WILSON DEFENDS COURSE IN DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN AFFAIRS GLIITALIANI INIZIANO STATE REPEATS ORDER **EXCLUDING ALL BODIES** of our traders and manufacturers and to remove the barriers of misunderstanding and of a too technical interpretation of the law. In the new tariff commission we have added another instrumentality of observa-tion and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable. The trade com-mission substitutes coursel and accommo-dation for the harsher processes of legal restraint, and the tariff commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and the-ories. Gur exporters have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and opportunities of the Bureau of For-elian and Domestic Commerce which the Democratic Congress so wisely created in 1912. The tariff commission completes the 1912. The tariff commission completes the Continued from Page One **OF PARALYSIS VICTIMS** PRESIDENT AT SHADOW LAWN chairman of the notification committee, for-mally notified the President of his renomina-tion in a speech that, bristled with enthu-FOR NOTIFICATION CEREMONY Parents Must Suffer Inconveni-PRESIDENT WILSON'S SPEECH. ences That Danger of Con-The text of the President's address foltagion May Be Kept at Senator James, Gentlemen of the Notifica-tions Committee, Fellow Citizens: I cannot accept the leadership and respon-sibility which the National Democratic Con-vention has again, in such generous fashion, asked me to accept without first expressing my profound gratilude to the party for the fuery trial in the midst of affairs of unprece-dented difficulty, and the keen sense of added responsibility with which this honor fills (I had almoet said burdens) me as I think of the great issues of national life and policy involved in the present and immediate fu-ture conduct of our Government. I shall eek, as I have always sought to justify the extraordinary confidence thus reposed in me by striving to purse my heart and purpose of every personal and of every Senator James, Gentlemen of the Notifica-At Shadow Lawn, the "summer White House," at Elberon, N. J., the official notification of President Wil-Minimum otheral notification of President wil-son takes place late today. Senator Ollie James, of Kentucky, makes the formal speech, and the President is expected to sound the Democratic campaign keynote in his acceptance. NEW CASE OF HARDSHIP 1912. The tariff commission completes the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts The bodies of persons who die of in-fantile paralysis will not be admitted to Philadelphia until the cold weather; pethar will interstate shipment of bodies be permitted on trains. Although the Board of Health made this as they develop. NO LONGER PROVINCIAL. ruling some time ago, it has been found necessary to remind the public again of this to avoid misunderstandings. While the enforcement of this precaution

is extremely distressing to parents, the peo-ple realize that it is necessary if any prog-ress is to be made against the inroads of

A the states.

the disease. The body of five-year-old Mary Jones. daughter of John F. X. Jones, of 1815 Spruce street, who died in Atlantic City, was one of the last which was refused admittance.

Two Dew cases developed in the suburbs today. They were those of the son and daughter of Alan Reed, of Wyncote. Clif-ford Nolan, 18 years old, of Media, died at Media Hospital of infantile paralysis yes-terday. He was admitted there August 19. It was reported that physicians were experimenting with a server in New Year

It was reported that physicians were experimenting with a serum in New York which is made of horse's blood. But these experiments are in an embryonic stage. Immunity serum for infantile paralysis is badly needed by dity physicians. Dr. Theodore LeBouilliler said today that it is the only effective treatment that has been found; patients have responded in about 75 per cent of the cases to its treatment. The serum is made from blood of nervors

The serium is made from blood of persons who have recovered from infantile par-alysis, and unless they come forward the physicians will have to use a manner of treatment that is known to be not as good. There is plenty of normal serum on hand at the Municipal Hospital. The disease was made the topic of the evening at a meeting last night of the Homeopathic Society in Hahnemann Hos-pital. Doctor Le Boutilier Ave it as his

Homeopathic Society in Hahnemann Hos-pital. Doctor Le Boutliller Ave it as his opinion that milk is the disease carrier to children. He also noted the effect of infantile paralysis on the different nations: Jews and Italians he found most susceptible and negroes almost immune.

CONGRESS PREPARES TO FINISH WEDNESDAY

Revenue and Deficiency Measures to Be Rushed-Immigration Bill to Fail

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2 .- Congressional WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.—Congressional leaders today prepared for final adjourn-ment before the end of next week. Fol-lowing disposition of the railroad strike legislation today the leaders proposed to rush through in a hurry the remaining nec-essary legislation and to make an effort to complete the work of both House and Sen-ats by Wedneaday. ate by Wednesday.

Only two important measures remain un-disposed of, and these are well on their way to completion. The Senate is expected to content itself with two days' more con-sideration of the Administration revenue bill, and little difficulty is anticipated in dis-posing of the general deficiency appropria-tion bill, the last of the session's big supply measures. With these two measures cut of Only two important measures remain un measures. With these two measures out of the way, the leaders declared they would be unable to hold a quorum of the two uses here for any contested legislative proposals.

