

EMPHATIC ENDORSEMENT OF REPUBLICAN CANDIDATE IS GIVEN BY ROOSEVELT; URGES MOOSE TO SUPPORT HUGHES

[Continued From First Page]

men and women who made up the Progressive National Convention in 1916. I can give them no higher praise than to say that in all respects they stood level with the men and women who in 1912 joined at Chicago to found the Progressive Party.

Military Preparedness Indispensable
Events have shown that the Progressive Party in 1912 offered the only alternative to the triumph of the Democratic Party.

"The results of the terrible world war of the past two years have now made it evident to all who are willing to see, that in this country there must be spiritual and industrial preparedness, along the lines of efficiency, of loyal service to the Nation, and of practical application of the precept that each man must be his brother's keeper.

Principals Must Be Embodied
Sooner or later the national principles championed by the Progressives in 1912 must in their general effect be embodied in the structure of our national existence.

"The Progressive movement has been given an incalculable impetus by what the Progressive Party has done. Our strongest party antagonists have accepted and enacted into law, or embodied in their party platforms, very many of our most important principles.

Will Not Abandon Convictions
It is impossible for us Progressives to abandon our convictions. But we are faced with the fact that as things actually are the Progressive National Organization no longer offers the means whereby we can make these convictions effective in our national life.

"This was the situation at the opening of the present year. It was clearly evident that unless a cataclysm occurred the presidential election would result in the choice of either the Republican or the Democratic nominee. The present administration during its three years of life, has been guilty of short comings more signat than those of any administration since the days of Buchanan.

Under these circumstances the Progressive National Committee, at Chicago, in January, outlined our duty to see common action with the Republican Party using the following word: "Our people are seeking leadership—leadership of the highest order and most courageous character; leadership that will draft to itself for the country's benefit the unselfish and patriotic services of its ablest citizens.

Clean-Cut National Americanism
"Six weeks later, on March 9th in my Trinidad statement, I asked for a similar combination against the Democratic Party, on a platform of 'clean-cut, straight-out National Americanism,' and for a candidate 'who will not merely stand for such a programme before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected.'

This was, in effect, the same statement that I made in my telegram to ex-Senator Jackson, pending the Convention, which ran in part as follows: "Can we not, forgetting past differences, now join, for the safety and honor of our country, to enforce the policies of genuine Americanism and genuine Preparedness? Surely we can afford to act in accordance with the words of Abraham Lincoln when he said, 'May not all having a common interest reunite in a common effort to save our common country?'

"In addition to these public statements I had also stated my own attitude verbally, and in letters, during the weeks immediately preceding the convention, to scores of leading Progressives from all parts of the country, including many of the leaders at the convention. To these men I expressed my earnest hope that the Republicans would so act as to make it possible for the Progressives to join with them. I stated to them, however, that in view of the attitude of some of the Republican leaders it was at least conceivable that we should be put in a position where our highest duty, our fealty to the country, our sense of what patriotism demanded in a great crisis would make it imperative upon us to run a separate ticket; and that whether in such event it would be necessary for me to head that ticket could not be determined in advance.

"At the time many of the Republican leaders asserted that my statements were not made in good faith; that I really intended to insist upon my own nomination by the Republican Convention; and that if I was not so nominated, I intended to accept the Progressive

nomination and run on a third ticket. Of course my fellow Progressives were under no such error. They knew that I spoke in good faith and meant exactly what I said. They knew that my utterances were to be accepted at their exact face value as meaning that if the Republicans nominated a man whom we could conscientiously support we would support him.

Nomination of Hughes Meets Conditions
"In my judgment the nomination of Mr. Hughes meets the conditions set forth in the statement of the Progressive National Committee, issued last January, and in my own statements. Under existing conditions, the nomination of a third ticket would, in my judgment, be merely a move in the interest of the election of Mr. Wilson. I regard Mr. Hughes as a man whose public record is a guarantee that 'he will not merely stand for a programme of clean-cut straight-out Americanism before election, but will resolutely and in good faith put it through if elected.'

