## PLATFORM ON WHICH G. O. P. **MAKES STAND**

Party's Principles Enunciated by National Convention at Chicago.

"UNPREPAREDNESS" CHARGED

Plank Covering the League of Nations Is Considered in the Nature of a Compromise-Strong Stand on Mexico.

Here is the platform adopted by the Republican national convention in session at Chicago:

The Republican party, assembled in representative national convention, re-affirms its unyielding devotion to the Constitution of the United States and Constitution of the United States and to the guarantees of civil, political, and religious liberty therein contained. It will resist all attempts to overthrow the foundations of the government or to weaken the force of its controlling principles and ideals, whether these atempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic agitation. For seven years the national government has been controlled by the Democratic party. During that period a war of unparalleled magnitude has shaken fale foundations of civilization, decimated the population of Europe, and left in its train economic misery and suffering second only to war itself.

Unpreparedness for War. The outstanding features of the Dem-

cratic administration have been com-plete unpreparedness for war and com-plete unpreparedness for peace. Inexcusable failure to make timely preparation is the chief indictment against the Democratic administration in the conduct of the war blad not in the conduct of the war. Had not our associates protected us, both on land and sea, during the final twelve months

of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the armistice with munitions, planes, and artillery, this failmunitions, planes, and artillery, this fail-ure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnec-essary losses to our gallant troops, in the imperiment of victory itself, and in an enormous waste of public funds lit-erally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. Today it is reflected in our huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

Unpreparedness for Peace.

Peace found the administration as un-Peace found the administration as un-prepared for peace as war found it un-prepared for war. The vital needs of the country demanded an early and systematic return to a peace time basis. This called for vision, leadership and intelligent planning. All three have been lacking. While the country has been left to shift for itself, the government has continued on a war time basis.

has continued on a war time basis.

The administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It continued a method of financing which was indefensible during the period of reconstruction. It has used legislation passed to meet the emergency of war to conto meet the emergency of war to con-tinue its arbitrary and inquisitorial con-trol over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industrial life.

"Flounders Hopelessly."

Under the despot's plea of necessity or superid wisdom, executive usurpation of legislation and judicial functions still registation and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the armistice, with its war-time powers unabridged, its war-time departments undischarged, its war-time army of place holders still mobilized, the administration continues to flounder help-

The demonstrated incapacity of the Democratic party has destroyed public confidence, weakened the authority of government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and to delay the return the regret conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to know in definite terms how the parties purpose solving these prob-lems. To that end, the Republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

Constitutional Government. We undertake to end executive au-

constitutional government.

The policies herein declared will be carried out by the federal and state governments, each acting within its constitutional powers. Congress and Reconstruction.

Congress and Reconstruction.

Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the president and the partisan obstruction of the Democratic congressional minority, the Republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which, in great part, however, has been nullified by the vindictive vetoes of the president.

The Republican congress has met the problems presented by the administration unprepared for peace. It has repealed the greater part of the vexatious war legislation. It has enacted a transportation act, making possible the rehabilitation of the railroad system of the country, the operation of which under the present Democratic administration has been extravagant and wasteful in the highest degree. The transportation act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, partially nullified, however, by the president's delay in appointing the wage board created by the act. This delay precipitated the outlaw railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure recklessly poured into the lap of an inept shipping board, and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine. We took frem the incompetent Democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country, and returned them to private ownership. We reduced the cost of postage and increased the pay of the postal employees—the provided pensions for superannuated and retired civil servants, and for an increase in pay for soldiers and sailors. We reorganized them on a peace footing and provided for the maintenance of a powerful and efficient nave.

Passed Suffrage Amendment.

Passed Suffrage Amendment.

Passed Suffrage Amendment.

The Republican congress established by law a permanent women's bureau in the department of labor. We submitted to the country the constitutional amendment for woman's suffrage, and furnished 29 of the 35 legislatures which ratified it to date.

