

Willkie Speech Of Acceptance Thrills Nation

Republican Candidate for President Outlines Policies Before Vast Audience at Elwood.

ELWOOD, IND.—Coming back to this, the town in which he was born and grew to young manhood, and before a wildly enthusiastic audience of many thousands, Wendell Willkie accepted the nomination for President on the Republican ticket.

In that acceptance Mr. Willkie promised the kind of leadership that will keep America a nation of free men, a nation of prosperous people, a nation offering opportunity for all.

He said: "An acceptance speech is a candidate's keynote, a declaration of his broad principles. It cannot possibly review the issues in detail. I shall, however, cover each of them frankly during this campaign. Here I give you an outline of the political philosophy that is in my heart. We are here today to represent a sacred cause—the preservation of American democracy."

"Obviously, I cannot lead this cause alone. I need the help of every American—Republican, Democrat or Independent—Jew, Catholic or Protestant—people of every color, creed, and race. Party lines are down. Nothing could make that clearer than the nomination by the Republicans of a liberal Democrat who changed his party affiliation because he found democracy in the Republican party and not in the New Deal party."

Thunderous applause greeted Willkie's statement that party lines are down. When he said the times demanded the help of Americans from every walk, the cheers came wave upon wave, the vast crowd having



Wendell Willkie's Birthplace at Elwood, Ind.

defend American democracy and I would refrain from doing anything that would injure it. "We must not permit our emotions—our sympathies or hatreds—to move us from that fixed principle."

Again the crowd let out a deafening cheer. It was an exciting moment. A nation was waiting anxiously to hear Mr. Willkie's views on foreign relations. The enthusiastic response of the crowd reflected a nation thrilled.

National Defense.
From foreign policy Willkie turned to national defense of which he said in part:

"We must not shirk the necessity of preparing our sons to take care of themselves in case the defense of America leads to war. I shall not undertake to analyze the legislation on this subject that is now before congress, or to examine the intentions of the administration with regard to it. I concur with many members of my party, that these intentions must be closely watched. Nevertheless, in spite of these considerations, I cannot ask the American people to put their faith in me, without recording my conviction that some form of selective service is the only democratic way in which to secure the trained and competent manpower we need for national defense."

He stated in definite terms his belief in a policy of providing to the opponents of force the material resources of this nation, and our own preparation for meeting any emergency that may arise, but criticized the President in his conduct of foreign affairs at this critical time, saying:

"There have been occasions when many of us have wondered if he is deliberately inciting us to war. I trust that I have made it plain that in the defense of America, and of our liberties, I should not hesitate to stand for war. But like a great many other Americans I saw what war was like at first hand in 1917. I know what war can do to demoralize civil liberties at home. And I believe it to be the first duty of a President to try to maintain peace."

"But Mr. Roosevelt has not done this. He has dabbled in inflammatory statements and manufactured panics. Of course, we in America like to speak our minds freely, but this does not mean that at a critical period in history our President should cause bitterness and confusion for the sake of a little political oratory. The President's attacks on foreign powers have been useless and dangerous. He has courted a war for which the country is hopelessly unprepared—and which it emphatically does not want. He has secretly meddled in the affairs of Europe, and he has even unscrupulously encouraged other countries to hope for more help than we are able to give."

"Walk softly and carry a big stick" was the motto of Theodore Roosevelt. It is still good American doctrine for 1940. Under the present administration the country has been placed in the false position of shouting insults and not even beginning to prepare to take the consequences."

Cheers Interrupt.
Several times the speaker was compelled to stop as applause and encouraging shouts drowned out his voice. The cheers grew in volume and frequency as Mr. Willkie, citing France as a tragic example, declared in a firm voice that our foreign policy must "begin in the United States" and be dedicated to making us strong "right here in our own land."

