

PLATFORM OF THE REPUBLICAN PARTY 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, reaffirms its unshakable loyalty to the 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 attempts be made in the form of international policy or domestic legislation.

For seven years the national government has been controlled by the Democratic party, which has pursued a policy of unpreparedness for war, and in the face of this unpreparedness, during the first ten months of our participation, and furnished us to the very day of the armistice with munitions, planes, and artillery, this failure would have been punished with disaster. It directly resulted in unnecessary loss of our gallant troops, in the impement of our navy, and in an enormous waste of public funds literally poured into the breach created by gross neglect. Today it is reflected in huge tax burden and in the high cost of living.

Unpreparedness for Peace. Peace found the administration as unprepared for peace as war found it unprepared 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.

The administration has not demobilized the army of place holders. It continues its arbitrary and inquisitorial control over the life of the people in time of peace, and to carry confusion into industry.

"Flounders Hopelessly." Under the despot's plea of necessity or super wisdom, executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions still undermines our institutions. Eighteen months after the armistice, with the time powers unbridled, its war-time departments undischarged, its war-time army of place holders still mobilized, the administration continues to flounder helplessly.

The demonstrated incapacity of the Democratic party has destroyed public confidence in the executive, legislative, and judicial branches of the government, and produced a feeling of distrust and hesitation so universal as to increase enormously the difficulties of readjustment and delay the return to normal conditions.

Never has our nation been confronted with graver problems. The people are entitled to a government which will solve the problems. To that end, the Republican party declares its policies and program to be as follows:

Constitutional Government. We undertake to end executive autocracy and to restore to the people the constitutional government.

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

Congress and Reconstruction. Despite the unconstitutional and dictatorial course of the president, the Democratic congressional minority, the Republican majority has enacted a program of constructive legislation which, great and 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 made it possible to reorganize the railroad system of the country, the operation of which under the present administration has been extravagant and wasteful in the highest degree. The transportation act made provision for the peaceful settlement of wage disputes, previously nullified, however, by the president's delay in appointing the wage board created by the act. This delay precipitated the railroad strike.

We stopped the flood of public treasure recklessly poured into the lap of incompetent contractors, and laid the foundations for the creation of a great merchant marine. We took from the incompetent Democratic administration the administration of the telegraph and telephone lines of the country, and returned them to private ownership. We reorganized the post office, and returned the pay of the postal employees—the poorest paid of all public servants. We 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 navy.

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 constitution 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 Espionage 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 making practical the vocational rehabilitation act which 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 taxation. The Republicans in congress have been responsible for cuts in the estimate of government expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000,000 since the signing of the armistice.

We enacted a national executive budget 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 senate and house, which will reform evils in procedure and guarantee more efficient and responsible government.

Agriculture. A large and contented body of farm proprietors is the backbone of the nation. National greatness and economic independence demand a population distributed between industry and agriculture on equal terms the property which is wholly dependent on the products 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 scientific study of agricultural prices, with a view to reducing the frequency of abnormal fluctuations, the authorization of associations for the extension of personal credit; a national inquiry on the co-ordination of rail, water, and motor transportation and the facilities for receiving, handling, and marketing food; the encouragement of our export trade, and the encouragement of the production and importation of surplus and material of its extensive use.

The federal farm loan act should be so administered as to facilitate the necessary expansion of farm lands, and to become owners and proprietors, and thus minimize the evils of farm tenantry.

Industrial Relations. There are two capital concepts 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 of partnership in a common task.

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

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

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

Public Utilities. In public utilities we favor the establishment of an impartial tribunal to make an investigation of the facts and to render a decision on the merits. There may be no organized interruption of service necessary to the lives and health and welfare of the people. The business of public utilities should be regulated by law, and not by arbitrary and informal public sentiment. The tribunals, however, should refuse to accept jurisdiction except for the purpose of investigation, as long as the public service is 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 arbitration, supplemented by that full publicity which will enlist the influence of the general public opinion. The government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary mediation and investigation of disputed issues.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

National Economy. A Republican congress reduced the estimates submitted by the administration for the fiscal year 1920 almost three billion dollars, and for the fiscal year 1921 almost a quarter billion dollars. The economies could have been effected had it not been for the stubborn refusal of the administration to co-operate with the economy program.

The universal demand for an executive budget is a recognition of the incontrovertible fact that leadership and sincere assistance are essential to effective economy and constructive retrenchment.

The overman act invested the president of the United States with the authority and power necessary to restore the federal government to a normal peace basis and to reorganize, retrain, and demobilize. The demonstrated fact is that eighteen months after the armistice the United States government is still on a wartime basis, and the expenditure of money is a wasteful and reckless wartime extravagance rather than a peace time economy.