Legislation for the relief of the consumers of print paper, for the extension of the powers of the government under the food control act, for broadening the scope of the war risk insurance act, better provision for the dwindling number of aged veterans of the Civil war, and for the better support of the maimed and injured of the great war, and for making practical the vocational rehabilitation act that has been enacted by the Republican congress.

We passed an oil leasing and water power bill to unlock for the public good the great pent-up resources of the country; we have sought to check the profligacy of the administration, to realize upon the assets of the government, and to husband the revenues derived from

upon the assets of the government, and to husband the revenues derived from taxation. The Republicans in congress have been responsible for cuts in the es-timates for government expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000,000 since the signing of

timates for government,
nearly \$3.000.000,000 since the signing of
the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget law; we strengthened the federal reserve act, to permit banks to lend needed assistance to farmers; we authorized
financial corporations to develop export

trade, and, finally, amended the rules of the senase and house, which will re-form evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible govern-

Agriculture. A large and contented body of farm proprietors is the backbone of the na-tion. National greatness and economic independence demand a population dis-

independence demand a population distributed between industry and the farm, and sharing on equal terms the prosperity which is wholly dependent on the efforts of both. Neither can prosper at the expense of the other without inviting joint disaster,

The crux of the present agricultural condition lies in price, labor, and credit. The Republican party believes that this condition can be improved and agricultural production encouraged by the right to form co-operative associations for marketing their products subject to regulation by federal authority; the sciregulation by federal authority; the scientific study of agricultural prices, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations; the authorization of associations for the extension of personal fluctuations. sonal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water, and motor transportation with adequate facilities for receiving, handling, and marketing food; the encouragement of our exportrade, and the encouragement of the production and importation of fertiliz-Ing material and of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act should be so administered as to facilitate the ac-quisition of farm land by those desir-ies to become owners and proprietors. and thus minimize the evils of farm

Industrial Relations.

There are two different conceptions of the relations of capital and labor. The one is contractual, and emphasizes the diversity of interests of employer and employee. The other is that co-

and employee. The other is that co-partnership in a common task.

We recognize the justice of collective bargaining as a means of promoting good will, establishing coser and more harmonious relations between employ-ers and employees, and realizing the true ends of industrial justice.

The strike or the lockout, as a means of actiling industrial disputes, inflicts such loss and suffering on the community as to justify government initiative to reduce its frequency and limit its consecuences.

We deny the right to strike against he government; but the rights and interests of all government employees must safeguarded by impartial laws and

Public Utilities.

In public utilities we favor the estab-dishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decison to the end that there may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The decisions of the tribunals should be mor-ally but not legally binding, and an informed public sentiment be relied on to secure their acceptance. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurishowever, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service be interrupted. For public utilities we favor the type of tribunal provided for in the transportation act of 1920. In private industries we do not advocate the principle of compulsory arbitration, but we favor impartial commissions and better facilities for voluntary mediation, conciliation, and arbi-

missions and better racinties for volun-tary mediation, conciliation, and arbi-tration, supplemented by that full pub-licity which will enlist the influence of an aroused public opinion. The govern-ment should take the initiative in invit-ing the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of valuntary arbitration and of investigation of dis-puted issues. We demand the exclusion from inter-

commerce of the products of con-National Economy.

A Republican congress reduced the estimates submitted by the administra-tion for the fiscal year 1920 almost three billion dollars, and for the fiscal year 1921 over a billion and a quarter dollars. Greater economies could have been effected ha it not been for the stubborn refusal of the administration to co-operate with congress in an economy program. The universal demand for an executive bud-get is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere as-sistance on the part of the executive department are essential to effective econ-

The Overman act invested the presi-dent of the United States with all the dent of the United States with all the authority and power necessary to restore the federal government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrench, and demobilize. The dominant fact is that eighteen months after the armistice the United States government is still on a wartime basis, and the expectations are stated to the continuous recomments. penditure program of the executive re-flects wartime extravagance rather than rigid peace time economy.

Failure to Retrench.

