

REPUBLICAN THRIFT IS SQUANDERED BY WILSON

Built Panama Canal Out of Current Revenues, Patriotically Hoarding Bonds in Treasury Which Democrats Filch to Hide a Deficit.

CARNIVAL OF DEBAUCHERY IN PUBLIC EXPENDITURE

Senator Penrose Believes the Looted Condition of the Treasury Will Necessitate the Withholding of Contracts For Battleships and Delay the Whole Scheme of Preparedness—Nation's Money Frittered Away to Finance Hare Brained and Ill Advised Projects.

William R. Willcox, chairman of the Republican National committee, has received from Senator Penrose a brief but positive summing up of the extravagances of the Wilson administration during the session of congress just about to close.

"When the country realizes what this congress has done in the way of appropriations it will be dumfounded. Already it has been shown that over a billion, seven or eight hundred million dollars have been appropriated—more money than was ever appropriated in any one year in the history of the American government.

"It is only too evident that this bill which is expected to bring in some \$200,000,000 will absolutely fail to meet even the requirements for the ill advised and certainly not urgent projects authorized by the present congress.

"It is now claimed that these projects are to be financed by the issuance of Panama canal bonds. The American people will regard such a proceeding as a very queer one because the issuing of bonds by the Cleveland administration largely helped to bring about the downfall of the Democratic party in 1896.

"To defray the expenses of a nitrate plant and of a shipping board and many other needless projects by the issuing of Panama bonds will be in the last analysis equivalent to paying for them by bond issues. These bonds are lying in the treasury unused as the result of the thrift and economy and wise administration of the Republican party.

"Only about \$130,000,000 of bonds were put out in the construction of the Panama canal. The balance of the cost of that stupendous undertaking was paid out of current revenues; and now, to advance the novel doctrine that these bonds which represent the thrift of preceding years shall be issued for these questionable projects is, to my mind, preposterous. In fact, it was expressly provided in the Spooner act that Panama canal bonds should not be issued for any other purpose than that of the construction of the canal, and the ingenious theory that they can be issued now to repay the treasury and that then the money can be squandered by the party in power to finance doubtful projects and to make good a deficit will not alter the fact that such a deficit exists.

"No amount of reasoning on the part of the chairman of the committee on finance will alter the fact that outside of preparedness there has been at least \$200,000,000 of wasteful appropriations and expenditures by the present congress. That condition of the treasury will absolutely necessitate the withholding of contracts for battleships and delay the whole scheme of preparedness.

"The figures of the secretary of the treasury may be juggled as they may, but when the secretary is up against the brute fact of not having money to pay for these projects he will then find that figures will not make a surplus in the treasury."

SACRIFICED COUNTRY'S HONOR AND INTEREST

Mr. Wilson's defenders say he "has kept us out of war." As a matter of fact, his policy in Mexico has combined all the evils of a feeble peace with all the evils of a feeble war. He has secured none of the benefits of war, but he has not avoided war. He has sacrificed the honor and the interests of the country, but he has not received the thirty pieces of silver.—From the Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

McKINLEY'S WAR COST LESS BLOODSHED THAN WILSON'S PEACE

By Theodore Roosevelt. Under President McKinley we had a war with Spain. Under President Wilson we are assured that we have had "peace" with Mexico. These are the words. Now for the deeds. During the war with Spain fewer Americans were killed by the Spaniards than have been killed by Mexicans during the present "peace" with Mexico. Let me repeat this. A greater number of Americans have been killed by Mexicans during these years, when we are officially informed that we have been at peace with them, than were killed by the Spaniards during our entire war with Spain. Moreover, when the war with Spain was through, it was through. But peace still continues to rage as furiously as ever in Mexico. Nor is this all. The instant effect of the outcome of the war with Spain was to put a stop to the dreadful butchery and starvation in Cuba and the Philippines, and the entry of both Cuba and the Philippines on a career of eighteenth years of peace and prosperity such as they had never known before in all their checkered history. But during these three years of Mr. Wilson's "peace" the Mexicans themselves have been butchered by their own bandits steadily and without intermission; and Mexican women and children have died by thousands—probably by scores of thousands—of starvation and of the diseases incident to starvation. In other words, Mr. McKinley's war cost less than peace; and it reflected high honor on the American people; whereas Mr. Wilson's peace has been one of shame and dishonor for the American people, and one of ruin and bloodshed for the Mexicans.