Itoposais. It was conceded that efforts to obtain con-ideration in the Senate of the immigration still and the Administration's corrupt practices bill would be defeated.

Dead Man's Daughter Sought

At the request of the police of Reading. Pa. the Camden police are looking for a daughter of Richard Crawford, who was found dead in the former city last Wednes-day.



For I do not doubt that the people of the United States will wish the Demo-cratic party to continue in control of the Government. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all one they have it or making doubtful of all are they likely to substitute those who promined 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, hich pleases nobody but the boaster, and have no disposition to boast of what the Democratic party has accomplished. It has merely done its duty. It has merely ful-filled 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 ad-verting to the interesting fact that many of the things accomplished were what the opposition party had again and again prom-ised to do but had left undone. Indeed remocratic party has accomplished. It has ised to do but had left undone. Indeed, that is manifestly part of the business of this year of reckoning and assessment. this year of reckoning and assessment. There is no means of judging the future except by assessing the past. Constructive action must be weighed against destructive comment and reaction. The Democrats either have or have not understood the varied interests of the country. The test is contained in the record.

RECORD THE REAL TEST.

What is that record? What were the

What is that record? What were the bemocrata called into power to do? What things had long waited to be done, and how did the Democrats do them? It is a record of extraordinary length and va-riety, rich in elements of many kinds, but consistent in principle throughout and sus-ceptible of brief recital. The Republican party was put out of power because of failure, practical failure and moral failure; because it had served special interests and not the country at large; because, under the leadership of its preferred and established guides, of those who still make its coloces, it had lost touch with the thoughts and the needs of the nation and was living in a past age and under a fixed illusion-the illusion of greatness.

Breatness. It had framed tariff laws based upon a fear of foreign trade, a fundamental doubt as to American skill, enterprise, and capacity, and a very tender regard for the profitable privileges of those who had gained control of domestic markets and domestic credits; and yet had enacted anti-trust laws which hampered the very things they meant to foster, which were stiff and inelastic, and in part unintelligible. It had permitted the country throughout the long period of its control to stagger from one financial crisis to another under the opera-tion of a national banking law of its own framing which made stringency and panic certain and the control of the larger busi-ness 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 faint-heartedly failed in the at-tempt, 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 small groups of bankers.

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 with-

energetically? What other party has attempted it at all? The Republican leaders, apparently, know of no means of assisting business but "protection." How to stimulate it and put it upon a new footing of energy and enterprise they have not sug-gented. For the farmers of the country we have

virtually created commercial credit, by means of the Federal reserve act and the rural credits act. They now have the stand-ing of other business men in the money market. We have successfully regulated speculation in "futures" and established standards in the marketing of grains. By Intelligent warehouse act we have assist-to make the standard crops available ed to make the standard crops available as never before both for systematic mar-keting and as a security for loans from the banks. We have greatly added to the work of neighborhood demonstration on the farm itself of improved methods of cul-tivation, and, through the intelligent ex-tension of the functions of the Department of Agriculture, have made it possible for the farmer to learn systematically where his best markets are and how to get at them. them.

The workingmen of America have been given a veritable emancipation, by the le-gal recognition of a man's labor as part of his life, and not a mere marketable commodity; by exempting labor organiza-tions from processors. commodity; by exempting labor organiza-tions from processes of the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and not like accessible and re-sponsible individuals; by releasing our sea-men from involuntary servitude; by making adequate provision for compensation for industrial accidents; by providing suit-able machinery for mediation and concilia-tion in industrial disputes; and by putting the Federal Department of Labor at the disposal of the workingman when in search of work.

We have effected the emancipation of the children of the country by releasing them from hurtful labor. We have insti-tuted a system of national aid in the build-ing of highroads such as the country has been feeling after 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 We have effected the emancipation of at the outset to open up the resources of Alaska. We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously tire political party. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private in-

PERFORMANCE, NOT PROMISE This extraordinary recital must sound

duty to prevent, if it were possible, the in-definite extension of the fires of hate and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict and each to serve mankind by reserving our forces that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to and seek to serve mankind by reserving our strongth and our resources for the anxious and difficult days of restoration and healing which must follow, when peace will have to

a person a ser at

Photo of Shadow Lawn by Underwood & Underwood. Other photos by Clinedinst

build its house anew. The rights of our own citizens, of course, became involved; that was inevitable. Where they did this was our guiding principle: that property rights can be vindi-cated by claims for damages, and no mod-ern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims; but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be. The loss of life is irrep-arable. Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty swait vindication in suits for damages. The nation that violates these essential rights must expect to be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance. It at once makes the quarrel in part our own. Those are plain principles, and we have never lost sight of them or departed from them, what-ever the stress or the perplexity of circumstance or the provocation to hasty resentment. The record is clear and consistent

throughout and stands distinct and definite for any one to judge who wishes to know the truth about it.

