

## HUGHES SURE OF NEW YORK STATE

Republican Nominee Tells Big Audience He Believes He Will Win Home State.

### HAS NO APOLOGY TO MAKE

Albany, N. Y., Nov. 3.—Charles E. Hughes, speaking here last night, declared his belief that he would win the electoral votes of Ohio, Indiana and New York, and asserting that he was "looking forward to the responsibilities of administration," outlined what he regarded as "the essential conditions of national leadership."

Mr. Hughes addressed an audience that waited nearly three hours to hear him. He was introduced by William Barnes, former republican state chairman. The nominee in previous speeches today had declared that he had no apologies to make for his attacks on the administration for its foreign policy, had characterized as "very cruel and unwarrantable" the suggestion that a vote for him meant a vote for war, and he declared his opposition to a "muddle of meddle" in America's foreign relations.

**Guardian of National Honor.**  
"The executive is the guardian of the national honor," Mr. Hughes declared. "He has a very wide discretion in the management of our foreign relations. He has his own judgment almost exclusively as his guide, and he is not supposed to exercise that judgment except in conformity to the well established principles of international law."

"It is not a whimsy he should consider—it is not a loose generality, a conceived service to humanity that should engage his attentions. It is his duty to have his country adopt and follow correct principles of international action recognized by the nations of the world and thus maintain the respect to which we are entitled and giving us an opportunity to have a growing interest through that respect by which we can maintain our rights and in the end truly serve humanity."

**Answers Wilson's Statement.**  
Mr. Hughes replied to a statement in a recent speech of President Wilson as follows:

"It is not that we should be truculent. It is not that we should go about with any brazen assertion of power. It is not that we should engage in bluster. I like the phrase 'the peace of a gentleman,' but it is the peace of a gentleman unafraid, alert in his self respect and getting his rights, quietly and calmly, ready to maintain them? That is the peace of a gentleman."

In his speech here tonight, as in other speeches during the day, Mr. Hughes declared that "there never has been a time, perhaps, in our history when it was easier to keep the nation out of war than during the last few years, when every nation engaged in the great strife abroad desired our friendship and would not, by reason of any assertion of our just rights, forfeit that friendship."

**Cheered by Crowds.**  
The nominee was an hour late in reaching Albany. His address here was further delayed by a street parade many blocks long, which he headed. On his way to the hall the nominee was cheered by crowds on the sidewalks.

Introducing Mr. Hughes, Chairman Barnes said:  
"There is one quality the people demand in a man who would hold high office. In his responsibility to the great people he owes the obligation that his deeds should conform with his words. That the American people have not now, but will have in Mr. Hughes."

The nominee was given a prolonged cheer when he arose.  
**Confident of Victory.**  
"I come to you after several days of a very remarkable experience in the states of Ohio and Indiana," Mr. Hughes said. "I suppose that no candidate for the presidency ever received a more generous greeting than I received in those states. It demonstrated the interest that is felt by the people of this country in the issues of the campaign and I believe put beyond question the victory of the national ticket in both Ohio and Indiana as well as New York."

"We are now looking forward to the responsibilities of administration and I desire to speak to you with respect to what I regard the essential conditions of national leadership to be."

"The executive is intended to be a leader; but his leadership, has primarily to do with the performance of certain constitutional duties of the gravest importance to the people. He is not chosen to follow the whims

of his fancy, or to indulge in a license of freedom to follow his own personal choices in any direction to which his imagination might lead him.

"He is the executive under our constitutional system charged with the duty of managing the great business affairs of the United States. His first duty is to give to the country an efficient administration of the public business. It is perfectly idle for us to expect in the trying days to which undoubtedly we shall be called in the coming years, the prosperity which we desired to enjoy unless we have in this country exhibited, as indeed are exhibited in many countries abroad, the highest standards of administrative work in our public service."

"The executive should surround himself in the various departments of public work with the very ablest talent at his command. He should never permit diplomatic agencies, for example the organization of our great State department and the representation of the nation in all its international relations, to be subordinated to a narrow conception of supposed partisan exigency. America stands in her diplomacy with a high prestige, won and maintained by the character and special ability of the men who represent it in the councils of the nations and our international affairs."

**Business Capacity Necessary.**  
"We shall speak in vain of the preparedness we should have for our national defense unless the great departments that have to deal with the expenditures of the vast sums required for this purpose are under the leadership of the most competent men. I do not care to be told that great amounts of money have been appropriated for the purpose of equipping our navy unless I am assured that we will have the business capacity in the management of the Navy department, which will assure well-spent dollars and a navy, when the dollars are spent."

"Nor do I care for paper reorganizations of the army, or mere bills for the purpose of adding to our forces, or provision for the expenditure of money in supplies necessary for the maintenance of our military establishment unless we have competent business leadership."