Failure to Retrench. As an example of the failure to retrench which has characterized the administration, we cite the fact that, not including the war and navy departments, the executive departments and bureaus actually record an increase subsequent to the armistice of 2,184 employees. The net decrease in the number of employees of the executive departments submitted by the administration is only 1 per cent under that of 1920. The annual expenses of the operation are 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 the government, to the elimination of unnecessary officials and employees, and to the raising of the standard of individual efficiency.

An Executive Budget. We congratulate the Republican congress on the enactment of a law providing for the establishment of an executive budget, and we commend the instrument for a sound and businesslike administration of the national finances, and we commend the veto of the president which defeated this great financial reform.

Reorganization of Federal Departments and Bureaus. We advocate a thorough investigation of the present organization of the federal departments and bureaus, with a view to securing consolidation, a more businesslike distribution of functions, the elimination of duplication, and the reorganization of work and the establishing of an up to date and efficient administrative organization.

War Powers of the President. 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. 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 and radical 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 3,000,000,000, the prompt liquidation of which is demanded by sound financial considerations.

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 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that radical reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws and by the repeal of the income tax, the termination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not penalize the honest and enterprising, and which do not oppress the poor.

We advocate the issuance of a simplified form of income return; authorization of the treasury department to make changes in regulations effective only from the date of their approval; empowering the commissioner of internal revenue to make final and conclusive settlements of tax claims and assessments, barring fraud, and the creation of a board of appeal, composed of at least three representatives of the taxpayer and the heads of the principal departments of the government, to review and act as a standing committee on the simplification of forms, procedure and law, and to make recommendations to the treasury department.

Banking and Currency. The 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 inflated prices since the armistice. The discount rates established by the federal reserve board. The continuance of this policy since the armistice has created a severe inflation. Almost up to the present time the practices of the federal reserve board have been characterized by a policy frankly dominated by the convenience of the treasury.

There has been a greatly increased war cost, a serious loss to the millions of people who in good faith bought Liberty bonds and Victory bonds at par, and a speculative market in government securities followed today by a restricted credit for legitimate industrial expansion. As a matter of public policy, we urge that the government give preference to essential industries. The federal reserve system should be freed from political influence, which is quite as important as its administration of domination by financial combinations.

The High Cost of Living. The prime cause of the high cost of living is the inflation of the dollar, due to a gross expansion of our currency and credit, and the consequent increase in the demand for goods arising from the war. The government's power have been contributing causes to a greater or less degree.

We condemn the unsound fiscal policies which have brought these things to pass, and their attempts to impute the blame to a minor and unimportant cause. Much of the injury wrought is irreparable. There is no short way out, and we decline to deceive the people with vain promises or quick remedies.

But as the political party that throughout its history has stood for honest and upright government, we pledge ourselves to earnest and consistent attack upon the high cost of living, and to the elimination of government borrowing, by courageous but intelligent deflation of over-expanded credit and currency, by the elimination of the government's production of goods and services, by the reduction of unreasonable profits, by the elimination of government monopolies, and by the revision of war imposed taxes unsuited to peace-time economy.

Profiteering. We condemn the Democratic administration for failing impartially to enforce the anti-profiteering laws enacted by the Republican congress.

Railroads. We are opposed to government ownership and operation of the railroads. In view of the conditions prevailing in this country, the government should take the initiative in inviting the establishment of tribunals or commissions for the purpose of voluntary mediation and investigation of disputed issues.

We demand the exclusion from interstate commerce of the products of convict labor.

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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 which mature in 1923. But sound policy equally demands the early accomplishment of that radical reduction of the tax burden which may be achieved by substituting simple for complex tax laws and by the repeal of the income tax, the termination of the tax liability for delay and uncertainty, tax laws which do not penalize the honest and enterprising, and which do not oppress the poor.

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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 methods which shall maintain the peace of the world by the impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace might 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 war.

Every government has the power to exclude and deport those aliens who constitute a real menace to the peace of the nation. But in view of the large numbers of people affected by the immigration acts and in view of the vast magnitude of the department of immigration, it is an absolute public necessity that a competent administrative tribunal should be assured to all.

Lynching. We urge congress to consider the most effective means to end lynching in this country, which is one of the most terrible blot on our American civilization.

Law and Order. The equality of all citizens under the law has always been a policy of the Republican party. Without obedience to the laws, the rights of American citizens must be imperiled. Our laws must be impartially enforced and speedy justice should be secured.

Public Roads and Highways. We favor liberal appropriations in cooperation with the states for the construction of highways, which will bring about a reduction of transportation costs, better marketing of farm products, improvement in rural postal delivery, as well as meet the needs of military defense.

In determining the proportion of federal 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 reserves should be considered as a controlling factor.