DISLOYAL FOREIGN INTRIGUES.

The seas were not broad enough to keep the infection of the conflict out of our own politics. The passions and intrigues of certain active groups and compinations of men among us who were born under foreign flags injected the polson of disloyalty into our own most critical affairs, laid violent our own most critical affairs, laid violent hands upon many of our industries, and subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was contemned and forgotten. It is part of the business of this year of reckoning and settlement to speak plainly and act with unmistakable purpose in rebuke of these things, in order that they may be forever hereafter impossible.

forever hereafter impossible I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favor nor fear the dis-pleasure of that small allen element among us which puts loyalty to any foreign Power before loyalty to the United States. MEXICO.

While Europe was at war our own contient, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. In that matter, too, principle was plain, and if was imperative that we should live up to it if we were to deserve the trust of any real partIsan of the right

sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent at least the flerce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty; and so long as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance, I am ready to serve their ends when I can. So long as the power of recognition rests with me, the Government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister re-public by treachery and violence. No per-manency can be given the affairs of any republic by a title based upon intrigue and assassination. I declared that to be the policy of this Adminstration within three weeks after I assumed the presidency. I here again vow it. I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and piti-ful women and children than in any property rights whatever. Mistakes I no doubt made in this perplexing business,

ho doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose or object. More is involved than the immediate destines of Mexico and the relations of the United States with a distressed and distrac-ted people. All America looks on. Test is now being made of us whether we be sincere lovers of popular liberty or not and are indeed to be trusted to respect national overeignty among our weaker neighbors We have undertaken these many years to play big brother to the republics of this hemisphere. This is the day of our test whether we mean, or have ever meant, to play that part for our own benefit wholly or also for theirs. Upon the outcome of that test (its outcome in their minds, not in

that test (its outcome in their minds, not in ours) depends every relationship of the United States with Latin America, whether in politics or in commerce and enterprise. These are great issues and lie at the heart of the gravest tasks of the future, tasks both economic and political and very intimately inwrought with many of the most vital of the new issues of the politics of the world. The republics of America have in the last three years been drawing together in a new spirit of accommodation, mutual understanding and cordial co-operatogether in a new spirit of accommodation, mutual understanding and cordial co-opera-tion. Much of the politics of the world in the years to come will depend upon their relationships with one another. It is a barren and provincial statesmanship that loses sight of such things! PROBLEMS IN WAKE OF WAR: The future, the immediate future, will bring us squarely face to face with many great and exacting problems which will

NO LONGER PROVINCIAL We can no longer indulge our traditional provincialism. 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; or-ganize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in. We have aircady formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation amongst our exporters in seek-ing and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the Instrumentalities are at hand. It will only remain for the masters of enterprise amongst us to act in conrecting the provention of the world. only remain for the masters of enterprise amongst us to act in construction concert, and for the Government of the United States to insist upon the maintenance throughout the world of those conditions of fairness and of even-handed justice in the commer-cial dealings of the nations with one an-other upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend.

FAIR TO BUSINESS AT HOME.

At home also we want to see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the just and necessary limits. We have out all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of the law. We have barred monopoly. These fatal and ugly things being excluded, we must now quicken action and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with

peace, revived confidence and life. We ought both to husband and to de-velop our natural resources, our mines, our forests, our water power. I wish we could have made more progress than we have made in this vital matter; and I call once more, with the deepest earneitness and solicitude, upon the advocates of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and in-viling field for private capital, on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine ac-

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and In all occupations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage, but also by making all the conditions that but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperiled. That is more than justice, and better, because it is hu-manity and economy.

CO-ORDINATION OF RAILWAYS

We must co-ordinate the rallway sys-tems of the country for national use, and must facilitate and promote their development with a view to that co-ordination and to their better adaptation as a whole to the life and trade and defense of the na-tion. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries re open, efficient and complete. Thus shall we stand ready to meet the future as circumstances and international policy effect their unfolding, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and

without preface PLATFORM A PLEDGE

I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but t has been implicit in all that I have said.

LA LORO OFFENSIVA DA VALONA SU MONASTIR Tepleni, a 32 Miglia dalla Base.