Referring to the defeat of France, Mr. Willkie said in part: "And in this tragedy let us find our lesson. The foreign policy of the United States begins right here in our own land. The first task of our country in its international affairs is to become strong at home. We must regain prosperity, restore the independence of our people, and protect our defensive forces. If that is not done promptly we are in constant danger. If that is done no enemy on earth dare attack us. I propose to do it."

"I promise, by returning to those same American principles that overcame German autocracy once before, both in business and in war, to outdistance Hitler in any contest he chooses in 1940 or after. And I promise that when we beat him, we shall beat him on our own terms, in our own American way."

A Doctrine of Growth.
For our home policy Mr. Willkie proposed to follow a doctrine of increased production of increased

growth, instead of the New Deal "doctrine of division," and said: "We are not asked to make more for ourselves. We are asked to divide among ourselves that which we already have. The New Deal doctrine does not seek risk, it seeks safety. Let us call it the 'I pass' doctrine. The New Deal dealt it, and refused to make any more bets on the American future."

"Why, that is exactly the course France followed to her destruction! Like the Blum government in France, so has our government become entangled in unfruitful political adventures. As in France, so here, we have heard talk of class distinctions and of economic groups preying upon other groups."

"As for me, I want to say here and now that there is no hate in my heart, and that there will be none in my campaign. It is my belief that there is no hate in the hearts of any group of Americans for any other group—except as the New Dealers seek to put it there for political purposes. I stand for a new companionship in an industrial society."

"Because I am a business man, formerly connected with a large company, the doctrinaires of the opposition have attacked me as an opponent of liberalism. But I was a liberal before many of these men had heard the word, and I fought for many of the reforms of the elder LaFollette, Theodore Roosevelt, and Woodrow Wilson before another Roosevelt adopted—and distorted—liberalism."

Opposed to Monopolies.
"I believe that the forces of free enterprise must be regulated. I am opposed to business monopolies. I believe in collective bargaining, by representatives of labor's own free choice, without any interference and in full protection of those obvious rights. I believe in the maintenance of minimum standards for wages and of maximum standards for hours. I believe that such standards should constantly improve. I believe in the federal regulation of interstate utilities, of securities markets, and of banking. I believe in federal pensions, in adequate old age benefits, and in unemployment allowances."

"I believe that the federal government has a responsibility to equalize the lot of the farmer, with that of the manufacturer. If this cannot be done by parity of prices, other means must be found—with the least possible regimentation of the farmer's affairs. I believe in the encouragement of co-operative buying and selling, and in the full extension of rural electrification. But American liberalism does not consist merely in reforming things. It consists also in making things."

"And I say that we must henceforth ask certain questions of every reform, and of every law to regulate business or industry. We must ask: Has it encouraged our industries to produce? Has it created new opportunities for our youth? Will it increase our standard of living? Will it encourage us to open up a new and bigger world?"

New Deal Victims.
Mr. Willkie demands that kind of legislation, that policy, that will encourage business to expand, to create jobs for the unemployed, saying: "It is a statement of fact, and no longer a political accusation, that the New Deal has failed in its program of economic rehabilitation. And the victims of its failure are the very persons whose cause it professes to champion."

"The little business men are victims because their chances are more restricted than ever before. The farmers are victims because many of them are forced to subsist on what is virtually a dole, under centralized direction from Washington."

"The nine or ten million unemployed are victims because their chances for jobs are fewer. Approximately 6,000,000 families are victims because they are on relief."

"And unless we do something about it soon, 130,000,000 people—an entire nation—will become victims, because they stand in need of a defense system which this administration has so far proved itself powerless to create anywhere except on paper."

"To accomplish these results, the present administration has spent \$80,000,000,000."

Mr. Willkie Accepts.
"I accept the nomination of the Republican party for President of the United States."

"I accept it in the spirit in which I know it was given at our convention in Philadelphia—the spirit of dedication. I herewith dedicate myself

self with all my heart, with all my mind, and with all my soul to making this nation strong."

