Wilson Speech of Acceptance.

Woodrow Wilson Sounds Keynote

When Notified of His Nomination for Presidency---Defines Issues that Confront the People in this Campaign --- "Right and Justice" is His Foundation--Ollie James' Eolquent Speech Enlivens the Proceedings---Great Euthusiasm Prevails.

Last week, on August 7th, there was an interesting event at Sea Girt, New Jersey, at the home of Gov. Woodrow Wilson. The occasion was the formal the 'country, that you resisted the desperate stand of those money ocratic National Convention at Baltimore.

This was an important occasion for the reason that the man who was chosen as the head of the National Ticket, in his speech of acceptance, was expected to define the leading issues that confront the American people at this time, and indicate his views clearly on all topics that will engage pub. lic attention in the coming campaign; and in like manner he would indicate how he would treat all such problems if chosen as the head of the nation. As Gov. Wilson has not served in any official capacity at Washington, like many public men who are nominated for this high office, unusual interest was necessarily attached to this occasion. Although he has been a prolific writer on political issues, and is an author of standard works dealing with political economy, and has traveled much over the country in the past few years making addresses, nevertheless this was considered the most important address of his life, as it was to be the "keynote" for the Democracy in this campaign.

The ceremonies attending the notification were of an informal character and were attended by eight governors, many United States senators and congressmen, and thousands of citizens from all parts of the country. The notification address naturally was made by the temporary chairman of the convention, Hon. Ollie James of Kentucky, one of the ablest orators of the country. His address was appropriate as it embodied a discussion of the important issues that confront the American people, and outlined the position and the achievments of the Democratic party on all of them.

Deeming the addresses of each of great interest to every thoughtful reader and voter we have devoted considerabe extra space of this issue to these two discourses. If you do not have time to read it through now, lay this sheet aside and at your leisure carefully peruse it:

OLLIE JAMES' ADDRESS.

Notifying Gov. Wilson of His Nomination.

Mr. James' speech in full follows: "Governor Wilson: The Democracy of This Republic, assembled in national convention at Baltimore on June 25th, 1912, was truly representative of the people of this country. They represented a political faith that was born with the government itself and founded by the one who wrote the charter of our freedom. The Democratic party has lived through all the years since then to see the partles that battled against it die in the political arena in which they fought. And now we behold the Republican party, once militant, united and triumphant, divided, torn and disheartened, presenting to the American people a disappearing and dissolving view; and in the melancholy reflection of its leaders, we can almost hear them say, 'what shall it profit a party if it gain all the trusts and lose the common people?"

A Free Choice.

special privilege and greed upon every field of industrial and commercial endeavor, upon every ,market place, every avenue of upon commerce.

Trust and monopoly walk with arro gant and brutal tread, fixing with equal insolence and oppression the market of the buyer and the seller. The Republican party has taught the trusts that it only barks and never bites. Their prosecution against these outlaws are but a signal to play a ris-ing market, to drive higher the value of the stocks they own, to increase the prices of articles that they sell, and to grant greater dividends to those who are interested in them. The people call for a President, and they believe they have found him in you. who will not alone proceed in chancery against these men who defy the laws, oppress the people, drive men, romen and children to desperation y reason of hunger and deny them the necessaries of life by their mo opolistic prices, who will demand that the stripes of the felon shall be placed upon them, one who wil give a vigorous and genuine democratic, people's rule enforcement to the Union. Special privilege way

THE CENTRE DEMOCRAT, BELLEFONTE, PA.

hind each one of them a monopoly that feeds upon labor's toil, we answer and say we will take the tariff out of politics when they take their larcenous hands out of the pockets of the American people. "If elected, as now seems assured,

it is our hope and belief that your name and administration will be embalmed in the hearts of the balmed in the nears of the people and that history may record the real truth that you found your country with all the avenues of commerce, the arteries of trade, in the grasp of the arteries of trade, in the grasp of ricious monopoly, and that you left it untrammeled, unshackled free. law-protected greed, and no longer dominated by privilege; that you through your powerful talents and great genius cast off the monopolies that hold chained the commerce changers and did so in triumph.

Believe Them Both.

"A former president charges the present President with being friendly with certain trusts and failure to prosecute them; the present President charges the former president with be ing friendly with certain other trusts and failure to prosecute them, We believe them both. What the peopl want, what they demand, is a presi dent who will enforce the law to the utmost letter and prosecute all trusts not one who is friendly with some and unfriendly with others, but a presi dent friendly to the people and friend ly to the law and unfriendly to no legitimate business, one who will draw the sword of justice and law against all monopoly. For they know the cost of living cannot be reduced, relief cannot come to the people unless monopoly is destroyed.