! As an example of the failure to re trench which has characterized th ! As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the post-war policy of the administration, we cite the fact that, not including the war and navy departments, the executive departments and other establishments at Washington actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2.184 employees. The net decrease in pay roll costs contained in the 1921 demands submitted by the administration is only 1 per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of federal operation can be reduced hundreds of millions of dollars without impairing the efficiency of the public service.

We pledge ourselves to a carefully planned readjustment to a peace-time basis and to a policy of rigid economy, to the better co-ordination of departmental activities, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employees, and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

An Executive Budget.

An Executive Budget

We congratulate the Republican congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an executive budget as a necessary instrument for a sound and business-like administration of the national finances, and we condemn the veto of the president which defeated this great financial reform. Reorganization of Federal Depart-

ments and Bureaus.

We advocate a thorough investiga-tion of the present organization of the federal departments and bureaus, with a view to securing consolidation, a more businesslike distribution of func-tions, the elimination of duplication, delays, and overlapping of work, and the establishing of an up to date and efficient administrative organization.

War Powers of the President. The president clings tenaciously to The president clings tenaciously to his autocratic war-time powers. His veto of the resolution declaring peace and his refusal to sign the bill repealing war-time legislation, no longer necessary, evidence his determination not to restore to the nation and to the states the form of government provided for by the Constitution. This usurpation is intolerable and deserves the severest condemnation.

Taxation.

Taxation. Taxation.

The burden of taxation imposed upon the American people is staggering; but in presenting a true statement of the situation we must face the fact that while the character of the taxes can and should be changed, an early reduction of the amount of revenue to be raised is not to be expected. The next Republican administration will inherit from its Democratic predecessor a floating indebtedness of over 3.090,000,000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations.

siderations. Reduction in Tax.

Reduction in Tax.

Moreover, the whole fiscal policy of the government must be deeply influenced by the necessity of meeting obligations in excess of \$5,000,000,000,000 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that real reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws and procedure, prompt and certain determination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not for tax laws which do not for tax laws which do excessively mulet the consumer or needlessly repress enterprise and thrift.

We advocate the issuance of a sim-

We advocate the issuance of a sim-plified form of income return; author-

izing the treasury department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the commissioner of internal revenue, with the foncent of the taxpayer, to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments, barring fraud, and the creation of a tax board consisting of at least three representatives of the taxpaying public and the heads of the principal divisions of the bureau of internal revenue to act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, pro-cedure and law, and to make recom-mendations to the congress.

Banking and Currency. fact is that the war, to a great

extent, was financed by a policy of inflation through certificate borrowing from the banks, and bonds issued at artificial rates sustained by the low discount rates established by the fed-eral reserve board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays eral reserve board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice lays the administration open to severe criticism. Almost up to the present time the practices of the federal reserve board as to credit control have been frankly dominated by the convenience of the treasury.

The results have been a greatly in-

creased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought Liberty bonds and Victory notes at par and extensive post-war speculation, followed today by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public polexpansion. As a matter of public policy we urge all banks to give credit preference to essential industries.

The federal reserve system should be free from political influence, which is quite as important as its independence of domination by financial combina-

The High Cost of Living. The prime cause of the "high cost of living" has been, first and foremost, a 50 per cent depreciation in the purchasing power of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit. Reduced production, burden some taxation, swollen profits, and the increased demand for goods arising from a fictitious but enlarged buying power have been contributing causes to a greater or less degree.

We condomn the unsound fiscal policies of the Democratic administration

ces of the Democratic administration which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the consequences to minor and secondary causes. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quack remedles.

But as the political party that

as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest money and sound finance, we pledge ourselves to earnest and cen-sistent attack upon the high cost of living by vigorous avoidance of further living by vigorous avoidance of further in ation in our government borrowing, by courageous but intelligent deflation of overexpanded credit and currency, by encouragement and heightened production of goods and services, by prevention of unreasonable profits, by exercise of public economy and stimulation of private thrift, and by revision of war imposed taxes unsuited to peacetime economy. of war impositime economy.

Profiteering.

We condemn the Democratic admin-istration for failure impartially to en-force the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the Republican congress. Railroads.