Sulla Strada Macedone, Occupata dalle Forze del Gen. Piacentini

DALLE ALPI ALL'ISONZO

ROMA, 2 Settembre. L'Italia assesta un altro colpo al blocco L'Italia assesta un attro conposta inves-teutonico. Il Ministero della Guerra an-nuncia infatti che le forze italiane di Valona hanno iniziato la loro offensiva, con Valona hanno iniziato la loro offensiva, con Valona nano iniziato la foro offensiva, con l'evidente obiettivo di operare il colle-gamento con le truppe serbe che combattono nella zona di Florina, nella Macedonia greca. Le forze italiane hauno gia occupato, durante la prima fase della loro offen-siva, il villaggio di Tepleni ed altri due villaggi di minore importanza. Ecco il testo del rapporto publicato ieri sera dal Minis-tero della Guerra:

In Albania nella mattinata del 30, Agosto una nostra colonna mista pro-cedeva all'occupazione di Tepieni, sui flume Volussa, dopo una rapida marcía su terreno affatto sfavorevola e diffi-cilissimo. La guarnigione greca si cilissimo. Lo ritiro' subito.

Nel tempo medesimo un reparto di bersagileri faceva un attacco dimo-strativo sulle posizioni nemiche di Monte Gradist e Monte Trubes, sulla riva destra della Voluzsa.

Le nostre truppo attaraversarono II flume nelle vicinanze di Carbonara e nonestante un violento fuoco di artiglieria attaccarono ed occuparono i vil-laggi difesi de Klog ed Hekal. Ivi le noatre truppe catturarono. 72 prisioni, eri tra cui 40 austriaci, ed una grande quantita' di munisioni.

Durante la notte, essendo stata rice-vuta la notizia dell'avvenuta occupa-zione di Tepleni, i bersaglieri si ritira-

rono dal Monte Gradist. Aeroplani nemici hanno fatto cadere hombe su Proveni e Lapal senza causare alcun danno. L'armata italiana che occupa la zona

albanese attorno a Valona e', come si sa, comandata dal generale Piacentini. Le sue forze gia' da qualche tempo avevano, nonstante le proteste del governo greco, invaso il territorio che la conferenza di invaso il territorio che la conferenza di Londra aveva assegnato allo stato albanese e che la Grecia aveva invece abusivamente

occupato militarmente Tepieni e' a circa 32 miglia a sud-est di Valona, sulla via meridionale che porta a Monastir. Il 26 Agosto gli italiani avevano occupato anche la sommita' di Monte Kalarat. Nulla di preciso si sa circa la forza dell'armata del generale Placentini, ma non e' impossibile che egli abbia ai suoi ordini forse plu' di tre corpi d'armata,

RE NICOLA IN ITALIA

Telagrammi da Parigi dicono che il re Nicola del Montenegro e' partito dalla Francia alla volta dell'Italia dove si reca a visitare la fronte di battaglia Halo-austriaca. Ritornando in Francia egli si rechera' a visitare le fronti francese ed inglese.

La situazione in Grecia e' sempre grave. Una flotta alleata di 27 navi da guerra si s' presentata davanti al porto di Pireo, che dista appena poche miglia da Atene. E' probabile che truppe alleate siano state sbarcate al Pirco e dirette ad Atene per lutare I rivoluzionarli ad impossessaral del governo ellenico. Questa mossa si crede faccia parte del programma degli alleati e del partito venizelista di cacciare dal gov-erno la fazione germanofila. Nulla ancora si sa di sicuro circa la voce che il re Co tano abbia abdicato.

Questa mattina il Ministero della Guerra ubblicava il seguente rapoorto del generale Cadorna

Nella giornata di venerdi' le opera-Nella giornata di venerdi' le opera-zioni di guerra sulla fronte italiana si sono limitaro ad azioni di artiglieria che sono e te specialmente violente nel Trentin. Nella Val Sugana il nemico ha at-taccato le nostre posizioni di Monte-Civaron, ma e' stato respinto con per-dite.