"The people demand Bomething more than a president who is friendly the good trusts, which usually with mean those that divide their loot of the people with their campaign manand unfriendly with the bad agers, trusts, generally those that refuse to contribute freely. The people know that all these industrial pirates and monopolistic cormorants have grown up and have been fostered and encouraged by the Republican party during its control of the government The cost of living has increased enormously during this time, wages have practically stood still. No relief has come to the people, but we are told by the Republican party that if they ar given further control of the government, they will do in the future what they have failed to do in the sixteen years of the past-destroy their own creation.

Taft Trust's Bulwark.

"When the Democratic party passd tariff reduction measures so just that the Senate, controlled by the position party, could not resist their passage, offering to the people, cheaper clothes, to the farmer and labored cheapr implements with which to tot! cheaper meat and bread to the hungry, reducing the cost of living greatly, privilege made its last desperate stand in the White House and won by reason of the President's ve to of these righteous measures. The American people desire to turn the White House from a bulwark of privllege into a fortress of justice to the people. The people want one in control there who will not resist the people's will, but who will lead the fight velopment upon their behalf.

"New Jersey two years ago was op

They selected you for

platform calling for justice

self-government. In less than

years your master mind, your splen-

lid leadership, your love of the peo-

ple's rule, your belief that platform

ried out, a real bond of honor between

promises were to be faithfully car-

the party and the people, broke th

chains that bound New Jersey and

Union watched your struggle to free

"A committee composed of the per-

"Therefore, in compliance with the

100 Men Defy Court's Order.

ough then began proceedings in court,

Invented a Punctureless Tire.

problem of punctureless pneumatic

Anthony Lally, a well known Ash-

At least it is so good that au-

bee followed

A hundred or more men got out o

Mr. Colt refused to

the

convention.

hand

national

The other states of

she stands today the redeemed



The Tariff Has Become a System of Favors-Should Be Gradually Reduced-High Schedules Responsible For Trusts and Cost of Living-Definition of Fundamental Democracy.

Mr. James and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee-Speaking for the national Democratic convention, recently assembled at Baltimore, you have notified me of my nomination by the Democratic party for the high office of president of the United States. Allow me to thank you very warmly for the generous terms in which you have, through your distinguished chairman, conveyed the notification and for the thoughtful personal courtesy with which you have performed your interesting and important errand.

I accept the nomination with a deep sense of its unusual significance and of the great honor done me and also with a very profound sense of my responsibility to the party and to the nation. You will expect me in accepting the honor to speak very plainly the faith that is in me. You will expect me, in brief, to talk politics and open the campaign in words whose meaning no one need doubt. You will expect me to speak to the country.

We cannot intelligently talk politics unless we know to whom we are talking and in what circumstances. The present circumstances are clearly unusual. No previous political campaign in our time has disclosed anything like them. The audience we address is in no ordinary temper. It is no audience of partisans. Citizens of every class and party and prepossession sit together, a single people, to learn whether we understand their life and know how to afford them the counsel and guidance they are now keenly aware that they stand in need of. We must speak not to catch votes, but to satisfy the thought and conscience of a people deeply stirred by the conviction that they have come to a critical turning point in their moral and political de-

The Awakened Nation.

We stand in the presence of an nation, impatient of parti-

mines and throughout all our great industrial and commercial undertakings, and the political life of the people of the Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust, for their service, not our own. The other, the additional duty is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity through which they must, generation by generation, pass if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in freedom, in peace and in contentment. In the performance of this second great duty we are face to face with questions of conservation and of development, questions of forests and water powers and mines and waterways, of the building of an adequate merchant marine, and the opening of every highway and facility, and the setting up of every safeguard needed by an industrious, expanding nation.

In Partnership With the People.

These are all great matters upon which everybody should be heard. We have got into trouble in recent years chiefly because these large things. which ought to have been handled by taking counsel with as large a number of persons as possible, because they touched every interest and the life of every class and region, have in fact been too often handled in private conference. They have been settled by very small and often deliberately exclusive groups of men who undertook to speak for the whole nation, or, rather, for themselves in the terms of the whole nation-very honestly it may be, but very ignorantly sometimes, and very shortsightedly. too-a poor substitute for genuine common counsel. No group of directors, economic or political, can speak for a people. They have neither the point of view nor the knowledge. We need no revolution; we need no excited change; we need only a new point of view and a new method and spirit of counsel. We are servants of the people, the whole people. The nation has been unnecessarily, unreasonably at war within itself. Interest has clashed with interest when there were com mon principles of right and of fair dealing which might and should have bound them all together, not as rivals. but as partners. As the servants of all we are bound to undertake the great duty of accommodation and adfustment

We cannot undertake it except in a spirit which some find it hard to understand. Some people only smile when you speak of yourself as a serv ant of the people; it seems to them like affectation or mere demagogy. They ask what the unthinking crowd knows or comprehends of great complicated matters of government. They shrug their shoulders and lift their eyebrows when you speak as if you really believed in presidential prima ries, in the direct election of United States senators and in an utter publicity about everything that concerns government, from the sources of campaign funds to the intimate debate of the highest affairs of state.