Conservation. Conservation is a Republican policy. It began with the passage of the reclamation act signed by President Roosevelt. Through the conservation of our water and phosphate leasing bill by a Republican congress, and the enactment of the water power bill, fashioned in accordance with the Republican principles, we have made marked in the development of the conservation of our national resources. We denounce the refusal of the president to sign the water power bill passed after years of controversy. The Republican party has taken an especially honorable part in saving our national forests and in the effort to establish a national forest policy, but most pressing conservation question relates to our forests. We are using our forest resources faster than they are being renewed. The result is to increase the cost of our 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 must take prompt and effective action to conserve our forests 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 soldiers 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 are imposed upon us by the nation in appreciation of the services rendered by its defenders on sea and on land.

Republicans are not ungrateful. They are in all proper ways, but they have shown their gratitude toward the soldier and sailor of all the wars in which our country has participated. The present congress has appropriated generously for the disabled and honorably discharged of the world war. The amounts already appropriated and authorized for the fiscal year 1921 for this purpose reached the stupendous sum of \$1,357,750,000. The legislation significant of the party's purpose in generously caring for the maimed and disabled men of the recent war.

Civil Service. We renew our repeated declaration that the civil service law shall be thoroughly enforced, and extended wherever practicable. The recent action of congress in enacting a comprehensive civil service retirement law and in working out a complete employment and wage policy that will guarantee equal and just treatment to the army of government workers, and in centralizing the administration of the new and improved employment policy in the hands of the civil service commission is worthy of all praise.

Postal Service. We condemn the present administration for its neglect of the efficiency of the postal service when controlled by the government, and for its failure to properly compensate employees whose expert knowledge in favor of 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, and that time were the poorest paid in the government service.

Woman Suffrage. We welcome women into full participation in the affairs of government and the activities of the Republican party. Although the women of our states have not yet acted upon the suffrage amendment to immediately call special sessions of their legislatures for the purpose of ratifying the amendment, we believe that all of the women of the nation who are qualified to participate in the election which is so important to the welfare of our country.

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

Women in Industry. Women have special problems of employment which make necessary special study and commendable congress for the permanent establishment of the women's bureau in the United States department of labor to serve as a source of information 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.

The demand for legislation to limit the hours of employment of women engaged in intensive industry, the product of which enters into interstate commerce.

The League of Nations. We favor a liberal and generous foreign policy, based upon definite moral and political principles, characterized by clear understanding of and firm adherence to the rights of every American citizen, and should require a proper respect for the American flag; but we should be equally ready to manifest just regard for the rights of other nations. A scrupulous observance of our international engagements, when lawfully assumed, is

essential to our own honor and self-respect and the respect of other nations. Subject to a due regard for international obligations, we should leave our country to develop its civilization along the most conducive to the welfare and happiness of the people, and to cast its influence on the side of justice and right should occasion require.

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NERVOUS PROSTRATION

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

Binghamton, N. Y.—"I was in a very nervous condition for over a year, my mind was gloomy, I could see no light or anything, could not work and could not have anyone to see me. Doctor's medicine did not help me and Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound was recommended. I took it and a new world opened up. I recommend it to all afflicted with nervous prostration."—Mrs. J. CHRISTMAN, 193 Oak Street, Binghamton, New York.

The success of Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, made from roots and herbs, is unparalleled. It may be used with perfect confidence by women who suffer from nervous prostration, displacements, inflammation, ulceration, 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, bladder and uric acid troubles—

GOLD MEDAL HAARLEM OIL

The National Remedy of Holland for centuries and endorsed by Queen Wilhelmina. At all druggists, three sizes. Look for the same Gold Medal on every box and accept no imitation.

FRECKLES

British Silver Currency. Owing to the rise in the price of silver, the British government finds it impossible 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 \$1.70). The British money has been 0.25 fine; it is proposed to make it 0.500 fine in the future. With silver at present prices, the intrinsic value of a shilling 0.400 fine will be greater than that of a shilling 0.25 fine before the war.

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

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 must provide methods which shall maintain the rule of public right by the impartial courts, and which shall secure instant and general international conference whenever peace should 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 war.

Praises Senators' Actions. That covenant repudiated to a degree wholly unnecessary and unjustifiable the time-honored policy in favor of peace, which was adopted by Jefferson and Monroe and pursued by all American administrators for more than a century, and which has been the cause of our peace and prosperity for generations past in favor of international law and arbitration and it rested the hope of the future upon mere expediency and negotiation.

The unfortunate insistence of the president upon having his own way without any change and without 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 senate be ratified without any modification, created a situation in which senators were required to vote upon the ratification of the treaty in accordance with their judgment against the treaty as it was presented or submit to the compromise of a senator in making a reservation which the authority and responsibility under the Constitution were theirs and not his.

The senators performed their duties faithfully. We approve their conduct and honor their courage and fidelity. We commend 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 their judgment