TODAY'S MARRIAGE LICENSES

TODAT'S MARRIAGE LICENSES Edgar Robert, 2846 N. 28th st., and Ruth McGray, Indianapolis, Ind. William A. Euker, 3045 Hartville st., and Florence A. Hagan, 3425 Kipp st., M. Crooka, 3204 Soott's lane. Spencef J. Rice, 1122 S. 19th st., and Edith R. Adams, 1024 Gerritt at. Prederick Oler, 3412 Crawford st., and Alice Radcliffe, 3440 Crawford at. Joseph Forgen, 144 N. 9th st., and Helen McCready, 1833 Somersact at. Millam, 307 E. Allegiong ave. William Bonini, 1625 Juniata st., and Evelyn Millam, 307 E. Allegiong ave. William Janan, D18 Tree st., and Dora Rubin, 918 Tree st. George Laurie, 79th st. and Groves ave., and Caroline Bartholomew, 87th st. and Buffolk ave. Caroline Bartholomew, 87th st. and Suffolk ave. Albert J. F. Yeung, 1927 N. 4th st., and Mar-guerite A. O'Brien, 4602 N. Camac st. Samuel E. Tudor, 3618 N. 19th st., and Mar-garet E. Gullin, Wilmerding, Pa. Chauney Abbey, 3224 D st., and Adelaide Pres-ton, 2100 Hope st. Frank De Leo, 1255 Fierce st., and Jennis Skikims, 1812 Castle ave. John A. Bowers, Runnymeds, N. J., and Agnes-A. Baker, 638 Consetuga st. Frederick Schorck, 260 N. 5th st., and Martha M. Shamgoch, 404 N. Franklin st. Clifford Bichley, 6321 Chester ave., and Edna Stanffer, Mbi Ludlow st. Isoliko Chesten, 37252 Gaul at., and Kathryn Liss. 20232 Gaul st.

It had framed tariff laws based upor

fluence.

THE WEATHER

Official Forecast

WASHINGTON, Sept. 2.

For eastern Pennsylvania: Fair tor leh and Sunday; cooler tonight; moderate

western rain area is spreading over the north Atlantic slope this morning. During the last 24 hours it has covered a moderately wide belt, extending from east-ern Canada southwestward across the Central Valleys into northern Mexico. The rainfall has generally been light. Fuir weather has prevailed in the remainder of the country. The temperatures have risen slightly at most places along the north At-lantic alope, while a cooler area has over-spread the Middle West and will reach the rth Atlantic coast tonight.

U. S. Weather Bureau Bulletin Observations taken at 5 a. m., eastern time. Low last Rain- V n'i, fail, Wind 88 - SW 70 - SW nta, Ga. D. NAXXXXXX 1548日前我自然后常是从自己484日前的前的前班公子们不可能也早能了个书书的高品格子的常数桌子和算法来的子前的一个公式的子前的学品的一个公式的一个问题是我们的一个书书的一个的一个书书,我们就是这些书的 .20 쵧 Ohio. .10 is. NE ... NW SW żò 10 an City as City Ture the Kal .00 NNIN .04 18 .08 生脑 12 Can. Tenn :18 NW 14 York a Okla aw aw 28 .01 20 W WWW IO .02 :24 Man. M. Mhin. Mar. Utab Monto, Tax. NEEE 12 .64

Observations at Philadelphia

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credit, without the protection of standards in their market transactions, and without systematic knowledge of the markets themselves; that the laborers of the country, the great army of men who man the industries it was professing to father and promote. carried their labor as a more commodity to market, were subject to restraint by novel and drastic process in the courts, novel and drastic process in the courts, were without assurance of compensation for industrial accidents, without Federal assis-tance in accommodating labor disputes, and without national aid or advice in finding the places and the industries in which their labor was most needed. The country had no national system of

standing in the matter of con

road construction and development. Little intelligent attention was paid to the army, and not enough to the navy. The other republics of America distrusted us, because they found that we thought first of the profits of American investors and only as an afterthought of impartial justice and heipful friendship. Its policy was provincial in all Its policy was provincial in all things; its purposes were out of harmony with the temper and purpose of the people and the timely development of the nation's interests.

DEMOCRATIC RESULTS.

So things stood when the Democratic party came into power. How do they stand now? Alike in the domestic field and in the wide field of commerce of the world, American business and life and in-dustry have been set free to move as they never moved before. never moved before.

Hever moved before. The tariff has been revised, not on the principle of repelling foreign trade, but upon the principle of encouraging it, upon semething like a fosting of equality with our own in respect of the terms of compa-tition, and a tariff board has been created whose function it will be for keen trawhose function it will be to keep the relations of American with foreign busi-ness and industry under constant observa-tion, for the guidance alike of our business men and of our Congress. American ener-gies are now directed toward the markets of the world. The laws against trusts have been clart-

The laws against trusts have been clari-fied by definition, with a view to making it plain that they were not directed against big business, but only against unfair busi-ness and the pretense of competition where there was none; and a trade commission ness and the pretense of competition where there was none: and a trade commission has been created with powers of guidance and accommodation which have relieved business men of unfounded fears and set them upon the road of hopeful and confi-dent enterprise. By the Federal reserve act the supply of currency at the discount of active busi-

