DESERET EVENING 'NEWS: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1904.

PARKER'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.

First of All He Reiterates His Belief in the Gold Standard-Among Pre-eminent Issues Involved Are Tariff Reform, Imperialism, Economical Administration and Honesty in the Public Service-National Government Has Become Too Much Centralized.

committee, etc.

dentiemen-In my response to your committee, at the formal notification proceedings, I referred to some matters set mentioned in this letter. I desire that these be considered as incorporated herein, and regret that lack of space prevents specific reference to them all. I wish, however, again to refer to my views there expressed as to the gold standard, and to express my appreciation of the action of the conention in reply to my communication upon that subject.

Grave public questions are pressing for decision. The Democratic party apreals to the people with confidence that its position on these questions will be scepted and endorsed at the polls. while the issues involved are numereus, some stand forth proeminent in the rublic mind. Among those are tariff reform, imperialism, economical admin-stration and honesty in the public sertice. I shall briefly consider these and and others within the necessarily pre-

IMPERIALISM.

while I presented my views at the note i proceedings concerning this stal issue, the oversnadowing impor-unce of the question impers me to refer tan again. The issue is ortentimes rered to as constitutionalism versus

If we would retain our liberties and and permit or tolerate, at any time er for any purpose, the arrogation of onstitutional powers by the executhe branch of our government. We pould be ever mindful of the words of Wabster, "Liberty is only to be preserved by maintaining constitutional resawers,

Already the national government has Already the hartonial government and become centralized beyond any point catemplated or imagined by the isonders of the Constitution. How tre-mendously all this has added to the power of the president. It has developel from year to year until it almost equals that of many monarchs. While the growth of our country, and the

mignitude of inter-state interests may tem to furnish a plausible reason for the centralization of power, yet these me facts afford the most potent reaan why the executive should not be milited to encroach upon the other separiments of the government, and semme legislative or other powers, not apressly conferred by the Constitution, The magnitude of the country and its iversity of interests and population sold enable a determined, ambitious, nd able executive, unmindful of coninitiations and fired with the lust of power, to go far in the surpation of authority and the agradizement of personal power before m situation could be fully appreciated whe people be aroused. The issue of imperialism which has

be thrust upon the country involves

To the Hon. Camp Clark and others, so-called raw material of many of our

manufactured products, not only bur-dening the consumer, but also closing to the manufacturer the markets he needs and seeks abroad. Its unjust taxation burdens the people generally, forcing them to pay excessive prices for tood, fuel, clothing and other neces-saries of life. It levies duties on many articles not normally imported in any considerable amount, which are made extensively at home, for which the most extreme protectionist would hardly justify protective taxes, and which large amounts are exported. Such duties have been and will continue to be a direct incentive to the formation of huge industrial combinations which, secure from foreign competition, are enabled to stille domestic competition

and practically to monopolize the home market. It contains many duties imposed for the express purpose only, as was openly avowed, of furnishing a basis reduction by means of reciprocal trade treaties, which the Republican administration impliedly, at least, promised to negotiate. Having, on this promise, spurred on by protected interests, defeated the treaties negotiated by the executive, and now these same interests eling to the benefit of these duties which the people never intended they should have, and to which they have tio moral right,

Even now the argument most fre-quently urged in behalf of the Dingley tariff, and against reform generally, the necessity of caring for our infant industries. Many of these industries, after a hundred years of lusty growth, are looming up as industrial stants. In their case, at least, the Dingley tariff invites combination and monopoly, and gives justification to the expression that the tariff is the mother of trusts. For the above mentioned reasons, among many others, the people demand reform of these abuses, and such re-

form demands and should receive immediate attention. The two leading parties have always

differed as to the principle of customs taxation. Our party has always ad-vanced the theory that the object is the raising of revenue for support of the government whatever other results may incidentally flow therefrom. The Reincidentally flow therefrom. The Re-publican party, on the other hand, contends that customs duties should be levied primarily for protection, so called, with revenue as the subordin-ate purpose, thus using the power of taxation to build up the business and property of the few at the expense of the many.