Scores Professional German-Americans
"It is urged against Mr. Hughes that he was supported by the various so-called German-American Alliances. I believe that the attitude of these professional German-Americans was due, not in the least to any liking for Mr. Hughes, but solely to their antagonism to me. They were bound to defeat me for the nomination. The only way by which they could achieve this object was by supporting Mr. Hughes and they supported him accordingly, without any regard to other considerations.

"Mr. Hughes' character and his whole course of conduct in public affairs justify us in the assured conviction that the fact that these men have for their own purposes supported him will, in no shape or way, affect his public actions before or after election. His entire public life is a guarantee of this.

Wilson's Deeds Contradict Words
"The events of the last three and one-half years have shown that as much cannot be said for Mr. Wilson. In Mr. Wilson's case we do not have to consider his words, but his deeds. His deeds absolutely contradict his words; and for the matter of that his words absolutely contradict one another. It is folly to pay heed to any of the promises in the platform on which he now stands in view of the fact almost every important promise contained in the platform on which he stood four years ago has since been broken.

Under the actual circumstances we could with only a minimum of risk have protested on behalf of Belgium, a small, well-behaved nation, when she was exposed to the last extremity of outrage by the brutal violation of her neutral rights; this violation being itself a violation of The Hague conventions to which we were a signatory power. As regards the foreign situation generally during the great war, the fact of the existence of the war made it far easier and safer for Mr. Wilson to assert our rights than if he had had to deal with some single strong power which was at the time unhampered by war.

Hughes—The Man
"Certain of my friends who feel that the Progressives should run a third ticket base their feelings on objection to the character or actions of the Republican National Convention. As regards this point, it is sufficient to say that the members of the Republican National Convention were unquestionably induced to nominate Mr. Hughes primarily because of the belief that his integrity and force of character, and his long record of admirable public service, would make him peculiarly acceptable, not only to the rank and file of the Republican Party, but to the people generally.

World Passing Through Crisis
"The world is passing through a great crisis and no man can tell what trial and jeopardy will have to be faced by this nation during the years immediately ahead. There is now no longer before us for decision the question as to what particular man we may severally most desire to see at the head of the government. We can decide only whether during these possibly vital years this country shall be entrusted to the leadership of Mr. Hughes or Mr. Wilson.

Wilson Tried, Found Wanting
"Mr. Wilson has been tried and found wanting. His party, because of its devotion to the outworn theory of state rights, and because of its reliance upon purely sectional support, stands against

that spirit of far sighted nationalism which is essential if we are to deal adequately with our gravest social and industrial problems. Mr. Wilson and his party have in actual practice lamentably failed to safeguard the interest and honor of the United States. They have brought us to impotence abroad and to division and weakness at home. They have accustomed us to see the highest and most responsible offices of government filled by incompetent men appointed only for reasons of partisan politics. They have dulled the moral sense of the people. They have taught us that peace, the peace of cowardice and dishonor and indifference to the welfare of others, is to be put above righteousness, above the stern and unflinching performance of duty whether the duty is pleasant or unpleasant.

Ungrudging Support of Hughes
"Mr. Hughes has shown in his career the instinct of efficiency which will guarantee that, under him, the government will once more work with vigor and force. He possesses that habit of straightforward thinking which means that his words will be correlated with his deeds and translated into facts. His past career is the warrant for our belief that he will be the unflinching opponent of that system of invisible government which finds expression in the domination of the party boss and the party machine.

Yours truly,
THEODORE ROOSEVELT.
Sagamore Hill, June 22, 1916.

NO "FLUB-DUB" AT MT. GRETTA

"Business First" Keynote of Mobilization Camp Where All Is Hard Work
From a Staff Correspondent
Camp Brumbaugh, Mount Gretna, Pa., June 25.—"How is your face this morning?" asked an high-up officer of the Guard of another with considerable emphasis on the pronoun. The other man grinned and rubbed his chin.

This little incident tells the story of this camp when you understand what it means. At other camps there are barbers for the officers. At this camp the officers have shaved themselves and if by reason of habit they have become accustomed to a barber shaving them daily and by reason of physical construction bear a tender skin, it brings home 'mobilization.' A couple of girls who had visited camps in other years remarked last night that there was 'something different' about this camp. There is. And the difference in atmosphere between this camp and the National Guard camps strikes one immediately upon entering the grounds which the Keystone State has bought for its soldiers. The officers are putting into practice the things they have learned in the long evenings of study and regimental and battalion school and the men transformed themselves Saturday from young citizens with thoughts of home and a readiness for fun into business soldiers prepared for an immediate call to go anywhere. The discipline which the guardsmen have had instilled into them was apparent the moment they detrained and it has never left the camp.