By the Federal reserve act the supply of currency at the disposal of active busi-news has been rendered elastic, taking its volume, not from a fixed body of invest-ment securities, but from the liquid assets of daily trads; and these assets are as-sessed and accepted not by distant groups of baskers in control of unavailable ra-serves, but by baskers at the many centers of local exchange who are in touch with

serves, but by bankers at the many centers of local exchange who are in touch with local conditions everywhere. Effective measures have been taken for the re-creation of an American merchant marine and the revival of the American exerving trade indispensable to our smanod-miner of the free state of the American exerving trade indispensable to our smanod-marine and the revival of the American exerving trade indispensable to our smanod-miner of the second which foreigners have se iong exercised over the opportuni-ties, the routes, and the methods of our momores with other countries. The Interstate Commerce Commission is bout to be reorganized to anable it to per-form its great and important functions increased extended and improved the sevies of the percels put. To mosth we have show for business, what other party has understood the task of well of executed it so inhelligently and

platform, a list of sanguine promises; but it is not. It is a record of prom-ises made four years ago and now actually

see made four years ago and now actually redeemed in constructive legislation. These things must profoundly disturb the thoughts and confound the plans of those who have made themselves believe that who have made themselves believe that the Democratic party neither understood nor was ready to assist the business of the country in the great enterprises which it is its evident and inevitable destiny to undertake and carry through. The break-ing up of the lobby must especially dis-concert them: for it was through the lobby that they sought and were sure they had found the heart of things. The game of privilege can be played successfully by no privilege can be played successfully by no

privilege can be played successfully by the other means. This record must equally astonish those who feared that the Democratic party had not opened its heart to comprehend the de-mands of social justice. We have in four years come very near to canying out the platform of the Progressive party as well as our eway for we also are progressives. as our own; for we also are progressives. There is one circumstance connected with this program which ought to be very plainly

stated. It was resisted at every step by the interests which the Republican party had catered to and fostered at the expense of the country, and these same interests

of the country, and these same interests are now earnestly praying for a reaction which will save their privileges-for the restoration of their sworn friends to power before it is too late to recover what they have lost. They fought with particular desperation and infinite resourcefulness the reform of the banking and currency system. knowing that to be the citadel of their control; and most anxiously are they hoping and planning for the amendment of the and planning for the amendment of Federal reserve act by the concentra-Federal reserve act by the concentration of control in a single bank which the old familiar group of bankers can keep under their eye and direction. But while the "big men" who used to write the tariffs and command the assistance of the Treasury have been hostils—all but a few with vision—the average business man knows that he has been delivered, and that the fear that was once every day in his heart. that the men who controlled credit and directed enterprise from the committee rooms of Congress would crush him. is there

directed enterprise from the committee rooms of Congress would crush him, is there no more, and will not return—unless the party that consulted only the "big men" should return to power—the party of mas-tery inactivity and cumping resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change. The Republican party is just the party that cambot meet the new conditions of a new age. It does not know the way and it does not wish new conditions. It tried to break away from the old leaders and could not. They still select its candidates and dictate its policy, still resist change, still hanker after the old conditions, still know no methods of encouraging business but

no methods of encouraging business but the old methods. When it changes its leaders and its purposes and brings its enders and its purposes and brings its ideas ap to date it will have the right to ask the American people to give it power again: but not until then. A new age, an age of revolutionary change, needs new purposes and new ideas.

FORE'GN FOLICY.

FOREIGN POLICY. In foreign affairs we have been suided by principles clearly conceived and consis-tently lived up to. Perhaps they have not been fully comprohended because they have induced by the second because they have only in theory, not in practice. They are simple, obvious, estably stated, and funda-mental to American ideals. We have been neutral not only because its was the fixed and traditional policy of the bitted States to stand aloof from the pol-phing of Borope and because we had had no part either of section or of policy in the unificances which brought on the present way, but also because it was manifestly sur-

as the people of big and powerful States would be. We have acted upon that princi-ple in dealing with the people of Mexico.

Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexico territory was no violation of that prin-ciple. We ventured to enter Mexican terfitery only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our barder from hostile attack and our people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference mo with the sovereign authority of the even with the sovereign authority of the Bepublic of Mexico herself. It was a plain case of the violation of our own sovereignty which could not wait to be vindicated by famages and for which there was no other remedy. The authorities of Mexico were powerless to prevent it.

Many serious wrongs against the property many irreparable wrongs against the per-sons of Americans have been committed within the territory of Mexico herself during within the territory of Maxico herself during this confused revolution, wrongs which could not be effectually checked so long as there was no constituted power in Maxico which was in a position to check them. We could not act directly in that matter ourselves without denying Maxicans the right to any revolution at all which disturbed us and

revolution at all which disturbed us and making the emancipation of her own people await our own interest and convenience.