This difference of principle still subsists, but our party appreciates that the long continued policy of the country as manifested in its statutes, makes it necessary that tariff reform should be prudently and sagaclously under-taken, on scientific principles, to the end that there should not be an immediate revolution in existing conditions. In the words of our platform, we demand "a revision and a gradual re-duction of the tariff by the friends of

the masses, and for the common weal, and should not by the friends of its

abuses, its extortions and discriminations." It is true that the Republicans, who do not admit in their platform that the Dingley tariff needs the slightest al-teration, are likely to retain a major-ity of the federal senate throughout the next presidential term and could, therefore, if they choose, block every attempt at legislative relief. But it should be remembered that the Republican party includes many revisionists, and I believe it will shrink from defying the popular will expressed unmistakably and peremptorily at the ballot box. The people demand reform of existing conditions. Since the last Democratic administration the cost of living has grievously increased. Those having fixed incomes have suffered keenly; those living on wages, if there has been any increase, know that such in-crease has not kept pace with the advance in the cost of living, including rent and the necessaries of life. Many today are out of work, unable to secure any wages at all. To alleviate these conditions, in so far as in our power, should be our earnest endeavor,

ural tendency to take cold. Possibly a case or two of consumption in the family. Then don't neglect your coughs and colds. Heal your throat and strengthen your lungs with Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. Ask your doctor if he can

WeakLungs

Inherited, perhaps. Nat-

give you better advice.

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ed in pursuance with the advocated polley of Mr. Blaine and Mr. McKin ley and expressly sanctioned in the Dingley act itself, is a discouraging exubition of had faith. As already me tioned by me, the exorbitant duty hupped on many an imported article b the Dingley tariff was avowedly intend ad by its author not to be permanent but to serve temporarily as a maximum from which the federal government was empowered to offer a reduction, in re-turn for an equivalent concession on the part of a foreign country. President McKinley undertook honestly to carry out the purpose of the act. A number of reciprocity agreements were negoti-ated, which, if ratified, would have the two-fold result of cheapening many imported products for American consun ers, and of opening and enlarging for-eign markets to American producers Not one of those agreements has met with the approval of the Republican masters of the senate. Indeed, they did not even permit their considera-tion. In view of the attitude of the present executive, no new agreement need be expected from him. Nor does the Republican platform contain a favorable reference to one of the sus-pended treatles. The reciprocity clauspended freatles. The recipionty claus-es of the Dingley act seem destined to remain a monument of legislative cozenage and political bad faith, un-less the people take the matter in their own hands at the ballot box and com-mand a reduction of duties in return

for reciprocal concessions. TRUST REMEDIES.

I pointed out in my earlier response the remedy which, in my judgment, can effectually be applied against mon-nepolies, and the assurance was then given that if existing laws, including both statute and common law proved inadequate, contrary to my expecta-tions, I favor such further legislation, within constitutional limitations, as within constitutional limitations, as will best promote and safeguard the in-

terests of all the people. Whether there is any common law which can be applied and enofreed by the federal courts, cannot be deter-mined by the president, or by a candidate for the presidency. The determination of the question

was left by the people in framing the egislation to the judiciary and not to the executive. The supreme court of the United States has recently consid-ered this question and in the case of the Western Union Telegraph company vs the Call Publishing company, to b found in the 181st volume of the United States supreme reports, page 92, it de-cided that common law principles could be applied by the United States courts in cases involving interstate commerce in the absence of United States statutes specifically covering the case. Such is the law of the land.

thoughtful, unselfish and public spirthoughtui, unseman and public spir-lied citizens. Operation under it has frequently been of such a character as to offend against the spirit of the stat-ule, but the results achieved, even un-der a partial enforcement of the law, have been such as to both deserve and command the utterance of the Demo-cratic party that it stands committed to the principle of civil service reform and demands its inst and impartial enand demands its just and impartial en-OFCEINDRE.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS.