A Business Camp
This is a business camp. There were a good many people here on Saturday to get to the tents and stand around watching the men put up the tents and there were thousands of visitors yesterday because the men in charge are human and like to see people and naturally desired to give the soldiers a chance to greet such friends as might make the farewell trip. But things are a bit more strict to-day. The medical examiners are in full swing and it will not be many hours before the recruits will be called upon to raise their hands and become members of the National Guard of the United States. Seventh Division. Instead of members of the National Guard of Pennsylvania. Seventh division means Pennsylvania because this Commonwealth is furnishing a division, which, when recruited to war strength, will be something like 15,000 men.

Camp With a History
In the last twenty-five years there have been some stirring scenes at this camp ground. Twenty-four years ago to a week the Philadelphia troops were mobilized here to await a call to follow the rest of the Guard into Homestead. Eighteen years ago the Guard mobilized here on the outbreak of the war with Spain in some of the most atrocious April weather known. There have been camps of regulars, training camps, division camps, brigade camps and annual rifle match camps, but this camp is different. The men are more serious minded than they were in 1898, if it be possible, because that was a time when weather added to uncertainty over the future of the men who said farewell to home and are anxious to get down to border duty. They are not boasting of what they are going to do, but want to get into service. Some of these young fellows have been working in the Guard for several years and hearing their grandfathers and uncles tell about the Spanish War and they want to go through with their 'bit' too. And, incidentally, to

Fulfills Wish of Dying Mother by Enlisting

Altosna, Pa., June 26.—His mother's dying wish was fulfilled when William A. Bremer, 22, of Altosna, enlisted in the 42d of these young fellows have been working in the Guard for several years and hearing their grandfathers and uncles tell about the Spanish War and they want to go through with their 'bit' too. And, incidentally, to

UNCLE SAM SLOW WITH EQUIPMENT

Guard Must Do Its "Bit" of Watchful Waiting as Result

[From a Staff Correspondent.]
Camp Brumbaugh, Mt. Gretna, Pa., June 25.—Pennsylvania's National Guardsmen are doing their "bit" of watchful waiting now. They have been awaiting the shipment of tents and rifles and other things from the United States army's big storehouses in Philadelphia to take care of the men ordered to the Washington officers over and above what the State of Pennsylvania was required to provide for and now they are waiting the coming of the recruits who have been ordered into camp to take their places before the medical officers. But above all they are watchfully watching their officers for word that will start them off to the border.

This morning medical examinations began and the men stood in line and waited there, too, and next they will wait to be mustered in and then they will be ordered to the border. Incidentally your Uncle Sam is to blame for some of the waiting. The units whose recent civilian officers hustled about to recruit to war strength and who are now ordered from Washington would have been able to come here with 120 or maybe 150 in some cases if the United States army people had provided the tentage and other things that it is they have had to wait for that.

Stewart System Stands
The Pennsylvania National Guard organizations called into camp, including those of veteran members of the staff whose duties will end on July 1, as forecast in Washington dispatches, came here with the tentage and equipment and a request for the Keystone State. Even men who knew that going to camp would be only a form turned up equipped for a year. The system of equipping the organizations outlined in a report to the War Department by General Stewart when the very last federal requirements went into effect worked out and the system stands.

It might be stated here that the regular army officers are now following a suggestion of General Stewart made back in 1898. In the rainy days of Camp Hastings the War department sent their medical officers here to handle the medical and physical examinations. General Stewart saw that it would take months to get all the men examined and ready for muster so he suggested that Uncle Sam take the Pennsylvania medical officers to do the work. He had them do the examining, thoughtfully suggesting that those from Western Pennsylvania examine those from the east and so on. Yesterday the medical officers were all examined themselves and put into federal service ready for the task of examining the men which began this morning.