"But I say this, too. In the pursuit of that goal I shall not lead you down the easy road. If I am chosen the leader of this democracy as I am now of the Republican party, I shall lead you down the road of sacrifice and of service to your country."

"What I am saying is a far harsher thing than I should like to say in this speech of acceptance—a far harsher thing than I would have said had the Old World not been swept by war during the past year. I am saying to you that we cannot rebuild our American democracy without hardship, without sacrifice, even without suffering. I am proposing that course to you as a candidate for election by you."

When the speaker finished, the crowd went wild with enthusiasm. Hats went up in the air and shouts of "Hurrah for Willkie" came from many thousands. They left the great meeting repeating to each other the words "Willkie—the Hero of America."

A Horse's Laff!



Now you know what it looks like! Thanks to Major, from the string of horses that Mayor Norval H. Martin of The Dalles will bring to the Oregon state fair, at Salem for seven days, starting September 2, Labor day.

UNSPANKED!

"To-days students are headed straight for the devil unless something is done and done quickly," said Dr. Rufus B. von Klein Smid, President of the U. of S. Cal. "The youth of today is the only unspanked generation in the history of the world," he added. And he wishes that parents and teachers might again use the rod.

The Prexie ought to know with those thousands of students on his campus. But might not the O. P. educator rise up to say that we are now reaping what we have sowed. In their day education rested upon the idea that all hope is in God. They believed the heart to be deceitful above all things and desperately wicked, as the Bible said. School text books and teachers had that viewpoint and sought to give the young folks a Bible foundation. Today all is changed. God is out. All is on the up and up. We used to be cavemen, but now every life is being lifted by an unseen inside force. Under this new teaching that shuts God out, America will become a land of atheists. Of this the educators here and there are beginning to take stock.

Grade School Head Agrees

We asked a grade school principal if this were a fair statement of what she got at the University she attended. "Yes, but they put in scientific terms" she affirmed. Well, laudanum is just as fatal, no matter what the label on the bottle. This principal added that we must not blame it all on the teaching. Too often the trouble is in the home. "We can tell the minute the new scholar comes. There is all the difference between the Christian home and the rest."

Then Back To The Bible

ONE—God wants you for his own and sent his Son to die for your sins. TWO—God wants you as a witness to his power to cast out sinful habit and make you Christlike within, without. "He who has begun a good work within you will go on to perfect it in preparation for the day of Jesus Christ." And THREE—

In the ages to come God wants to show the riches of his grace in his kindness toward us through Jesus Christ. When your heart reaches out and lays hold on Christ as Saviour, the great day has come. To this end, cry out for mercy and the faith to believe.

Beaverton, Ore. Paid Ad

On Oregon Farms

Sulphur Still Best Fertilizer
Lakeview—The use of sulphur on alfalfa, long a standard practice in eastern Oregon is still giving better results than any other fertilizer treatment on Lake county soils, reports Vic Johnson, county agricultural agent. On the J. D. Corum farm at Silver Lake, alfalfa yields were increased 210 per cent by the use of 100 pounds of sulphur per acre, in comparison with untreated plots. Gypsum, or land-plaster, applied at the rate of 250 pounds per acre, increased the yield 149 per cent while superphosphate applied at the same rate increased the first cutting 147 per cent.

Rodents Carry Plague Infection
Covallis—The danger of plague infection in handling rodents is emphasized by a report received by OSC from southern Oregon, that a marmot examined by the state health service has been found positive for plague. Dr. Karl Frederick Meyer, director of the Hooper foundation for medical research, who spoke at Oregon State last winter, called attention to the danger in handling chipmunks, squirrels, prairie dogs, and cottontail rabbits as well as rats, as any of these may be infected or may carry infected fleas.

Read the Classified Ads.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS

Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been duly appointed Executrix of the estate of August Henry Desinger, deceased, and any and all person having claims against the said estate are hereby required to present said claims, duly verified as by law required, at the law offices of Allen and Roberts, 712 Swetland Building, Portland, Oregon, within six months from the date of this notice.