A vast expanse of country in the west portions of which are to be found in each of the 16 states and territories, mentioned in the law, is di-rectly affected by the national statute the outcome of intelligent and persistent efforts of leading citizens, providing for the reclamation of the arid langs for the benefit of homeseekment of the measure which finally received the vote of every member of the upper house of Congress, it enountered opposition based to a large extent upon the view that the aim of its premoters was to secure the benefits of irrigation to private owners at government expense. The aim of the statute is, however, to enable this vast territory to reclaim its and hods with-out calling upon the taxpuyers of the country at large to pay for it. Wheth-er the purposes of the bill will be fully accomplianed must depend in large measure upon the ability, sobriety of judgment, independence and honesty of the officers of the interior department having this great work in charge In 1902 the main canals and ditches in the region affected aggregated mere than 59,000 miles and the work of re-clamation is but in its infancy. The total cost of construction of the necessary headgates, dams, main canals, clitches, reservoirs and pumping stations was at that time a little over 93. 000,000 of dollars, which of itself sug-gests the hundreds of millions that may eventually be invested in the ter-ritory covered by the statute. The magnitude of the conception, and the enormous expense its carrying out in-volves, makes us realize the over-whelming importance of a broad, capable and honest administration of the work authorized by the statute if effect is to be given to that part of the plan that relieves the country at large from ultimate liability.

PANAMA CANAL.

An isthmian canal has long been the hope of our statesmen, and the avowed atm of the two great parties, as their platforms in the past show. The Pan-ama route having been selected, the building of the canal should be pressed to completion with all reasonable expenditure

The methods by which the executive acquired the Panama canal routs and rights are a source of regret to many. To them, the statement that thereby a great public work was assured to the profit of our people is not a sufficient answer to the charge of violation of national good faith. They appreciate that the principles and healthy convic-tions which in their working out have made us free and great, stand firmly against the argument or suggestion that we shall be blind to the nature of the means employed to promote our welfare. They hold that adherence to principles, whether it works for good or III, will have a more beneficent effect on our future destiny than all our material upbuilding, and that we should ever remember that the idea of doing a wrong to a smaller, weaker hation than we, or even all mankind, may have a resultant good, is repugnant to the principles upon which our govern-ment was founded.

Under the laws of the United States. the authority is imposed upon the ex-ecutive to proceed with due diligence to the construction of the canal. That duty should be promptly performed.

. Recent disclosures, coupled with the rapid augmentation of government expenditures, show a need of an investi-

gation of every department of the gov-ernment. The Democrats in Congress

lemanded it. The Republican majority

refused the demand. The people can determine by their vote in November

ARMY AND NAVY.

sistent injection of personal and politi

cal influences. Promotions and appoint.

ments have frequently been based on

PENSIONS FOR OUR SOLDIERS

AND SAILORS.

The national Democracy favors liber.

al pensions to the surviving soldlers and sailors and their dependents on the

ground that they deserve liberal treat-ment. It pledges by its platform ade-quate legislation to that end. But it denies the right of the executive to usurp the power of Congress to legis-

late on that subject. Such usurpation was attempted by pension order No. 78, and effect has been giv-en to it by a Congress that dared not resent the usurgation.

It is said that "this order was made in the performance of a duty imposed up on the president by act of Congress."

on the president by and the imposi-but the provision making the imposi-

which the order refers, which is the one relating to pensions to civil war

veterans, does not authorize pensions on the ground of age. It does grant pensions to those "suffering from any

mental or physical disability, or dis-abilities of a permanent character, bot the result of their own vicious habits, which so incapacitates them from the performance of manual labor as to ren-

der them unable to earn a support." This specified requirement of incapa-city is in effect set aside by order No. 78 as to all persons over 60. The war-closed nearly 40 years ago. In the meantime many of our sailors and sol-diers long survived the age of 62, and

and passed away without receiving any pension. Skilful pension attor

neys hunting through the statute falled

to find there a provision giving a pen-sion to all who had reached 63. Many

sion to all who had reached 67. Many prominent veterans urged the justice of congressional action giving a service pension to all veterans. Bills to that effect were introduced in Congress. And not until March of this year did any one ever claim to have made the dis-covery that the president had power to treat the statute as if it read that when a claimant had passed the age of

We are justly proud of the officers and men in our army and navy. Both, however, have suffered from the per-