A PICTURE OF HUGHES.

The New York World, which once was outspoken in its admiration for Mr. Hughes, now declares that the people do not know where Hughes stands, or what he stands for. This Wilson organ had no such criticism to make when Mr. Hughes was governor. The World said on May 17, 1910: "He dictated no nominations, controlled no convention, trafficked in no patronage, made no bargains with office-holders. He has rewarded nobody for supporting him and punished nobody for opposing him. What influence he has wielded over public opinion has come through his appeals to the voters themselves." That is the estimate of Mr. Hughes given by the World six years ago. It is a pretty fair letter of recommendation. Could the World say as much for President Wilson? Hardly, for the president has done all of the things from which the World absolved Hughes.—Kansas City Journal.

GUARDSMEN PAY THE PRICE OF WILSON'S ABASEMENT.

Having condoned the repeated murders of Americans by the Carranzistas and having abased himself before Carranza and having aided in placing Carranza in power, what is Mr. Wilson's reward, and who pays it? The reward is that Mr. Wilson has to place 150,000 troops on the border to partially prevent the raids and murders that his friend, Mr. Carranza, will not or cannot prevent, and the payment is made by the soldiers who are slain and by the families of the guardsmen who go in want because their husbands and fathers have been called to the border to make good Mr. Wilson's refusal to let the regular army administer such punishment to the bandits as to inspire in them a healthy fear.—From the Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

THE PRESIDENT HIMSELF HAS TRIED TO APPROPRIATE FOR HIS OWN ADVANTAGE THE SENTIMENT OF "AMERICA FIRST."

The Democrats have tried to make his support an act of piety by adopting "Thank God for Wilson" as a slogan. Mr. Hughes, with rare courage, frankness and penetration, is exposing the flimsy foundation for the claims of Wilsonian infallibility. He is laying bare a record of extravagance, partisanship, sectionalism, incompetence, wrongheadedness, vacillation and insincerity which destroys the attempt to make a job out of the President. The Democrats must come out of their ecstatic trance and defend their stewardship. The President is to be put on the stump. We are to hear something beside Delphic prose poems.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat.

MR. WILSON NOW VIRTUALLY ADMITS THAT ALL HIS OWN IDEAS WERE WRONG FOUR YEARS AGO.

He has changed his mind on every public question. On some of them he has changed twice or even three times. Even if his friends could satisfy the public at this time he is exactly right, what assurance could be given that he would be right a year hence?

MR. WILSON YIELDED PARTLY TO FEAR, PARTLY TO HOPE OF POLITICAL PROFIT.

President Wilson yielded to the dictation of the heads of the Brotherhoods, and made no effort to find out whether the demand was right or wrong. He made no effort to find out whether it could be complied with without raising freight rates. He made no effort to find out all the equities in the case; those affecting the men, those affecting the stockholders, those affecting the shippers. He took his orders from that one of the parties in interest which he most feared. He insisted that the law be passed without inquiry. And then he deferred the operation of the law until after election, which, of course, could only have been done for political reasons. \* \* \* The question at issue was not that of an eight-hour day at all. The question was whether President and Congress should enact a law, without investigation and without knowledge, to give increased wages to a certain portion of the body of the wage earners. The labor leaders on this issue, without regard to the right or wrong of the matter, first coerced the President, and then with his aid coerced Congress. The question at issue was not one of the hours of labor. It was one of wages. And it was settled by the President and Congress without investigation and without knowledge. The settlement was due partly to fear, and partly to hope of political profit.—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan, in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.

The Democrats complain because some Republican campaign orators pay so much attention to the President. What else has the Democratic party to talk about?