Dated and first published August 2, 1940. Date of last pub-

lication, August 30, 1940.
Katherine L. Desinger, Executrix of the estate of August Henry Desinger, deceased.
A. C. Allen, Attorney for the Executrix, 712 Swetland Bldg., Portland, Oregon adv 36-40

Niederlander vs. Niederlander SUMMONS

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE STATE OF OREGON FOR WASHINGTON COUNTY Dorothy E. Niederlander, Plaintiff, vs. Fred Niederlander, Defendant.

To Fred Niederlander, the above named defendant:

In the Name of the State of Oregon: You are hereby required to appear and answer the complaint filed against you in the above entitled court and suit on or before the last day of the time prescribed in the order for publication of this summons to-wit: on or before the expiration of four weeks next from and after the date of first publication of this summons, the first publication thereof being on August 16, 1940, and if you fail to appear and answer for want thereof the plaintiff will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in her complaint to-wit: that the marriage contract now existing between plaintiff and defendant be dissolved and that plaintiff be granted a decree of divorce herein; that plaintiff may resume her former name of Dorothy E. Brown, and that she have such other and further relief as to the Court may appear equitable.

This summons is served upon you by publication by order of Honorable R. Frank Peters, Judge of the above entitled court, which order was made and dated at Hillsboro, Oregon, August 13, 1940.

Date of first publication August 16, 1940.

Date of last publication September 12, 1940.

M. B. Burns, Attorney for the Plaintiff, Residence and Address Hillsboro, Oregon.

San Francisco World's Fair Closes Sept. 29th

This is your last chance to see the most beautiful World's Fair in history. Why miss it when you can go so quickly and inexpensively on the train?



S.P.
Southern Pacific

See your local S.P. agent or write J. A. ORMANDY, Gen. Pass. Agt., 622 Pacific Bldg., Portland, Ore.

Clubwoman: Wageman: Homewoman—

SHE'S THE SAME PERSON, when she goes to a store.

At her club meeting, it's kind of fun to hear some radical lecturer "prove" that most manufacturers are slickers, most store cheese is chalk, and most advertising is ballyhoo.

But watch the clubwoman when she starts buying. She wants her money's worth and she gets it. How? By first consulting the advertisements. Then by choosing the products she knows—the trade-marked, nationally advertised products that have been on the market for years.

Those trade-marked, advertised articles are the ARISTOCRATS among all the things she buys—or that any of us can buy.

Courtesy Nation's Business



WENDELL WILLKIE
Republican Candidate for President.

sensed that it typified that very thought. Here were a hundred thousand Americans from every part of the United States, representing every faith, every station of life, yet carried away by a single devotion.

Mr. Willkie briefly sketched his boyhood in Elwood and told of his ancestors who, "like the ancestors of millions of Americans, lived in central Europe. They were humble people—not members of the ruling or wealthy classes. Their opportunities were restricted by discriminatory laws and class distinctions. One was exiled because of his religion; another was persecuted because he believed in the principles of the French revolution; and still another was jailed for insisting on the right of free speech. As their descendant, I have fought from boyhood against all those restrictions, discriminations and tyrannies. And I am still fighting."

Foreign Policy.
Mr. Willkie compared the peace of America with the conditions in war-torn Europe, and defined his foreign policy by saying:

"No man is so wise as to foresee what the future holds or to lay out a plan for it. No man can guarantee to maintain peace. Peace is not something that a nation can achieve by itself. It also depends on what some other country does. It is neither practical, nor desirable, to adopt a foreign program committing the United States to future action under unknown circumstances."

"The best that we can do is to decide what principle shall guide us. For me, that principle can be simply defined: "In the foreign policy of the United States, as in its domestic policy, I would do everything to

As we were saying before you were so rudely interrupted:

"A duck can't sit on a limb. 'Cause there's no thumbs on its feet.

An' a hen can't swim like a fish 'cause she hasn't a water-proof suit."