

# WILSON SAYS PARTY HAS KEPT PROMISE

### Accepting Renomination, President Reviews Legislation and Defends Course.

### FOREIGN POLICY IS UPHELD

"Nation That Violates Essential Rights Must Expect to Be Called to Account," He Adds—Emancipation of Mexico Sought.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., Sept. 2.—President Wilson formally accepted his renomination here today with an address recounting the legislative record of the Democratic party, a vigorous defense of his Mexican policy, his dealings with the European belligerents and an outline of his view of America's obligations for the future.

With the members of the notification committee headed by Senator James Grouped about him at Shadow Lawn, the Sumner House, the President declared the Republican party was "just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of a new age" and that the Democratic party was "the party when 'methods of protection and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen' was past and gone."

"We can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism," said the President. "We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not. We shall lend, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and execute, not merely to see where we may get in."

Record Declared Clear. Speaking of his diplomatic negotiations with the European belligerents, the President retorted that while property rights might be vindicated by claims for damages, the loss of life and the fundamental rights of humanity never could be, with this statement:

"The record is clear and consistent throughout and stands distinct and definite for anyone who wishes to know the truth about it."

Immediately afterward he said: "I am the party that is above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favor nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element which claims a special loyalty to the United States."

Regarding his Mexican policy the President retorted that "the people of Mexico were struggling 'blindly it may be—and as yet ineffectually' to free themselves from alien interests. Some of them American presidents for things they could never have got in their own country," and that he would do everything in his power to prevent anyone from standing in their way.

Mistakes Not Intentional. "It is a hard doctrine," said he, "only for those who wish to get something for themselves out of Mexico." At another point the president said: "Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose, nor in intent," he declared at another point.

"I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and pitiful women and children in any property rights whatever." At the outset of his references to the legislative achievements of his party the President declared that "all placed on the statute books relating to business, including tariff revision, anti-trust laws, revision of the banking and currency system, rural credits, rehabilitation of the merchant marine and creation of the Federal Trade Commission. "What other party has done more of the task so well and executed it so intelligently and energetically?" he asked.

"What other party has attempted it at all? The Republicans have apparently known of no means of assisting business but protection. How to stimulate and extend a new footing of energy and enterprise they have not suggested."

Promises Held Redeemed. At the conclusion of his review of the party record the president declared: "This extraordinary record should sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises; but it is not. It is a record of promises held redeemed, and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation. Then, later, he said: "We have in four years come very near to carrying out the promises of the Progressive party as well as our own; for we are also progressives."

The text of the address in full was: Senator James McClellan of New Jersey, notification committee, Fellow Citizens: I cannot accept the leadership and responsibility which the National Democratic convention has again, in such generous fashion, asked me to accept without first expressing my profound gratitude to the party for the trust it reposes in me after four years of fiery trial in the midst of affairs of unprecedented difficulty, and the keen sense of added responsibility with which this honor fills (I had almost said overflows) my mind. The great issues of National life and policy involved in the present and immediate future of our Government, and the high and always sought, to justify the extraordinary confidence reposed in me by striving to purify my heart and purpose of every personal and of every misleading party motive and device, and to devote myself to the service of the Nation as a whole, praying that I may contribute to the peace and support of all forward-looking Americans at every turn of the difficult business.

For I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Democratic party to continue in control of the Government, and they have no habit of rejecting men who have actually served them for those who are making no promises, but who are likely to substitute those who promised to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services.

Boasting is always an empty business, which pleases nobody but the boaster, and I have no disposition to lead of what the Democratic party has accomplished. It has merely done its duty. It has merely fulfilled its explicit promises; but there can be no violation of good taste in calling attention to the manner in which those promises have been carried out, or in advertising the interesting fact that many of the things accomplished have been done by the Democratic party again and again promised to do but had left undone. Indeed, that is manifestly part of the business of this year of re-counting and assessment. There is no means of judging the future except by assessing the past. Constructive action depends on reaction. The Democratic party has done what it understood the varied interests of the country. The text is contained in the record.

What is the record? What were the Democrats called into power to do? What things had long waited to be done, and how did the Democrats do them? In all elements of extraordinary length and variety, which in my judgment, I think, but consistent in principle throughout, and susceptible of brief recital.

The Republican party was put out of power because of failure, practical failure and moral failure, because it had served preferred interests and not the country at large; because, under the leadership of its own chief, it had failed to follow the course which it still make its choices, or those which the thoughts and the needs of the Nation and was living in a past age, and under a fixed illusion, the illusion of greatness. It had framed tariff laws based upon a fear of foreign trade, a fundamental bias as to American skill, enterprise and capacity, and a very tender regard for the privileges of those who had staid control

DEMOCRATIC NOMINEE, WHO IS NOTIFIED OF HIS NOMINATION.



WOODROW WILSON

of domestic markets and domestic credits; and yet had enacted anti-trust laws which hampered the very things they meant to foster, which were still and incalculable, and in part unintelligible. It had permitted the country throughout the long period of its control to stagger from the financial crisis to another under the operation of a National banking law of its own forming which made stringency and panic certain and the control of the larger business operations of the country by the bankers of a few reserve centers inevitable, had made as if it meant to reform the law, but had faintly heartily failed the attempt, because it could not bring itself to do the one thing necessary to make the reform genuine and effectual, namely, break up the control of the small groups of bankers.