**Had To Get Out.**  
"We did have in the cabinet of this administration a first-class man as our first secretary of war, but he could not live with the administration and had to get out."

"Their promises of efficiency have not been maintained in these great departments. If I am elected president, as I expect to be, I promise to call to these great administrative positions men in whose judgment the public can have confidence, and

through whose administration we shall not have preparedness on paper, but actual preparedness."

"I propose that we have a proper budget system, that it be no longer necessary for us to have a haphazard consideration of many demands from many sources, without the necessary equipment for a comprehensive view through a budget prepared on executive responsibility."

Mr. Hughes reiterated his attitude toward domestic policies, including "The rule of reason" and the tariff. He repeated his views that America after the war would meet the fierce competition of an organized Europe with more workers than every before even after allowing for the wastes of war, and declared that the only way to meet this competition was through the protection of American industry by a protective tariff."

Mr. Hughes told audiences in Central New York today last night that one of his campaign tour that he had no apologies to make for his attack upon the administration with ref-

erence to the maintenance of American rights, and that he proposed if elected to make the American flag the symbol not only of courtesy and justice, but of firmness and consistency in maintaining "our known rights on land and sea."

The nominee assailed the administration for its alleged failure to aid in the development of American trade abroad by upholding American rights, characterized as "very cruel and unwarrantable," suggestions that a vote for him meant a vote for war, and declared that in American relations with foreign nations he was opposed to a "muddle of meddle."

**Defines Political Leadership.**  
At Batavia, the first stop of the day, Mr. Hughes asserted that he had entire confidence in the result of the elections in Indiana and Ohio. In his speech here tonight, the nominee defined political leadership. The meeting here was presided over by William Barnes, former republican state chairman.

Mr. Hughes spoke at Oneida, Amsterdam, Schenectady and Troy, on his way here. The addresses at Oneida and Amsterdam were five-minute talks, in which the nominee reiterated briefly his attitude toward the chief issues of the day. The speech at Schenectady was before an audience that had awaited his arrival for more than an hour. Many persons were turned away from this meeting unable to gain entrance to the hall.

**Don't Like Criticism.**  
"Our opponents do not seem to like the idea of criticism with respect to international policy," Mr. Hughes said in his Schenectady speech. "But I beg to remind them that an American president is elected for a term of four years, and under our institutions, at the conclusion of that term, the American people express their minds."

"When a matter is so important as the maintenance of American rights, it is highly necessary that American opinion should be expressed; and I have no apology to make in standing before you and in saying that if I am elected president, I propose that the American flag shall not be only a symbol of courtesy, a symbol of justice—but it shall be the symbol of firmness and consistency in maintaining our known rights on land and sea throughout the world."

**Not a Policy of War.**  
"That is not a policy that leads to war. There never has been a time perhaps in our history, when it was easier to keep the American nation out of war than during the last few years when every nation engaged in the great strife abroad desired our friendship, and would not by reason

of any assertion of our just rights, forfeit that friendship."  
"I desire to see American enterprise advanced throughout the world. I want to see in the coming days of keen commercial rivalry, representatives of American industry carrying their talents to the service of the world in foreign lands. It is idle, however, to expect success in that direction if we do not have full protection to those who represent our interests abroad."

**Meaning of the Flag.**  
"I am amazed to have anyone suppose that we can prosper in the extension of American trade throughout the world if our flag is only an invitation to come home. Men who before election are described as having the best genius in the world and as doing a duty to humanity should not be in danger, after election, of being called servants of their own private interests who take their lives in their own hands for their personal ends."

"The dignity of American citizenship, of one who is lawfully following his vocation anywhere—his rights are recognized by our laws and constitutions as pertaining to American citizens throughout the world. These are not gifts for the administration to bestow or withhold in its discretion; rather these are trusts to be sacredly guarded."

Mr. Hughes assailed the administration for its Mexican policy. He declared that the question of recognizing Huerta was "beside the mark" and not an issue. "And I refer to it only because of the very cruel and unwarrantable suggestions that an approval of my candidacy is an approval of war," he said, "as though our opponents had in some way acquired a monopoly on peace."

"I mean to emphasize that the policy of the administration has been in my judgment, not a policy of peace, but rather a policy involving petty and unjustifiable warfare; and I propose that we have a policy which shall have as its cornerstone, first, that we shall not have a muddle of meddle, as Disraeli once said, but that we shall have protection of American lives and property, and the prosecution of a consistent policy which cannot fail to evoke respect while it safeguards the rights of American citizens."

## High Cost of Wilson



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"We hear a great deal of talk, not only with reference to peace but with respect to prosperity. The interesting thing about it is that these suggestions, which are intended to have political effect, when examined and considered and analyzed lead to just the opposite conclusions which those putting forward the suggestions intend to present to the public mind."

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