AMERICAN SHIPPING. Our commerce in American bottoms and announce veterans of 62 and 70 as presumably in mounts to but 8 per cent of our tofull bodily vigor and not entitled to pensions. Will they authoritatively state that they intende to do so? If tal exports and imports. For 70 years prior to 1860, when the Republican party came into power, our merchant maso we accept the issue." This suggests the suspicion at least, rine carried an average of 75 per cent of our foreign commerce. By 1877 it had dwindled to 27 per cent. Now we carry but a contemptibily small fraction of our standard that the order was made to create an issue-that it was supposed to present a strong stratigic position in the batof our exports, and imports. American shipping in the foreign trade was greater by over 100,000 tons tle of the ballots. But as the making of that order was, in my judgment, an attempt, though perhaps unwittingly, in 1810-nearly 100 years ago-than it was last year. In the face of the con-tinuous decline in the record of Amerito encroach upon the legislative power and therefore, unwarranted by the Constitution the challenge is accepted. can shipping during the last 43 years the promises of the Republican party to If elected I will revoke that order. But I go further and say that being done restore it is without encouragement. The record of the Democratic party I will contribute my effort toward the enactment of a law to be passed by both houses of Congress and approved gives assurances that the task can be ore wisely entrusted to it. It is an arduous task to undo the efby the executive, that will give fect of 40 years of decadence, and repension without reference to disability, to the surviving beroes of the Civil quires the study and investigation of those best fitted by experience to find war, and under the provisions of which the remedy-which surely does not lie in the granting of subsidies, wrung a pension may be accepted with dig-nity because of the consciousness that from the pockets of all the taxpayers. it comes as a just due from the people through their chosen representatives, and not as largess distributed by the INVESTIGATION OF GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS. chief executive.



Six years ago I had a severe attack of Six years ago I had a severe attack of Inflammatory Rheumatism. I was laid up in bed for six months, and the doctors I had did me no good. They changed med-icines every week and nothing they pre-scribed seemed to help me. Finally I be-gan the use of S. S. S. My knee and elbow oints were swollen terribly, and at one ime my joints were so swollen and painul that I could not close them when opened. I was so bad that I could not nove knee or foot. I was getting discour-

aged, you may be sure, when I bere S., but as I saw it was helping me ued it, and to-day I am a sound and have never had a return of th S. S. S. purified my blood and ch of this severe case of Rheumatism after sverything else had failed. I have rec-commended it to others with good results. R. H. CHAPMAN. 1355 Mt. Vernon Ave.

The poisonous acids that produce the in-

lammation and pain are absorbed into the blood and Rheumatism can never be conjuered till these are neutralized and filered out of the blood and system. S. S. S. goes directly into the circulation and attacks the disease itself. It purifies and restores the blood to a healthy, vigorous condition. It contains no potash, alkali or other strong min-

erals, but is guaranteed entirely vegetable. Write us and our physi-cians will advise without any charge whatever. Our book on Rheumatism sent free. The Swift Specific Company, Atlanta, Ga.

62 years he is necessarily disabled and only half able to perform manual la-bor and therefore entitled to a pension. The present pension commissioner in-dicated his view of the order when in a recent address he thanked the presi-dent for what he had done and advised his hearers to use their influence that a law might be passed to the same ef-fect. Full confidence after all seems not to have been placed on the de-fense of justification, for it is pleaded in mitigation that a former Democratic president did something looking in that direction. Even if that were so-which is not admitted—our present duty would be none the less plain and imperative. Our people must never tol-erate the citation of one act of usurpation of power as an excuse for an-other. The first may possibly be due to mistake: the second, being based on the first cannot be. In explanation, however, it should be said that the ordet relied on simply provides that the der relied on simply provides that the age of 75 years should be regarded as evidence of hability to perform man-ual labor. Few men are able to per-form manual labor at that age but nearly all men are at 62. The first or-der is based on a fact that experience teaches, the other is based on the as-section of that which is not true as a general rule.

geenral rule. The old inquiry "What are you go-ing to do about it?" is not stated in a new form. It is said by the administration, in reply to the public criticism of the order, that "it is easy to test our opponents" sincerity in this important matter. The order in question is revocable at the pleasure of the excutive. If our opponents come into power they can revoke this order



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SUPERINTENDENT S OFFICE, Rocky Mountain Division, Salt Lake City, Utah, Sept. 1, 1904.