Shortcomings Are Charged. It had been oblivious, or indifferent, to the fact that the farmers, upon whom the country depends for its food and in the last analysis for its prosperity, were without standing in the matter of commercial credit, without the protection of standards in the market transactions, and without systematic knowledge of the markets themselves; that the laborers of the country, the great army of men who make the industries and the commerce, were subject to cruel and drastic process in the courts, were without assurance of compensation in industrial accidents, without Federal assistance in accommodating labor disputes, and without National aid or advice in finding places and the industries in which their labor was needed and their skills were used; that the National system of road construction and development, little intelligent attention was given to the Army and the Navy; that the other Republics of America were neglected, and that we found that we were not really the friend of those who have been treated as a mere commodity to be sold into the hands of the nations carrying on the relations of American with foreign business and industry under constant observation for the guidance alike of our business men and of our Congress. American energies are now directed towards the markets of the world, and the laws against trusts have been clarified and made more effective; a new system of business, but only against unfair business, has been created; the relations of American with foreign business and industry under constant observation for the guidance alike of our business men and of our Congress.

The Interstate Commerce Commission has been reorganized to enable it to perform its great and important functions more promptly and more efficiently. We have created, extended and improved the service of the parcels post. So much we have done for business. What other party has understood the task so well or executed it so intelligently and energetically? What other party has attempted it at all? The Republican leaders, sprung from the ranks of the mercantile business but "protection." How to stimulate

and put it upon a new footing of energy and enterprise they have not suggested. For the farmers of the country we have virtually created commercial credit, the principle was plain and it was imperative that the attempt, because it could not deserve the trust of any real patriot of the right as free men see it. We have proposed that the farmer should have the right to sell his produce to the people of small and weak states have the right to sell to the people of big and powerful states could be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico. Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexican territory only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our border from hostile attack and our own people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference with the sovereignty or the integrity of the Republic of Mexico herself. It was a plain case of self-defense, a violation of our own sovereignty which could not be vindicated by damages and for which there was no other remedy. The rights of Mexico were powerless to prevent it. Many serious wrongs against the people of America have been committed during this confused revolution, wrongs which could not be effectually checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico which was in a position to check them; and by putting in that matter ourselves without denying Mexico the right to any revolution at all which was a plain case of self-defense. For it is their emancipation that they are seeking—freedom, and not a mere marketable commodity; by exempting labor organizations from prosecution; by the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and made it impossible for them to be treated as individuals; by releasing our seamen from involuntary servitude; by making adequate provision for compensation of industrial accidents; and by putting in that department of Labor at the disposal of the workingman the power which we have effected the emancipation of the children of the country by releasing them from child labor. We have instituted a system of National aid in the building of roads such as the country has not seen for a century. We have sought to equalize taxation by means of an equitable income tax. We have taken the steps that ought to have been taken at the outset to open up the resources of the West and provided for National defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire people. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence.

Promises Declared Redeemed. This extraordinary record must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises; but it is not. It is a record of promises held redeemed, and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation. These things must profoundly disturb the thoughts and confound the plans of those who have made themselves the business of the Democratic party; neither understood nor was ready to accept the business of the world in the great enterprises which it is its evident and inevitable destiny to undertake and carry through. The break-up of the lobby must especially disconcert them; for they cannot but know that they have been and were sure they had found the thing they sought for the restoration of the party, and that it was not their own party, but the party of the people. The record must equally astonish those who feared that the Democratic party had taken the restoration of the party as its motto, and that the party of mastery inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change.

The Republican party is just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of a new age. It does not know the way and it does not wish new conditions. It tries to break away from the old leaders and it still select its candidates and dictate its policy. The old leaders, still bankers after the old conditions, still know no methods of encouraging business but the old methods. When business leaders and their purposes and bring its ideas up to date theory, not its practice, they are simple, obvious, easily stated, and fundamental to American ideals.

Foreign Policy Defended. In foreign affairs we have been guided by principles clearly conceived and consistently lived up to. Perhaps they have not been the best, but they have been the best that our history governed international affairs only in theory, not in practice. They are simple, obvious, easily stated, and fundamental to American ideals.

While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. Its principle was plain and it was imperative that the attempt, because it could not deserve the trust of any real patriot of the right as free men see it. We have proposed that the farmer should have the right to sell his produce to the people of small and weak states have the right to sell to the people of big and powerful states could be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico. Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexican territory only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our border from hostile attack and our own people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference with the sovereignty or the integrity of the Republic of Mexico herself. It was a plain case of self-defense, a violation of our own sovereignty which could not be vindicated by damages and for which there was no other remedy. The rights of Mexico were powerless to prevent it. Many serious wrongs against the people of America have been committed during this confused revolution, wrongs which could not be effectually checked so long as there was no constituted power in Mexico which was in a position to check them; and by putting in that matter ourselves without denying Mexico the right to any revolution at all which was a plain case of self-defense. For it is their emancipation that they are seeking—freedom, and not a mere marketable commodity; by exempting labor organizations from prosecution; by the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and made it impossible for them to be treated as individuals; by releasing our seamen from involuntary servitude; by making adequate provision for compensation of industrial accidents; and by putting in that department of Labor at the disposal of the workingman the power which we have effected the emancipation of the children of the country by releasing them from child labor. We have instituted a system of National aid in the building of roads such as the country has not seen for a century. We have sought to equalize taxation by means of an equitable income tax. We have taken the steps that ought to have been taken at the outset to open up the resources of the West and provided for National defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire people. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence.

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work more enthusiastically and more diligently and more sincerely than those in other stores!

—they are not exhausted at the end of a day because they are interested in and like their work.

—Edwards' have no time clocks, but everybody is on time.

—commands, harsh words and the dictatorial spirit are taboo at Edwards' store.

## They Don't Work Nights or Overtime

—Edwards' people are members of a happy family, working with the co-operative spirit, and fully appreciating that the firm's success is their success.

## "Golden Rule"

—let us hope to see the day when the "Golden Rule" will be applied in all other lines of business; when labor and capital will realize that it is to their mutual interest to work together, instead of apart.

THOMAS H. EDWARDS, Manager.