

those who said anything. And yet, just as soon as that act was passed, on the next day, there was an universal chorus of applause from the bankers of the United States. Now, if it was wrong the day before it was passed, why was it right the day after it was passed? Where had been the candor of criticism by the concert of counsel which makes a great nation successful? It is not patriotic to concert measures against one another; it is patriotic to concert measures for one another.

One of the most serious questions for sober-minded men to address themselves to in these United States is what are we going to do with the influence and power of this great nation? Are we going to play the old role of using that power for our own aggrandizement and material benefit? You know what that means. That means we shall use it to make the people of other nations suffer in the way in which we said it was intolerable to suffer when we uttered the Declaration of Independence.

The department of state of the United States is constantly called upon to back up commercial enterprises and the industrial enterprises of the United States in foreign countries; and it at one time went so far in that direction that all its diplomacy was designated as "dollar diplomacy." It was for supporting every man who wanted to earn anything anywhere if he was an American.

But there is a limit to that which has been laid upon us more than any other nation in the world. We set up this nation and we propose to set it up on the rights of man. We did not name any differences between one race and another; we did not set up any barriers against any particular race or people, but opened our gates to the world and said all men who wish to be free come to us and they will be welcome.

We said this independence is not merely for us—a selfish thing for our own private use—but for everybody to whom we can find the means of extending it.

Now, we cannot, with that oath taken in our youth; we cannot, with that great idea set before us when we were a young people, and practically only a scant 3,000,000 people, take upon ourselves, now that we are 100,000,000, any other conception of duty than what we entertained at that time. So if American enterprise in foreign countries, particularly in those foreign countries which are not strong enough to resist us, takes the shape of imposing upon and exploiting the mass of the people in that country, it ought to be put to a stop, not encouraged.

I am willing to get anything for an American that money can buy, except the rights of other men. I will not help any man buy a power he should not exercise over his fellow being. . . . You hear a great deal stated about the property loss in Mexico and I deplore it with all my heart. Upon the conclusion of the present disturbed condition in Mexico, undoubtedly those who have lost properties ought to be compensated. Man's individual rights have met with many deplorable circumstances, but back of it all is the struggle of the people, and while we think of the one in the foreground, let us not forget the other in the background.

Every patriotic American is a man who is not

niggardly and selfish in the things he needs that make for human liberty and the rights of man, but wants to share it with the whole world. And he is never so proud of the great flag as when it means for other people as well as for himself the symbol of liberty and freedom.

I would be ashamed of this flag if it ever did anything outside of America that we would not permit it to do inside of America. We stand for the mass of the men, women, and children who make up the vitality of every nation. . . .

It is patriotic sometimes to regard the honor of this country in preference to its material interests. Would you rather be despised by all nations of the world as incapable of keeping your treaty obligations, or would you rather have free tolls for American ships? The treaty may have been a mistake, but its meaning was unmistakable.

When I have made a promise to a man I try to keep it. The most honorable and distinguished nation in the world is the nation that can keep its promises to its own hurt. I want to say, parenthetically, that I don't think anybody was hurt. I am not enthusiastic for subsidies to a monopoly and nobody can get me enthusiastic on that subject. But assuming that was a matter of enthusiasm, I am much more enthusiastic for keeping the integrity of the United States absolutely unquestioned and unswayed.

Popularity is not always successful patriotism. The most patriotic man is sometimes the man who goes in the direction in which he thinks he is right, whether or not he thinks anybody agrees with him, because it is patriotic to sacrifice yourself if you think you are right. Do not blame anybody else if they do not agree with you. That is not the point. Do not die with bitterness in your heart because you do not convince anybody. But die happy because you believe you tried to serve your country without selling your soul. . . . And my dream is this, that, as the years go on and the world knows more and more of America it will turn to America for those moral inspirations that lie at the base of human freedom, that it will never fear America unless it finds itself engaged in some enterprise inconsistent with the rights of humanity; that America will come to that day when all shall know she puts human rights above all other rights and that her flag is the flag not only of America but the flag of humanity.



President Wilson and Woman Suffrage.