WILSON FORMERLY ASSAILED THE LABOR UNION.

The President is now a candidate for office and speaks well of labor. Until he became a candidate for office, and as long as he was President of a University, he, with entire safety, ignored or assailed the Labor Unions, indeed, he was then their bitter, ungenerous, and often unjust critic. At the People's Forum on February 25, 1905, he said: "Labor Unions drag the highest man to the level of the lowest." In an address at a dinner in the Waldorf-Astoria on March 18, 1907, in speaking of the capitalists, he said: "There is another equally formidable enemy to equality and betterment of life in the public life, and that is the class formed by the labor organizations and leaders of this country." In a letter written January 12, 1909, he said: "I am a fierce partisan of the open shop." In June of the same year, speaking at Princeton, he said: "The usual standard of the employe in our day is to give as little as he may for his wages. Labor is standardized by the trades unions and it is made to conform. I need not point out how economically disastrous such a regulation of labor is. The labor of America is rapidly becoming unprofitable under this regulation. Our economic supremacy may be lost because the country grows more and more full of unprofitable servants." I have no question that when Mr. Wilson thus spoke he expressed his sincere convictions. Less than two years later he was in the public life, and immediately his attitude changed. There is no reason to believe that his convictions changed.—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan, in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.

"President Wilson settled himself in his chair."—News item. Well, he has settled something, anyhow.

WILSON STRIKES WHEN THE IRON IS COLD

President Wilson refused to speak in Independence Hall on the one hundred and twentieth anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence in that hall, and he so refused because inasmuch as over one hundred of our men, women and children had just been murdered on the high seas he regarded it as "the very moment when he would not care to arouse the sentiment of patriotism." Mr. Wilson has a positive genius for striking when the iron is cold and fearing to strike when the iron is hot. If one hundred and twenty-eight years ago Washington and Jefferson, and the other men who signed the Declaration of Independence had felt the same way about patriotism, and the same way about fighting as Mr. Wilson does, we would never have had a country. Had Lincoln felt the same way, there would be no such thing as the American Republic now in existence.—From the Speech of Colonel Roosevelt at Battle Creek, Michigan, in Behalf of Mr. Hughes.

WILSON KISSED THE HAND RED WITH AMERICAN BLOOD.

President Wilson explicitly shows that the Carranzistas, not once, but repeatedly, made attacks on American towns and killed American citizens and mutilated them in September, 1915. Yet on Oct. 19, 1915, less than a month later, this same President Wilson, through his same secretary of state, formally announced to Carranza's agent that it was his "pleasure" to take the opportunity of extending recognition to the de facto government of Mexico of which General Venustiano Carranza is the chief executive." President Wilson thus recognized the government which, his own secretary of state declares, had been less than a month previously engaged in repeated assaults upon Americans and in the invasion of American soil, the government at whose head was General Carranza, who, less than two months previously, on Aug. 2, 1915, had contemptuously refused to pay any heed to any representations of President Wilson on behalf of mediation, saying that "under no consideration would I permit interference in the internal affairs of Mexico." President Wilson did not merely kiss the hand that slapped him in the face. He kissed that hand when it was red with the blood of American men, women and children who had been murdered and mutilated with, as President Wilson, through his secretary of state, says, "ruthless brutality."—From the Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

(N. Y.) SUN STROKES.

Roger Sullivan steps aside.—News-paper headline. Students of Democratic politics know what a thin line divides stepping aside and sidestepping.

The Democrats seem to realize, to their dismay, that if they can't persuade Mr. Hughes to change from plaintiff to defendant the case is lost.

The president "will not take the stump," but "will accept invitations to speak at different places." Chairman Vance McCormick is as Machiavellian as a muskmeleon.

It is not what Wilson has kept us out of but what he's got us into that counts at present.

VILLA AIDED BY WILSON'S FAVOR AND BACKING.