We are opposed to government own-ership and operation or employee op-eration of the railroads. In view of the eration of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the experience of the last two years, and the conclusions which may fairly be drawn from an observation of the transportation systems of other countries, it is clear that adequate trans-portation service both for the present and future can be furnished more certainly, economically, and efficiently through private ownership and opera-tion under proper regulation and con-

trol.

There should be no speculative profit There should be no speculative profit in rendering the service of transportation, but in order to do justice to the capital already invested in railway enterprises, to restore railway credit, to induce future investments at a reasonable rate, and to furnish enlarged facilities to meet the requirements of the constantly increasing development and distribution, a fair return upon actual value of the railway property used in transportation should be made reasonably sure, and at the same time to provide constant employment to those engaged in transportation service, with fair hours and favorable working conair hours and favorable working con fair hours and favorable working con-ditions at wages or compensation at least equal to those prevailing in sim-llar lines of industry. We indorse the transportation act of 1920 enacted by the Republican congress as a most constructive legislative achievement.

Waterways. We declare it to be our policy to en-courage and develop water transporta-tion service and facilities in connection with the commerce of the United States

Regulation of Industry and Commerce. We approve in general the existing federal legislation against monopoly and combinations in restraint of trade, but since the known certainty of a law is the safety of all, we advocate such amendment as will provide American business men with better means of determining in advance whether a proposed combination is or is not unlawful. The federal trade commission, under a Democratic administration, has der a Democratic administration, has not accomplished the purpose for which it was created. This commission properly organized and its duties efficient-ly administered should afford protec-tion to the public and legitimate business interests.

International Trade and Tariff.

The uncertain and unsettled condi-tion of international balances the ab-normal economic and trade situation of the world, and the impossibility of the world, and the impossibility of forecasting accurately even the near future, preclude the formulation of a definite program to meet conditions a year hence. But the Republican party reaffirms its belief in the protective principle and pledges itself to a revision of the tariff as soon as conditions shall make it necessary for the preservation of the home market for American labor, agriculture, and industry.

Merchant Marine.

The national defense and our foreign commerce require a merchant marine of the best type of modern ship flying the American flag and manned by American

seamen, owned by private capital, and operated by private energy.

We indorse the sound legislation recently enacted by the Republican congress that will insure the promotion and maintenance of the American merican chant marine favor the application of the work

compensation acts to the mer-We recommend that all ships engaged in coastwise trade and all vessels of the American merchant marine shall pass through the Panama canal without payment of tolls.

Immigration.

The standard of living and the standard of citizenship of a nation are its most precious possessions, and the pres-espation and elevation of those standards ervation and elevation of those standards is the first duty of our government. The immigration policy of the Unit-ed States should be such as to insure that the number of foreigners in the country at any one time shall not exreasonable rapidity, and to favor immi-grants whose standard are similar to

grants whose standard are similar to ours.

The selective tests that are at present applied should be improved by requiring a higher physical standard, a more complete exclusion of mental defectives and criminals, and a more effective inspection applied as near the source of immigration as possible, as well as the port of entry. Justice to the foreigner and to ourselves demands provision for the guidance, protection and better economic distribution of our alien population. To facilitate government supervision, all alfacilitate government supervision, all al-iens should be required to register an-nually until they become naturalized. The existing policy of the United States for the practical exclusion of Asiatic immigrants is sound, and should be maintained

be maintained. There is urgent need of improvement in our naturalization law. No alien should become a citizen until he has become genuinely American, and adequate tests for determining the alien's fitness for American citizenship should be provided for by law.

We advocate, in addition, the independent naturalization of married women. An American woman should not lose for citizenship by marriage to an alien

er eltizenship by marriage to an alien

Free Speech and Alien Agitation. We demand that every American cities shall enjoy the ancient and constitutional right of free speech, free press, and free assembly, and the no less acred right of the qualified voter to be expresented by his duly chosen representatives, but no man may advocate established to the law, and no man may division violent averthrow of the government of the government. violent overthrow of the govas within the jurisdiction of the d States are not entitled of right berty of agitation directed against government or American institu-

government has the power to and deport those aliens who excited and deport those about who constitute a real menace to its peaceful existence. But in view of the large mumbers of people affected by the immigration acts and in view of the vig rous 
majoractice of the departments of justice and labor, an anoquate public hearing before a competent administrative 
tribunal should be assured to all.