Thursday, August 15th, 1912.

moment about the policy of protection conceived and carried out as a disinterested statesman might conceive it. Our own clear conviction as Democrats is that in the last analysis the only safe and legitimate object of tariff duties, as of taxes of every other kind. is to raise revenue for the support of the government. But that is not my present point. We denounce the Payne-Aldrich tariff act as the most conspicuous example ever afforded the country of the special favors and monopolistic advantages which the leaders of the Republican party have so often shown themselves willing to extend to those to whom they looked for campaign contributions. Tariff duties, as they have employed them, have not been a means of setting up an equitable system of protection. They have been, on the contrary, a method of fostering special privilege. They have made it easy to establish monopoly in our domestic markets. Trusts have owed their orlgin and their secure power to them.

No Sudden Disturbance.

We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however ill advisedly, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundation must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know what they are about and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such a rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufac ture. But we shall not on that ac count act with timidity, as if we did not know our own minds, for we are certain of our ground and of our object. There should be an immediate revision, and it should be downward. unhesitatingly and steadily downward. It should begin with the schedules which have been most obviously used to kill competition and to raise prices in the United States, arbitrarily and without regard to the prices pertaining elsewhere in the markets of the world, and it should, before it is finished or intermitted, be extended to every item in every schedule which affords any opportunity for monopoly. for special advantage to limited groups of beneficiaries or for subsidized control of any kind in the markets or the enterprises of the country until special favors of every sort shall have been absolutely withdrawn and every part of our laws of taxation shall have been transformed from a system of governmental patronage into a system of just and reasonable charges which shall fall where they will create the least burden.

Tariff Demoralizes Politics. There has been no more demoraliz-

On the forty-sixth ballot, in perhaps the most memorable and epoch making convention ever held in our political history, you were unanimousnominated for President by the Democratic party amid great enthustasm. No cry of a fraud controlled convention was heard, no charge of theft made delegations 'was uttered. no bribery of delegates debauched that convention, no combination or trade, no bosses' mandate was respon-sible for your nomination. But it came to you as untainted as the Nation's honor; it was the unbought, free voice and will of the people's honestly selected delegates. There are no disgruntled Democrats sulking in their tents. The men who contended against you for this prize, the loftlest political station in the world, take their defeat like the brave and seasoned soldiers they are, knowing that all could not achieve it, that the will of the people selected you.

A Christian Statesman.

The Democratic party believes that you possess in splendid fulness those great attributes of constructive genius. inventive intellect and resistless will that so transcendently befit you for the great undertaking for which your form of 1909, undertook to put in onparty has commissioned you. As the Democracy has bestowed upon you its most exalted confidence by naming you for the highest office in the gift. your countrymen, they have done so with an abiding confidence that' your service to all the people by striving for equal laws and equal opportunities and in justly apportioning their burdens, will meet in full and rounded measure all their hopes and ican people immediately severed their expectations.

"The principles for which our parfought and for which we fell in the last campaigns, have so aroused the public conscience, so touched the popular heart, have become so strong with the masses of the people, that they have drawn to the support of the steal.' Democratic party practically all unselfish Americans and have divided into irreconcilable factions the hitherto victorious Republican party, which in the past triumphed by opposing them. The Democratic party is striving to give to all the people a government so just with laws, so righteous that monopoly can find not hiding place and opposition no haven; one that will make every citizen a volunteer, and every home a fortress against its invaders. We want to approach nearly as possible to that ideal in-dividualism for which Republics were born, where the fruit of every man's toil can be enjoyed by his own family and every man's labor will inure to own benefit. The safety and life of this government, this free Republic, this home of constitutional liberty rest at last not in its marching armies nor its mighty navy, nor in its great wealth, but in its equal laws, its national honor, and in the ever living truth that above cottage, hut and palace all alike, the aegis of the Constitution rests, which is the spir-it of Justice, the greatest attribute of God.