In March last Villa made a raid into American territory. He was a bandit leader whose career of successful infamy had been greatly aided by Mr. Wilson's favor and backing. He was at the head of Mexican soldiers, whose arms and munitions had been supplied to them in consequence of Mr. Wilson's reversing Mr. Taft's policy and lifting the embargo against arms and munitions into Mexico. They attacked Columbus, New Mexico, and killed a number of civilians and a number of United States troops. On the next day the president issued an announcement that adequate forces would be sent in pursuit of Villa "with the single object of capturing him." On April 8th, the announcement was made from the White House that the troops would remain in Mexico until Villa was captured. It was furthermore announced in the press dispatches from Washington that he was to be taken "dead or alive." Fine words! Only—they meant nothing. He is not dead. He has not been taken alive.—From Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

MR. WILSON DURING THE PAST FEW DAYS HAS BECOME SUCH A LIFE LONG OPPONENT OF THE PORK BARREL THAT HE IS ALMOST SORRY NOW HE DIDN'T VETO SOME OF THOSE BILLS.

Secretary McAdoo warns Treasury employes against too much political activity, and if they don't disobey the order they are likely to be bounced.

A HEARTLESS ADMINISTRATION

This administration has displayed no more feeling of responsibility for the American women who have been raped and for the American men, women and children who have been killed in Mexico than a farmer shows for the rats killed by his dogs when the hay is taken from a barn. And now the American people are asked to sanction this policy in the name of peace, righteousness and humanity!—From the Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

EMPTY PHRASES INSTEAD OF CONCRETE ACTION.

Not once has President Wilson squarely placed before the American people the question which Abraham Lincoln put before the American people in 1860, What is our duty? Not once has he appealed to moral idealism, to the stern enthusiasm of strong men for the right. On the contrary, he has employed every electioneering device to lull to sleep our sense of duty, to make us content with words instead of deeds, to make our moral idealism and enthusiasm evaporate in empty phrases instead of being reduced to concrete action.—From the Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

Telling Tariff Points

Let these telling points on tariff and protection in the speech by Charles Evans Hughes, the Republican candidate for President, delivered in the Salt Lake Tabernacle, be fixed permanently in your mind and memory during the remainder of the campaign:

We are desirous of having strong and sure the foundations of our national greatness in this pursuit of competition among the nations which is sure to follow the cessation of the present struggle.

I propose that the Republican party as the national party, according to the constitution of the United States, within the national sphere, shall proceed wherever it is practicable to build up and foster and encourage American enterprise and open the doors wide for honest American achievement.

Then came the Underwood tariff bill itself. What was the result? Enterprise halted and there was a contraction of trade throughout the land, and America, instead of going ahead, stopped. That is what happened. Three hundred thousand were unemployed in the city of New York. There was not a city in this land where the jobless man anxious and able to work did not walk the street. They were fed by our charitable organizations, which were taxed to the utmost limit to provide for those for whom American enterprise could no longer make provision. It was a sad spectacle. Americans have not forgotten it. It is not forgotten here or anywhere. It cannot be forgotten. It is too recent.

If you are going to have the basis for prosperity in this country, if you are going to protect the American wage scale, if you are going to have American enterprise able to meet the competition which will follow the ending of this war, you must have an honestly devised, wisely framed tariff law to protect American industry.

No; the Democratic party will not be saved by the European war. If you would know what our condition will be when that war ends think of what our condition was before that war began if you think these nations are so impoverished that they cannot again turn to work. Those millions of men now fighting are better able to work than ever before in their lives. \* \* \* Their factories are there; their plants are there; they know themselves better than ever before. They are better disciplined, more alert, keener, stronger, better physically, than ever before in the main, and they are ready to turn great national energies into the pursuits of peace to pay their war bills, to produce up to the limit, to send their goods throughout the world.

I propose that we shall study this out, applying a principle that we believe in, and secure intelligently and honestly adequate protection to American industries in every part of this land.

WHY HUGHES IS NEEDED IN THIS TREMENDOUS CRISIS.