Lynching.

We urse congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which continues to be a terrible not on our American civilization.

Law and Order.

equality of all citizens under the aw has always been a policy of the Re-midlean party. Without obedience to aw and maintenance of order our Amerinstitutions must perish. Our laws be impartially enforced and speedy stice should be secured.
With regard to the sale and maufacure of intoxicating beverages, the Reablean party will stand for the enforce-

Public Roads and Highways,

ent of the constitution of the United ates as it shall be declared by the Su-

We favor liberal appropriations in co operation with the states for the struction of highways, which will out a reduction of transportation costs, tter marketing of farm products, improvement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military de-

in determining the proportion of fed-eral aid for road construction among the states the sums lost in taxation to the respective states by the setting apart of large portions of their area as forest reservations, shall be considered as a controlling factor. Conservation.

Conservation is a Republican policy. It began with the passage of the reclama-tion act signed by President Roosevelt. The recent passage of the coal, oil, and phosphate leasing bill by a Republican congress, and the enactment of the water power bill, fashioned in accordance with the same principle, are consistent land-marks in the development of the conservation of our national resources. We de-nounce the refusal of the president to sign the water power bill passed after ten years of controversy. The Repub-lican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy. Our most pressing conser-vation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to raise unduly the cost of forest products to consumers and especially farmers, who use more than half the lumber produced in America, and in the end to create a timber famine. The federal government, the states and private interests must unite in devising means to meet the menace.

The Service Men.

We hold in imperishable remembrance the valor and the patriotism of the sol-diers and sailors of America who fought in the great war for human liberty, and we pledge ourselves to discharge to the fullest the obligations which a grateful nation justly should fulfill, in appreciation of the services rendered by its de-fenders on sea and on land.

Republicans are not ungrateful.

Throughout their history they have shown their gratitude toward the nation's defenders on land and sea. Liberal legislation for the care of the dis-abled and infirm and their dependents has ever marked Republican po-toward the soldier and sailor of all wars in which our country has particiwars in which our country has participated. The present congress has appropriated generously for the disabled of the world war. The amounts already applied and authorized for the fiscal year 1920-21 for this purpose reached the stupendous sum of \$1.180.571.893. This legislation is significant of the party's purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled ways of the recent war. and disabled men of the recent war.

Civil Service. We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly and honestly enforced and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in work-ing out a comprehensive employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of gov-ernment workers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and progres-sive employment policy in the hands of

civil service commission is worthy of all praise. Postal Service.

We condemn the present administra-tion for its destruction of the efficiency of the postal service when controlled by the government, and for its failure to properly compensate employees whose expert knowledge is essential to the proper conduct of the affairs of the postal system. We commend the Republican congress for the enactment of legislation increasing the pay of postal employees, who up to that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

Woman Suffrage.

We welcome women into full participa-tion in the affairs of government and the activities of the Republican party. We urge Republican governors whose states have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment to immediately call special sessions of their legislatures for the purpose of ratifying said amendment, to the end that all of the women of the nation of voting age may participate in the election which is so important to the welfare of our country. of our country Social Progress.

The supreme duty of the nation is the The supreme duty of the nation is the conservation of human resources through an enlightened measure of social and industrial justice. Akhough the federal jurisdiction over social problems is limited, they affect the welfare and interests of the nation as a whole. We piedge the Republican party to the solution of these problems through national and state legislation in accordance with the best progressive thought of the country.

Women in Industry.

Women in Industry. Women have special problems of em-ployment which make necessary special study. We commend congress for the

permanent establishment of the women's bureau in the United States department of labor to serve as a source of informaof labor to serve as a source of informa-tion to the states and to congress. The principle of equal pay for equal service should be applied throughout all branches of the federal government in

which women are employed.