SELFISH ACTS OF OUTSIDERS. SELFISH ACTS OF OUTSIDERS. For it is their emancipation that they are seeking—bilndly, it may be, and as yet ineffectually, but with profound and pas-sionate purpose and within their unques-tionable right, apply what true American principle you will—any principle that an American would publicly avow. The people of Mexico have not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Outsiders, mea out of other of Mexico have not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Outsiders, men out of other nations and with interests too often alien to their own, have dictated what their privileges and opportunities should be and who should control their land, their lives, and their resources—some of them Ameri-cans, pressing for things they could never have got in their own country.

and their resources—some of them Ameri-tave get in their own county. Their lives, have get in their own county. The Mexican people are entitled to at-tempt their liberty from such influences; and so long as I have anything to de with the action of our great Government I shall de everything in my power to prevent any ensist and for some persons to understand; but it is not hard for the plain people of the United States to understand. It is hard doctrine only for those who wish to get constituting for those who wish to get the fortunes are invested in great prop-rities in Mexico who yet see the Case with the present out of the reckoning until this is present out of the reckoning until this internal affairs of Mexico. Cartainly no friend of the Mexicon people has pro-posed it.

The people of the United States and The people of the United States are capable of great sympathies and a noble pily in dealing with problems of this kind. As their spokesman and representative, have triad to act in the spirit they would wish me show. The paople of Mexico are have tried to not in the spirit they would be wish me show. The paoule of Maxico are striving for the rights that are funda-mental to life and happiness-16.000.000 oppressed men, overburdaned women, and pliful children in virtual bondage in their pressure? Some of the seadars of the revo-utions may often have been minicaler and vision may often have been minicaler and vision may often have been minicaler and was merstable and is right. The anopenantic fluoris beiraged the

the trust of any real partian of the func-as free men see it. We have professed to believe, and we do believe, that the people of small and weak States have the great and exacting problems which will search us through and through whether we bring us into their presence slowly, gently, with coremonious infroduction, but suddenly with coremonious introduction, but studdenly and at once, the moment the war in Europe is over. They will be new problems, most of them: many will be old problems in a new setting and with new elements which we have never dealt with or reckoned the force and meaning of before. They will require for their solution new thinking, fresh courage and resourcefulness, and in some matters radical reconsideration of policy. We must be ready to mobilize our resources alike of brains and of materials. resources alike of brains and of materials. It is not a future to be afraid of. It is, rather, a future to stimulate and excite us day draw all America

to the display of the best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand itand we have provided ourselves already with the means of understanding it. Look first at what it will be necessary

that the nations of the world should do make the days to come tolerable and fit to live and work in; and then look at our part in what is to follow and our own duty preparation. For we must be prepared both in resources and in policy.

FOR WORLD PEACE.

There must be a just and settled peace, and we here in America must contribute the full force of our enthusiasm and of our authority as a nation to the organization of that peace upon worldwide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No mation should be forced to take sides in any quar-rel in which its own honor and integrity should be forced to take sides in any quar-rel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved; but no nation can any longer re-main neutral as against any willful dis-turbance of the peace of the world. The effects of war can no longer be confined to the areas, of battle. No nation stands wholly spart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into con-fasion and peril. If hopeful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be and helpful arts of life are indeed to he revived when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of justice and friendship must be generated by means the world has never tried before. The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whale world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's oplaice before it a stiempised. These are the new foundations the world

world's opinion before it is attempted. These are the new foundations the world must build for itself, and we must play our part in the reconstruction, generously and without too much thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously and well. One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the peeple in our insults posses to its world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people in our insular posses-sions are treated in their own lands as we would treat them have, and make the rule of the United States mean the same thing everywhere—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of nen.

Boold not r to that be of NATIONS Booldes contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the ustab-lishmant of peace throughout the world we must actively and intelligently prepare our-acives to do nor full service in the trade and industry which are to sustain and de-velop the life of the nations in the days to come.

come. We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied ournelves with the instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created in the Federal Trade Com-minator a means of inquiry and of accom-modation is the field of commerce which quark both to co-ordinate the enterprised

superintended ; that they should be set free. search us through and through whether we be able and ready to play the part in the world that we mean to play. It will not bring us into their presence slowly gently a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again, in

We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and en-ergy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans of Big Amer-ica and rejoice to look forward to the days in which America shall strive to stir the world without irritating it or drawing it on to new antagenisms when the other is on to new antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last

with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of human-ity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of ad-miration, friendly rivalry and real affection, as upon a people who though least to supas upon a people who, though keen to auc-ceed, seek always to be at once generous and just and to whom humanity is dearer

than profit or selfish power. Upon this record and in the faith of this purpose we go to the country.