Greater Than Presidency.

"Great as is the honor of being President of this splendid Republic, yet the glory is not in the office, not in the fame of having held it, but in the service rendered to the people, by which the public servant is properly judged and that which makes immor-tal the names of those who hold it. And the people believe you would not put the armor on if you did not hope and believe you would see a happier, more prosperous and a more contented people when you take it off. We all fed barons, who are demanding that recognize the mighty task in front of the tariff shall be taken out of poll-

criminal laws against malefactors of great wealth. Will Take a Giant. "It will take a giant for this task. hero's heart. soldier's courage. Democracy looked this Republic over

and with millions to choose from selected you as the man. No general ever commanded in a greater contest. the successful outcome of which will be prolific of so much good, or failure fraught with so much disaster. The people. You were elected by them as their Governor. Now we behold New Jersey in the majesty and glory of people will be with you. They are going to give a congress in sympathy with our cause which will stand ready to aid you in all patriotic endeavor The struggling masses everywhere, the toilers in field, shop and factory those who make up the great electorate, will stand with you in this contest.

rule.

nonwealh.

"The Democratic party is the friend of honest business, whether the business be hig or little, and is striving to make it impossible for criminal busi-

ness to destroy legitimate buiness and the people here, and now they are oppress the people. The party which ready to call you to do for the whole held that you had the right by law to nation what you did for a single state, deliver the government into the tax all the people to give a profit to the favored few, which was the utterhands of the people. ance of he Republican national plat. manent chairman of the convention eration in their convention system the and one delegate from each state and same principle by the committee on territory was appointed to inform you credentials riving a majority of votes of your selection by the Democrat to one of he candidates, which had party for President of the United been taken away from another, in or-States and to request you to accep der that he might profit by having the it, and the convention did me th nomination. And vet some of those honor to make me the chairman of who have been plaving this system this committee, charged with such a for the benefit of the special and favhappy mission. ored few at the expense of the Amerommand of this convention, this comconnection with the Republican parmittee performs that pleasing duty ty and in their distress, defeat and and as the appointed agent of that dismay went to that Book which ofgreat fers a remedy for every wrong, balm you this formal letter of notification for every distress, and found to their signed by the members of the Notif.

surprise and delight a commandment cation Committee, accompanied by uttered centuries ago, "Thou shalt not copy of the platform adopted by th convention, and upon that platform I "This is not new doctrine to out have the honor to request your ac party. We have heard it and demandceptance of the tendered nomination And upon behalf of the Democrats o ed its application long ago, not only the whole Republic, who are united to conventions, but to the beneficiaries aggressive and militant, we pledge yo of convention platforms, to tariff taxes their united and earnest support, and

to trusts and monopolles, the legitimay God guide you to a glorious vie mate offspring of the tarjff system tory in November." and if the Republican convention held at Chicago had no other virtue, it caused some of the participants read the Ten Commandments. That principle which has divided the Retheir beds at an early hour Friday publican party upon practical applimorning at Northumberland. their way to Queen street and in front cation in convention proceedings has caused the American people to come of the property of John T. Colt, where to the Democratic party, which says Thou shalt not steal by taxation, thou shalt not commission trusts and several of the crowd brought axes into play and in a few minutes a large tree that stood on the curb line way monopolles to steal by taxation' and lying in the street with broken telethe American people are allying phone and telegraph wires twisted in themselves as never before with this party which believes that a tax is a its branches. The tree has been the cause of much trouble, including a case in court. When the borough covernmental agency and can be used only for governmental purposes and collected by the government itself, and not farmed out to favor-seeking authorities began paving operation on Queen street they found that i would be necessary either to remov the tree or change the line of pay and special privileged classes ing at that point.

To Extirpate Trusts.

have the tree cut down. The bor. "The American people demand the extirpation of trusts and monopolies extinuation of trusts and monopolies, not the plucking of a blossom here and yonder, but that the axe shall be laid at the very root of the tree of special privilege. They demand the petitioning for permission to cut down the obstructing trees. The court refused the petition, and the chopping application of a just system of taxa-tion that shall meet the immediate and reasonable needs of the governland mechanic with an inventive turn ment administered in economy of mind, has probably solved honesty, that no tax shall be laid either to protect monopoly or to al-low them to plunder the people. "And in answer to the tariff, trusttires.