We demand federal legislation to limit the hours of employment of women en-gaged in intensive industry, the product of which enters into interstate commerce The League of Nations.

The League of Nations.

We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy founded upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by clear understanding of and firm adherence to our rights, and unfailing respect for the rights of others. We should afford full and adequate protection for the life, liberty and property, and all international rights of every American citizen, and should require a proper respect for the American flag; but we should be equally careful to manifest a just regard for the rights of other nations. A scrupulous observance of our international pulous observance of our international engagements, when lawfully asumed, is

essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for international

Subject to a due regard for international obligations, we should leave our country free to develop its civilization along lines most conducive to the welfars and happiness of the people, and to cast its induced on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations who preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and must provide methers which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened. instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened, so that the nations pledged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of the war. We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises, and without involving them as participants, and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels, the merits of which they are unable to judge. Judge.

Mexico.

The ineffective policy of the present administration in Mexican matters has been largely responsible for the continued loss of American lives in that country and upon our border; for the enormous loss of American and forcism property; for the lowering of enormous loss of American and for-eign property; for the lowering of American standards of morality and so-cial relations with Mexicans, and for the bringing of American ideals of jun-tice and national honor and political in-tegrity into contempt and ridicule in Mexico and throughout the world.

Written Protests Decried.

The policy of wordy, futile, written protests against the acts of Mexican officials, explained the following day by the president himself as being meaningless and not intended to be considered seriously or in force, has but added in degree to that contempt, and has earned degree to that contempt, and has earned for us the sneers and jeers of Mexican bandits, and added insuit upon insult against our national honor and dignity. We should not recognize any Mexican government unless it be a responsible government willing and able to give sufficient guarantees that the lives and rights of American citizens are respected and protected; that wrongs will be promptly corrected and just compensation will be made for injury sustained. The Republican party pledges itself to a consistent, firm and effective policy toward Mexico that shall enforce respect for the American flag and that shall protect the rights of American citizens lawfully in Mexico to security of life and enjoyment of property in accordance with established principles of international law and our treaty rights.

The Republican party is the sincere friend of the Mexican people, In its insistence upon the maintenance of order for the protection of American citizens within its borders a great service will be rendered the Mexican people them. within its borders a great service will be rendered the Mexican people them-selves, for the continuation of present conditions means disaster to their inter-

ests and patriotic aspirations Mandate for Armenia.

We condemn President Wilson for asking congress to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. We commend the Republican senate for refusing the president's request to empower him to accept a mandate for Armenia. The acceptance of such mandate would throw the United States into the very maelstrom of European quarrels. According to the estimate of the Harbord commission organized by authority of President sion organized by authority of President Wilson, we would be called upon to send 59,000 American boys to police Armenia and to expend \$276,000,000 in the first year and \$756,000,000 in five years. This es-timate is made upon the basis that we would have only roving bands to fight, but in case of serious trouble with the Turks or with Russia, a force exceed-ing 200,000 would be necessary.

Disregard of Life Claimed. No more striking illustration can be found of President Wilson's disregard of the lives of American boys or of

American interests.

We deeply sympathize with the people of Armenia and stand ready to help them in all proper ways, but the Republican party will oppose now and hereafter the acceptance of a mandate for

any country in Europe or Asia.

For Association of Nations. For Association of Nations.

The Republican party stands for agreement among the nations to preserve the peace of the world. We believe that such an international association must be based upon international justice and provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the development of law and the decision of impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace shall be threatened, so that the nations piedged to do and insist upon what is just and fair may exercise their influence and power for the prevention of war.

of war.
We believe that all this can be We believe that all this can be done without the compromise of national independence, without depriving the people of the United States in advance of the right to determine for themselves what is just and fair when the occasion arises and without involving them as participants and not as peacemakers in a multitude of quarrels the merits of which they are unable to judge.