To Whom It May Concern: Notice is hereby given that property adressed as per list below, remaining on hand unchaimed or otherwise in the office of The Patific Express Co.Jat various points in the states of Colorado. Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Nebraska, Oregon, Utah, Wyoming and Washington, will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, at the office of the company in Sait Lake City, Utah, on Thursday, Oct. 6, 1904, unless same is called for and charges and costs paid before said date. Saie to begin at a o'clock a. m. and continue from day to day till sold. J. W. ROGERS, Superintendent.

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" an rule of individual caprice shall prem. The principle of imperialism my give-rise to brilliant, startling, ashing results, but the principle of Demorracy holds in check the brilliant neutive and subjects him to the so-be, conservative control of the peo-

The people of the United States stand at the parting of the ways, Shall as follow the footsteps of our fathers and contentment, guided by the everwing spirit of the Constitution which Wey framed for us, or shall we go and other and untried paths, hither-5 shupped by all, following blindly new ideals, which, though appealing with brillinger to be transition with brilliancy to the imagination and imbition, may prove a will o' the wisp, buding us into difficulties from which may be impossible to extricate ourpires without lasting injury to our naunal character and institutions?

THE TARIFF AND TRUSTS.

Taciff reform is one of the cardinal pinciples of the Democratic faith and he necessity for it was never greater ban at the present time. It should be indertaken at once in the interest of

The Dingley tariff is excessive in many of its rates, and, as to them ni last, unjustly and oppressively bur-ens the people. It secures to domesdens the people. It secures to dontes the manufacturers, singly or in com-hination, the privilege of exacting ex-cessive prices at home and prices far above the level of sales made regularly by them abroad with profit, thus giv-ing a bounty to foreigners at the exof them about with profit, thus giv-page of our own people. It levies op-pressive and unjust taxes upon many articles forming, in whole or part, the

Nerve Fag. lf You Waste Your NerveEnergy, After Awhile You Will Suffer For It. Toy can wante netwo force by excess, over work, worry, ensisty, etc.

You can weaken yourself by not eating proper food or securing sufficient rest to retew the nerve energy you use up. The proper treatmont, in addition to food phosphatic food, such as whole meal bread, prepared corcals, etc., is Dr. Miles' Restorative Nervine.

This is an truly a brain and nerve feed as any feed you could cat, and be-.Hes, furnishes strength and tone of its own which goes to the weakened nerve nortem, and sets it to rights.

Dr. Miles' Restorativo Nervine is a retreating, revitalizing tonic food-medicine for the brain and nerves. It reconstructs warn-out nerve tionus, and fills your larguid brain with now life and vigur. Dr. Miles' Nervina has made so many marvelous cures, of people zo sick the foctors thought they were incurable. but it is today the standard medicine in many thousands of American homes. The first bottle is guaranteed to help ros, or druggist returns your money.

The stireme heat, slows confinement in the stireme heat, slows confinement in the stireme heat, slows confinement in the stireme heat strain incident to the senter with nervotaness and insom-in it gives me pleasure to say that have used Dr. Miles' Nervine with may stifactory results in the treat-ent of these affections. I am now on a fact hese affections. I am now on a fact and eat and sleep well these shows "L. I. DALBY, Asst. Ander, State Dank, Texarcana, Ark.

PREE Write to us for Free Trial fan Pills, the New Scientific Remedy is pair. the New Scientific Remedy mealer will diamons your case, tell the statis wrong, and how to right it. LEORATORIES, ELEVIART, IND.

RECIPROCITY.

In my address to the notification comin my address to the notification com-mittee I said that tariff reform is "de-manded by the best interests of both manufacturer and consumer." With equal truth it can be said that the bene-fits of reciprocal trade treaties would enure to both. That the consumer would be helped is unquestionable. That the manufacturer would receive great benefit by extending his markets abroad hardly needs demonstration. His productive capacity has outgrown the home market. The very term "home market" has changed in its significance. Once, from the manufacturers' point of view, it meant expansion: today the marvelous growth of our manufactur-ing industries has far exceeded the con-sumptive capacity of our domestic mar-kets, and the term "home market" imolies contraction rather than expansion. If we would run our mills to their full capacity, thus giving steady employ-ment to cur workmen and securing to them and to the manufacturer the profits accruing from increased pro-duction, other markets must be found. Furthermore, when our manufacturers are dependent on raw materials in whole or in part imported, it is vital to the extension of their markets abroad that they secure their materials on the

