for the benefit of the lives of human beings. We shall not have any lasting industrial prosperity unless we build adequate means for the protection of health, for the elimination of unsafe, early perils to life and limb; for the safeguarding of our future through proper laws for protection of women and children in the industry; for increasing opportunities for education and training. We should be solicitous to inquire carefully into every grievance, remembering that there are few disputes which cannot easily be adjusted if there be an impartial examination of the facts. We make common cause in this country, not for a few, but for all; and our watchword must be cooperation, not exploitation. No plans will be adequate save as they are in tune with genuine democratic sympathy.

Favors Compensation Law.

"I stand for adequate federal workmen's compensation laws, dealing not only with the employees of the government, but with those employees who are engaged in interstate commerce, and are subject to the hazard of injury, so that those activities which are within the sphere of the constitutional authority of congress may be dealt with under a suitable law.

Attitude Towards Philippines.

"Given up the consideration of other important policies. One of these is our attitude toward the Philippines. That I may say, is not a question of self-interest. We have assumed international obligations which we should not permit ourselves to evade. A breach of trust is not an admissible American policy, though our opponents have seemed to consider it such. We should administer government in the Philippines with a full recognition of our international duty, without partisanship, with the aim of maintaining the highest standards of expert administration, and in the interests of national honor.

"I endorse the declaration in the platform in favor of woman suffrage. I do not consider it necessary to review the arguments usually advanced on the one side or the other, as my own convictions proceed from a somewhat different point of view.

Woman Suffrage Predicted.

"Some time ago a consideration of our economic conditions and tendencies, of the position of women in gainful occupations, of the nature and course of the demand, led me to the conclusion that the granting of suffrage to women is inevitable.

"Opposition may delay, but in my judgment cannot defeat, this movement. I see any delay as a disadvantage which can possibly offset the advantages which are necessarily incident to the continued agitation. Facts should be squarely met. We shall have a constantly intensified effort and a distinctly feminist movement constantly perfecting its organization to the subversion of normal political issues. We shall have a struggle increasing in bitterness, which I

believe to be inimical to our welfare.

Would End Contest Promptly.

"If women are to have the vote, as I believe they are, it seems to be entirely clear that in the interest of the public life of this country the contest should be ended promptly. I favor the vote for women.

"Confronting every effort to improve conditions is the menace of incompetent administration. It is an extraordinary notion that Democracy can be faithfully served by ineptness. Democracy needs exact knowledge, and thorough training in its servants. I have already spoken of the disregard of proper standards, in numerous instances in appointments to the diplomatic service. Unfortunately, there has been similar disregard of executive responsibility in appointments to important administrative positions in our domestic service. Even with respect to technical bureaus, the demands of science have been compelled to yield to the demands of politics.

Extravagance Is Deplored.

"We have erected against importunities of spoliation the barriers of the present laws, but under the present administration enactments providing for the creation of large numbers of places have been deliberately removed from the merit system. The principles of our civil service laws have been grossly violated. We stand for fidelity to these principles and their consistent application. And, further, it is our purpose that administrative chiefs shall be men of special competence, eminently qualified for their important work.

We Live in Fateful Hour.

"We live in a fateful hour. In a true sense, the contest for the preservation of the nation is never ended.

"Our opponents promised economy, but they have shown reckless extravagance. They have been wasteful and profligate. It is time that we had financial reform, that we shall avoid financial waste and secure proper administrative efficiency and a well-balanced consideration of new administrative proposals.

When writing or calling on advertisers, please mention The Journal.

"I endorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination."

"We must still be imbued with the spirit of heroic sacrifice which gave us our country and brought us safely through the days of Civil war. We renew our pledge to the ancient ideals of individual liberty, of opportunity denied to none because of race or creed, or unswerving loyalty. We have a vision of America prepared and secure, strong and just, equal to her tasks, an exemplar of the capacity and efficiency of a free people. I endorse the platform adopted by the convention and accept its nomination."



NEWPORT

is Oregon's Premier Beach Resort

It's Cool Down There All Summer

Newport is noted for the variety of its attractions—surf bathing, boating, fishing, hiking, gathering agates. Nice Comfortable bungalows to rent.

Through Tourist Sleeper

Portland to Newport on No. 15 every Friday evening. Morning train leaves at 8:50 A. M.

\$6.25 Season Fare \$4.00 Week End

Ask at City Ticket Office, Corner Sixth and Oak Streets, for Booklet, "Newport," and Information. John M. Scott, General Passenger Agent

SOUTHERN PACIFIC LINES

\$50 in Gold for a Name

FIFTY DOLLARS IN GOLD TO BE GIVEN AWAY.

If you know good Ice Cream when you taste it, we want you to try

Rich Pure Delicious **Froznpure** Vanilla Strawberry Chocolate

It is so far superior to common ice cream, absolutely pure, so rich, cream, and delicious, that we want a better name for it. A name better than "Froznpure."

To the man, woman or child who can suggest or coin a better name for this New Froznpure Food Delicacy, we will pay \$50 in gold.

Cut out this ad and take it to any one of the retail dealers mentioned below and secure a pint or quart brick of Froznpure with detailed instructions governing this contest.

Froznpure will be sold at 15c pint and 25c quart in bricks or bulk during this contest. Put on your thinking cap and win this \$50 in gold. Someone is going to think of a better name, why not you?

R. O. Campbell, 309 Third. J. B. Dunn, 97 W. Main. Mrs. M. Reed, 333 Third. Vine Lodge Dairy, Thirteenth and Jefferson.

L. & T. Creamery Co. Portland, Oregon

FREE HISTORY OF THE SECOND YEAR OF THE WAR

In THE LITERARY DIGEST for July 29, there will be an illuminating narrative or history of the second year of the great war. This history will tell the story of each campaign separately and these will be joined into a connected whole. All the war-zones are covered. The advance and retirement of Teutons and Allies on all battlefronts on land and on sea are shown; dates and results of engagements are given, with losses and gains; air raids and submarine exploits are reviewed. In fact, this history will be well worthy of preservation as it is a clear and accurate summing-up of all of the phases of the second year of this greatest war in history, illustrated with special maps and cartoons. This valuable history is included in the regular edition of "The Digest" without extra charge.

In addition to the History-feature there is the usual big list of timely news-articles, among which are:

Britain Blacklists Firms in America

A Consensus of American Newspaper Opinion Upon This Latest Turn in Our Commercial Relations with England and How the Boycott May Lead to American Reprisals

- A Coming Shump in War Orders
- Another Supreme Court "Radical"
- Cheaper Money for the Farmers
- Federal Aid for Highways
- Why Germany Is Confident
- The Watershed of the War
- Liebkecht's Swan Song
- Liquid Fire as a Weapon
- A Walking Excavator
- Foreign Creosote Superfluous
- A German Thrust at Higher Education in Germany
- Realignment of Christendom After War
- Recreation in the Church

A FINE SELECTION OF ILLUSTRATIONS

July 29th Number, with War-History Feature—All News-dealers To-day

TEN CENTS

The Literary Digest

FUNK & WAGNALLS COMPANY (Publishers of the Famous NEW Standard Dictionary), NEW YORK

Ford

THE UNIVERSAL CAR

New Prices August 1, 1916

The following prices for Ford cars will be effective on and after August 1st, 1916

Chassis	\$325.00
Runabout	345.00
Touring Car	360.00
Coupelet	505.00
Town Car	595.00
Sedan	645.00

f. o. b. Detroit

These prices are positively guaranteed against any reduction before August 1st, 1917, but there is no guarantee against an advance in price at any time.

Our Portland Branch at 481 East 11th Street