REDFIELD CENSURES HUGHES

Commerce Secretary Denies He Played Politics in Appointments

PORTLAND, Me, Sept. 2.—William C. Bedneid, Secretary of Commerce, hast night answered the charges of Charles E. Hughes that appointments to the posts of director of census and superintendent of the coast and geodetic survey had been made for political reasons without regard to the ef-from within his own party circles the can-didate has learned that he was missin-formed.

Logue to Campaign in Maine

Logue to Campaign in Maine Ex-Congressman J. Washington Logue fit last night for Maine, where, in com-pany with Secretary Wilson, he will take an active part in the Democratic oxin-the Democratic National Committee zeveral weeks ago to do this. He will begin his speaking tour in Lewiston on Monday and also will speak in Portland. The Itinerary mapped out for him includes Androscowstan, Washin, Knox and Sharadahock Counties, Mr. Logue is the Democratic condidate for built opposing George P. Darraw, the Re-publican candidate, for re-election.

Divorce Suits Begun

Additional suite for divorce maye been stored in Court of Common Pleas No. 3 wr: Great ve. George P. Great an Friedband iz, Fanny Friedland. d E. Hone ve. Done E. Rolfs. d F. Hone ve. Nars T. Biesley. Friedbard S. Gustar Fisher. The V. Horry Fisher. M. Horrison ve. Theorem Davages and Fisher ve. Januar W. Bonese and Fisher ve. Januar W. Bonese M. B. Scotten ve. Januar W. Bonese M. B. Scotten ve. Januar W. Bonese M. S. Start V. S. Start V. Bonese

d Bichley, 5829 Chester ave., and Edna after, 3854 Ludiow st. Offsein, 3282 Gaulist., and Kathryn Liss. d Gaulist. d Guilet. Good St. States and St. and Mary left 6025 Walton ave. so Direnyo, 800 South st., and Michelina Nunyle, 500 South st., and Gertrude in 4657 Paul st. McGuiston, dowd Aspen st., and Gertrude in 4657 Paul st. McGuiston, dowd Aspen st., and Holen Mo-rk, 1506 S. 40th st. Brunzer, 1445 M Alden st., and Catherina Hardinan, 8671 Walton ave. de Guinan, 6671 Walton ave. det H. Miss, 1006 Mt. Vernon st., and Geor-iat M. Mastill, 250 Clatter st.

tt H. Mas. 1006 MI. Vernon st., and Geor-t. M. Sussill. 200 Clatter st. N. Boycen, 5475 Lansdowne ave., and a M. Wrintt, 1423 N. 55th st. se Marrison, 2004 Rush st. and Carmilia old, 547 E. Herman St. Silverman, 812 S. 24 st., and Helen it. 422 Catharine st. H. Troeler, 4132 Germanfown, ave., and Ha K. finder, Molrose Park, Pa. Lord, 1931 N. Sth st., and Annie E. V. Vaay, 154 St. 1999.

1931 N. Sth. at. Vauv. 754 S. 12th st., and Elizabeth 1010 S. 17th st.

man Dorman, all Jefferson st., and Sara-theson, 105 Queen at aw Brown, 2500 Support st., and Bridget rpby, 885 N. foils at virth, 2117 N. Broad st., and Anna Wilson, Wirth, 2017 N. Broad st., and Anna Wilson, N. 1968 at DALL & L

10th ai. 1015 A. and Catherine 1005 A. atth st. and Catherine rows. 2025 S. 20th st. and Mas-Winchey, 1005 B 2025 S 20th st., sweet and Atlan Tay-wood Harrows, 2025 S 20th st., and Atlan Tay-Hunter, Wess, 1506 N 15th st., and Atlan Tay-

sensey Wert, 1800 N 186h st., and Atless Tay-or, Table Woodsnote at. 2 Frank Misstead, 1817 N. 54th st., and Helss Kinlin Sould Chew at N. 17th st., and Kath-rites C. Washen 1993 W. Stammersland at. 19 Kina 1, 1918 N. Franklin st., and Linne hand Strong Golds at. For Brother Bills N. Marshall st., and Annis Lavid, Bartan Mine N. Marshall st., and Marshall Mine Change Mine N. Marshall st., and Marshall Compared Mine S. Marshall st., and Marshall Compared Mine S. Marshall St., and Marshall

Ajuber si., and Florence Button Post at., and

OUR DUTY TO TRADE OF NATIONS.