that they secure their materials on the most favorable terms. Our martyred president, William Mc. Kinley, appreciated this situation. He pointed out in his last address to the people that we must make sensible trade arrangements if 'we shall ex-tend the outlets for our increasing surplus." He said a system which provides a mutual exchange of com-modifies is manifestly essential to the continued and healthful growth of our export trade. . The period of exclusiveness is past. The expansion of our trade and commerce is the press-ing prohlem. Commercial wars are uning problem. Commercial wars are un-profitable. A policy of good will and friendly relations will prevent reprisals. Reciprocity treaties are in harmony with the spirit of the times; measures of retaliation are not.

This argument was made in the in-terest of our manufacturers, whose products, he urged, "have so multiplica that the problem of more markets requires our urgent and immediate at-tention." He had come to realize that the so-called "stand pat" policy must give way-that there must be a re-duction of duties to enable our manuduction of duties to enable our manu-facturers to cultivate foreign markets. The last words of this president—who won the affection of his countrymen— ought to be studied by every man who has any doubt of the necessity of a reduction in tariff rates in the interest of the manufacturer. They present with clearness a situation and a pro-posed remedy, that prompted with clearness a situation and a pro-posed remedy, that prompted the provision in our platform which declares that "We favor liberal trade relations with Canada and peoples of other countries where they can be en-tered into with benefit to American

agriculture, mining or commerce." The persistent refusal of the Repub-lican majority in the federal senate to ratify the reciprocity treaties negotiat-

FOR THE FILL. INDEPENDENCE PINOS.

In some quarters it has been assum-ed that in the discussion of the Philip-pine question in my response the phrase "self government" was intended to mean something less than independ-ence. It was not intended that it should be understood to mean not do I think be understood to mean, nor do I think as used it does mean less than independence. However, to eliminate all possibility for conjecture, I now state that I am in hearty accord with that plank of our platform that favors doing for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans; and I favor making the promise to them now that we shall take such action as soon as they are reasonably prepared for it. If in-dependence, such as the Cubans enjoy, cannot be prudently granted to the Fil ipines at this time, the promise that is shall come the moment they are capable of receiving it will tend to stimulate, rather than hinder their development. And this should be done not only in justice to the Filipinos, but to preserve our own rights; for a free people can-not withhold freedom from another

people and themselves remain free. The toleration of tyranny over others will soon breed contempt for freedom and self-government, and weaken our pow er of resistance to insidious usurpation of our constitutional rights.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP.

The pledge of the platform to secure our citizens without distinction of race or creed, whether native born or natur alized, at home and abroad, the equal protection of the laws and the enjoyment of all the rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treatles, as their just due, should be made good to them. In the accom-plishment of that result, it is essential that a passport issued by the govern-ment of the United States to an American citizen shall be accepted the world over as proof of citizenship.

CIVIL SERVICE.

The statute relating to the civil ser-vice is the outcome of the efforts of



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OURE SICK HEADACHE.

FOREIGN RELATIONS.

The foreign relations of the government have in late years assumed special importance. Prior to the ac-quisition of the Philippines we were parctically invulnerable against at-tacks by foreign states. Those trop-ical possessions, however, 7.000 miles whether they wish an honest and thor-ough investigation. A Democratic Con-gress and executive will assure it. from our shores, have changed all this and have in effect put us under bonds to keep the peace. The new conditions call for a management of foreign af-fairs the more circumspect in that the recent American invasion of foreign markets in all parts of the world has excited the serious apprehension of all the great industrial peoples. It is essential, therefore, more than ever to adhere strictly to the traditional policy favoritism instead of merit. Trials and court martials have been set aside, un-der circumstances indicating political of the country as formulated by der circumstances indicating political interference. These and other abuses should be corrected. first president and never, in my judg-ment, wisely departed from-to invite friendly relations with all nations while avoiding entangling alliances with any. Such a policy means the cultivation of peace instead of the gratification of war and the minding of our own business in lieu of spectacular intermingling with the affairs of other nations. It means strict observ-ance of the principles of international law and condemns the doctrine that a great state, by reason of its strength, may rightfully appropriate the sov-Tree Tea. Breakfast-Lunch — Dinner. It's Good at all times.