Against Mr. Wilson's combination of grace in eloquence with futility in action, against his record of words unbacked by deeds, or betrayed by deeds, we set Mr. Hughes' rugged and uncompromising straightforwardness of character and action in every office he has held. We put the man who thinks and speaks directly and whose words have always been made good against the man whose adroit and facile eloquence is used to conceal his plans or his want of plans. The next four years may well be years of tremendous national strain. Which of the two men do you, the American people, wish at the helm during these four years—the man who has been actually tried and found wanting or the man whose whole career in public office is a guarantee of his power and good faith? But one answer is possible. And it must be given by the American people through United States.—From the Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

Editorial Comments

The Democrats continue to ignore Mr. Hughes' speeches to the extent that all they do is to sputter and gasp.

Let it be conceded there are really strong grounds for the opinion that President Wilson may carry Texas next November. If these indications are taken at their full worth some enthusiasts will soon be going out to bet that the tide will sweep on until Mississippi and Alabama are also enrolled in the Democratic column.

Many big Democrats willing and ready to speak for Wilson are careful that their money shall not say anything on his side.

President Wilson says he is utterly indifferent as to his re-election. Perhaps that explains a good many things nobody has heretofore been able to understand.

"Help me, Cassius, or I sink!" For "Cassius" read "congress."

The notion seems to be that the Democratic national chairman is claiming more than he will get, but not any more than he will need.

As further evidence that he is warm hearted and intensely human, Mr. Hughes likes apple pie.

No man is going to be elected—or re-elected—to high office by votes gained from states' rights declarations this late in the game. The states' rights question was settled some fifty years ago to the evident satisfaction of a considerable majority.—Kansas City Star.

"Adequate preparedness is not militarism. It is the essential assurance of security. It is a necessary safeguard of peace." Candidate Hughes has left nothing to be said on this subject. He has snuffed out counter argument at the very outset.

"Are we Americans a nation of bunglers?" asks the New York Sun. It would be very hard to answer this in the affirmative—and, anyway, we elect a Democratic president only every once in a while.

Charles E. Hughes cannot get so far away from Washington that the men in charge of the chariot of government there do not feel the jolting of his criticisms. In fact, the Democratic leaders at the capital city show symptoms of seasickness from the way in which the ex-justice of the supreme court has shaken them up. Mr. Hughes is pursuing the only proper method, which is first to take the deadwood out of the way so that the path to righteous and praiseworthy government may be made clear.

THE NEUTRALITY OF PONTIUS PILATE

But as soon as the need for deeds arose Mr. Wilson forgot all about "the principle he held dear." He promptly announced that we should be "neutral in fact as well as in name, in thought as well as in action," between the small, weak, unfending nation and the large, strong nation which was robbing it of its sovereignty and independence. Such neutrality has been compared to the neutrality of Pontius Pilate. This is unjust to Pontius Pilate, who at least gently urged moderation on the wrongdoer.—From the speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, delivered at Lewiston, Me., in behalf of Charles E. Hughes.

The president gets up early during the hot spell, and there are some who think he may have to continue the practice until November if that man Hughes continues to be so undignified.—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

WILSON'S IGNORABLE, UNSUCCESSFUL LITTLE WARS.

President Wilson took Vera Cruz in 1914, as we were officially informed at the time, to get a salute for the flag and to prevent the shipment of arms into Mexico. He did not get his salute. He did not prevent the shipment of arms. But several hundred men were killed or wounded, and then he brought the army home without achieving either object. President Wilson sent an army into Mexico in 1916, as we were informed at the time, to get Villa "dead or alive." They did not get him alive. Again several hundred men were killed and wounded. Again President Wilson is bringing the army home without achieving his object. Of course it is a mere play upon words to say that these were not "wars." They were wars and nothing else—ignoble, pointless, unsuccessful little wars, but wars. They cost millions of dollars and hundreds of lives, squandered to no purpose. They accomplished nothing, but they were wars.—From the Speech of Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, Delivered at Lewiston, Me., in Behalf of Charles E. Hughes.