The covenant signed by the president at Paris failed signally to accomplish this great purpose and contains stipulations not only intolerable for independent people but certain to produce the injustice, hostility and controversy among nations which it proposed to prevent.

Praises Scnators' Actions.

Praises Senators' Actions.

Praises Senators' Actions.

That covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time-honored policy in favor of peace declared by Washington and Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century, and it ignored the universal sentiment of America for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expedients and negotiations.

The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change and without any regard to the opinions of the majority of the senate, which shares with him the treaty-making power, and the president's demand that the treaty should be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which senators were required to vote upon their consciences and their oaths according to their judgment against the treaty as it was presented or submit to the command of a dictator in a matter where the authority and responsibility under the Constitution were theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duties

the Constitution were theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duties faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity, and we pledge the coming Republican administration to such agreement with the other nations of the world as shall meet the full duties of America to civilization and humanity in accordance with American ideals, and without surrendering the right of the American people to exercise its judgment and its power in favor of justice and peace.

Will Reform Taxes

Will Reform Taxes.

Pointing to its history and relying on its fundamental principles, we declare the Republican party has the genius, courage, and constructive ability to end executive usurpation and restore constitutional government to fulfill our world obligations without sacrificing our national independence; to raise the national standards of education and general welfare; to re-establish a peacetime administration and to substitute economy and efficiency for extravagance and chaos; to restore and maintain the national credit; to reform unequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecesunequal and burdensome taxes; to free business from arbitrary and unnecessary official control; to suppress disloyalty without denial of justice; to repeal the arrogant challenge of any class, and to maintain a government of all the people as contrasted with government for some of the people, and finally, to allay unrest, suspicion, and strife and to secure the co-operation and unity of all citizens in the solution of the complex problems of the day, to the end that our country, happy and prosperous, proud of its past, sure of itself and of its institutions, may look forward with confidence to the future.

### **NERVOUS PROSTRATION**

Mrs. J. Christman Proved That Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is a Remedy for this Trouble.



mind was gloomy, could see no light on anything, could not work and could not have anyone to see me. Doctor's med-icine did not help me and Lydia E. Pink-h a m's Vegetable Compound was re-commended. I took

it and am now well. I recommend it to all afflicted with nervous prostration."—Mrs. J. CHRISTMAN, 193 Oak Street, Bingham-ton, New York.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is enparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from nervous prostration, displacements, inflammation, ulcera-tion, irregularities, periodic pains, backache, bearing-down feeling, flatulency, indigestion and dizziness. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the

standard remedy for female ills. If there are any complications about which you need advice write in confidence to Lydia E. Pinkham Medicine Co., Lynn, Mass.

# WATCH THE BIG 4

Stomach-Kidneys-Heart-Liver Keep the vital organs healthy by regularly taking the world's standard remedy for kidney, liver,



The National Remedy of Holland for centuries and endorsed by Queen Wilhel-mina. At all druggists, three sizes. Look for the name Gold Medal on every best and accept no imitation

#### FRECKLES FORTHWELV REMOVED by Dr. Burry

British Silver Currency.

Owing to the rise in the price of silver, the British government finds it mpossible to mint silver coins except at a great loss, so it plans to reduce the fineness. Silver, which before the war cost less than 30 pence an ounce, now costs about 88 pence (respectively \$0.60 and \$1.76). The British money as been 0.925 fine; it is purposed to nake it 0.500 fine in the future. With silver at present prices, the intrinsic raiue of a shilling 0.400 fine will be greater than that of a shilling 0.925 ine before the war

Movious.

"A New York judge has ruled that love is inscrity." "Well, men go crazy over pirls, don't they?"

A Concrete Illustration. "Talking of sentiment, what has Mabel on band just now?" "I think it

's a diamond engagement ring."

It is hard to break the ice all over again every time you meet a reserved san, but it's worth while,

A widow always tries to console her self with the belief that she can't de tny worse the next time.

A homely girl can seldom understand why people think some men mashers. Many a man who poses as a lion is

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inly a cub.



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