A delegation of 446 women called on President Wilson on June 30 to present the resolutions favoring woman suffrage adopted by the Federation of Women's Clubs, and to urge his support of the pending Bristow-Mondell woman suffrage amendment. In reply the President again referred to the failure of the Baltimore convention to embody endorsement of suffrage in the platform. His personal opinion, he said, is that it is a matter that belongs to the states for settlement, not the nation. Mrs. Rheta Childe Dorr then asked, "Is it not a fact that we have very good precedents for altering the electorate by the Con-

stitution of the United States?" To which the President answered, "I do not think that has anything to do with my convictions as to the best way it can be done." Mrs. Harvey W. Wiley of the District of Columbia Federation referred to the fact that the pending amendment would have to be referred to the states. To which the President answered by pointing out that three-fourths of the states could then force the measure on an objecting one-fourth. On this point Mrs. Dorr wished to know if the agreement when the Constitution was made did not imply submission on the part of the one-fourth? Answering that he could not say what was agreed upon and declaring the cross-examination improper, the President closed the meeting. [See current volume, page 586.]

On July 3 Dr. Anna H. Shaw, president of the National American Woman's Suffrage Association, wrote to President Wilson disavowing in behalf of the association all responsibility for this attempt to enlist his aid, and saying further that her association had accepted as final his statement made at the previous meeting with him. [See current volume, page 464.]

Washington Doings.

To definitely ascertain the condition of business throughout the country Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo on June 29 sent the following list of questions to all national banks:

1. Does your bank expect to have any unusual demand for money or credit within the next six months? If so, for what purpose or purposes?
2. To what extent, in your judgment, will funds be needed in your immediate section in addition to what local banks may be able to supply conveniently and normally, from their own sources or through the usual accommodations from correspondents?
3. During what months between now and January 1, 1915, will additional funds, if any, be most needed?
4. If, in your opinion, it is desirable to deposit public funds, as was done last year, in the national banks in certain principal cities of the different states, please indicate when and to what extent you think it may be desirable to place such funds in the national banks in the principal cities in your state, upon the assumption that the banks in such principal cities will use such funds, as far as practicable, for the accommodation of their country bank correspondents.
5. If such deposits should be made this season please state when you think the deposits placed in your community could be returned conveniently to the treasury, indicating the proportion of the deposits to be returned each month, so that the last repayments may be made not later than March 1, 1915.
6. What security—commercial paper, United

States or other bonds—can, with the greatest advantage to general business, and with safety to the government, be given by the banks in your section to secure such government deposits?

While it is expected that the federal reserve banks will begin business in time to assist in moving the crops this fall, the treasury department nevertheless will be prepared to help business to the full extent of its powers through the proper use of government funds if it becomes apparent at any time that such help is needed in any section of the country.

The Democratic Senate caucus on July 1 decided against adjournment until the pending anti-trust measures have been disposed of.

The Senate on July 6 confirmed the nomination of Charles S. Hamlin of Massachusetts, W. P. G. Harding of Alabama and A. C. Miller of San Francisco to the federal reserve board. The nominations of Thos. D. Jones of Illinois and of Paul Warburg of New York are still held up. Mr. Jones was subjected to a long cross-examination by the Committee on Banking and Currency regarding his relations with the International Harvester Co., and the New Jersey Zinc Co. He declared that he fully approved of all acts of the Harvester Co., since he became a director. Mr. Warburg was reported on July 6 to have requested the President to withdraw his name. [See current volume, page 586.]

Senators Overman and Chilton testified on July 2, before the committee investigating the use of Senate stationery for promotion of a gold mining company. Senator Overman declared that unknown to him his stenographer had written letters commending the project on the stationery. The stenographer corroborated him, and a messenger told of giving some of the stationery to a promoter who had employed the Senator's son-in-law as attorney. Senator Chilton denied all knowledge concerning the matter. Both Senators said that they own stock in the company. [See current volume, page 609.]

Roosevelt Discusses Public Questions.

Speaking at Pittsburgh on June 30 at a meeting of the Washington party—as the Progressive party is called in Pennsylvania—ex-President Roosevelt condemned the policies of the Wilson administration, and severely denounced Senator Penrose. He spoke in part as follows:

The present national administration is pursuing a course that prevents the existence of prosperity and that does not offer a single serious or intelligible plan for passing prosperity round, should prosperity in spite of the administration's efforts at some future