Won't Wait For Full Units
The Pennsylvania National Guard units won't wait for full units before mustering in organizations. If they get a regiment fairly complete, passed physically and property transferred, they will go to the front. Captain B. Kemper, senior mustering officer, will have the men take the oath while there will be action in that line before night.

The recruits which were ordered in from home stations to this camp where the sun shines hot when it shines will stay in the Keystone State. If Uncle Sam sends enough uniforms and rifles and other things, including blankets, they will be equipped right away and given a place to sleep. The blankets distributed appear to have been passed. There were some reports that blankets which had been intended for the Pennsylvania and New Jersey reserves had been sent to Plattsburg, but the Guardsmen here hope that they will arrive in time for the "rookies." If they do not there will be many an overcoat passed around for covering. Comradeship develops pretty fast here. A. B. H.

Tech Athletes Will Help Make Up Volunteer Troop

If Uncle Sam should issue a call for volunteers, the echo would scarcely die away before a brand new crop of cavalry, the cream of the city's youthful athletes, would be ready to be mustered into service. And ex-"Top" Sergeant Grant Koons, of the Governor's Troop, and an instructor at a technical high school, would command it. Ex-Sergeant Koons has served for 19 years in the Troop, but his enlistment expired and he couldn't get by Father Time's check-up on the age limit. If the call for volunteers is issued, however, Mr. Koons will organize a full troop, ask for commissions for himself and a lot of other ex-troopers who want to go as officers, and offer the troop for service.

MARSHALL ARRESTED

By Associated Press
New York, June 26.—H. Snowden Marshall, 64, of the Federal district court, was today served with a warrant of arrest in connection with his alleged contempt of Congress for criticizing a House subcommittee investigating Army equipment charges made against him by Representative Buchanan. Mr. Marshall immediately obtained a writ of habeas corpus.

Here Is Oath Soldiers Take Under New Law

Oath of allegiance to both the Federal Government and the State is required of all men enlisting for service in the National Guard under provisions of the Chamberlain Army bill. The new oath is as follows: "I do hereby acknowledge to have voluntarily enlisted this day of _____, 19____, as a soldier in the National Guard of the United States, and of the State of _____, for the period of three years in service and three years in the reserve, under the conditions prescribed by law, unless sooner discharged by proper authority. "And I do solemnly swear that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the United States of America and to the State of _____, and that I will serve them honestly and faithfully against all their enemies whomsoever, and that I will obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State of _____, and of the officers appointed over me, according to law and the rules and articles of war."

Letter List

LIST OF LETTERS REMAINING IN THE Post Office, at Harrisburg, Pa., for the week ending June 23, 1916. Ladies' List—Miss Grace Beck, Miss Berthen Brooks, Miss Mary A. Pencil, Miss Emma Phelps, Miss Anna Pfeiffer, Irene E. Harlicker, Louise Hoover (D. L.), Ida Lavin, W. E. McArthur, Mrs. B. L. McLaughan, Mrs. E. M. Porter, Mrs. C. B. Seigelken, Mrs. L. C. Smiley, Mrs. Frank Snyder, Mrs. Albert Strite, Mrs. Edna Tracey, Mrs. Mary T. Way, Gentlemen's List—Sydney E. Abel, E. Allen, Harry A. Blaklee, J. T. Bradley, L. O. Branton (2), Frank Bricker, J. Wm. Brown, Elliott Cook, F. J. Darrington, W. P. Diferenderfer, A. Dillard, D. L. Samuel Eschus, Chas. F. Eberly, Hurat Eckels, Felix Eley, W. F. Engle, James H. Fiering, M. J. Gibney, Fred W. Hartman, Chas. H. Keifer, W. B. Knoll, Richard Manley, Chas. B. McCord, H. G. Meisinger, W. E. Mercer, Fred W. Miller, William Myers, John Noffs, Mr. Ortman, Frank Phelps, W. M. Pierce (D. L.), Stephen E. Seidel, Harry Shutt, E. J. Simons, Robt. Shilling, A. Spier, Harry E. Stauffer, J. M. D. Stutz, Ray Williams, H. E. Wilson. Firms—Director of Post Office, 617, International Association of Machinists. Persons should invariably have their mail matter addressed to their street and number, thereby insuring prompt delivery by the carrier. FRANK C. SITES, Postmaster.