omobile and tire manufacturers have already offered large sums for the purchase out right, or its manufac-ture on royalty. Mr. Lally is holding the offers under advisement. you. Sixteen years of Republican rule tics, when they have secured rates have riveted the chains of monopoly. higher than ever before, hiding be-

san make believe. The public man strongly entrenched; public service agencies had become the masters of who does not realize the fact and feel the people; labor was burdened by its stimulation must be singularly unlaws not only archaic but oppressiv susceptible to the influences that stir ballot reform was greatly needed; boss rule had both parties by the

in every quarter about him. throat. The people of the great State Plainly, it is a new age. The tonic were themselves really progressive; of such a time is very exhilarating. they wanted a voice to speak for It requires self restraint not to attempt them, a real fighter for the people's too much, and yet it would be cowthis mighty task, nominated you upon a ardly to attempt too little. to the

It is in the broad light of this new day that we stand face to face-with what? Plainly not with questions of party, not with a contest for office, not with a petty struggle for advantage. Democrat against Republican, liberal against conservative, progressive against reactionary. With great questions of right and of justice, rather-questions of national development, of the development of character and of standards of action no less than of a better business system, more free, more equitable. more open to ordinary men, practicable to live under, tolerable to work under, or a better fiscal system whose taxes shall not come out of the pockets of the many to go into the pockets of the few and within whose intricacies special privilege may not so easily find

covert. At such a time and in the presence of such circumstances what is the meaning of our platform and what is our responsibility under it? What are our duty and our purpose? The platform is meant to show that we know what the nation is thinking about, what it is most concerned about, what it wishes corrected and what it desires to see attempted that is new and constructive and intended for its long future. But for us it is a very practical document. We are not about to ask the people of the United States to adopt our platform. We are about to ask them to intrust us with office and power and the guidance of their affairs. They will wish to know what sort of men we are and of what definite purpose, what translation of action and of policy we intend to give to the general terms of the platform which the convention at Baltimore put forth should we be elected.

The Work to Be Done.

The platform is not a program. A program must consist of measures, administrative acts and acts of legislation. The proof of the pudding is the eating thereof. How do we intend to make it edible and digestible? From this time on we shall be under interrogation. How do we expect to handle each of the great matters that must be taken up by the next congress and the next administration?

What is there to do? It is hard to sum the great task up, but apparently this is the sum of the matter: There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right In such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of our banking and currency laws to the varied uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who

The Public a Noble Whole.

They do not or will not comprehend the solemn thing that is in your thought. You know as well as they do that there are all sorts and conditions of men-the unthinking mixed with the wise, the reckless with the prudent, the unscrupulous with the fair and honest-and you know, what they sometimes forget, that every class, without exception, affords sample of the mixture, the learned and the fortunate no less than the uneducated and the struggling mass. But you see more than they do. You see that these multitudes of men, mixed. of every kind and quality, constitute somehow an organic and noble whole. a single people, and that they have interests which no man can privately determine without their knowledge and counsel. That is the meaning of representative government itself.

You may think that I am wandering off into a general disguisition that has little to do with the business in hand. but I am not. This is business-business of the deepest sort. It will solve our difficulties if you will but take it as business.

The Tariff.

See how it makes business out of the tariff question. The tariff question as dealt with in our time at any rate has not been business. It has been politica Tariff schedules have been made un for the purpose of keeping as large number as possible of the rich and in fluential manufacturers of the country in a good humor with the Republican party, which desired their constant financial support. The tariff has be come a system of favors, which the phraseology of the schedule was often deliberately contrived to conceal. It becomes a matter of business, of legiti mate business, only when the partner ship and understanding it represents are between the leaders of congress and the whole people of the United States instead of between the leaders of congress and small groups of manufac turers demanding special recognition and consideration. That is why the general idea of representative government becomes a necessary part of the tariff question. Who when you come down to the hard facts of the matter have been represented in recent years when our tariff schedules were being they have been determined, but in the committee rooms and conferences That is the heart of the whole affair Will you, can you, bring the whole people into the partnership or not? No one is discontented with representative government. It falls under ques tion only when it ceases to be representative. It is at bottom a question of

good faith and morals. How does the present tariff look in do the daffy labor in our factories and the light of it? I say nothing for the

ing influence in our politics in our time than the influence of tariff legislation, the influence of the idea that the government was the grand dispenser of favors, the maker and unmaker of fortunes, and of opportunities such as certain men have sought in order to control the movement of trade and industry throughout the continent. It has made the government a prize to be captured and parties the means of effecting the capture It has made the business men of one of the most virile and enterprising nations in the world timid, fretful, full of alarms; has robbed them of self confidence and manly force until they have cried out that they could do nothing without the assistance of the government at Washington. It has made them feel that their lives depended upon the ways and means committee of the house and the finance committee of the senate (in these later years particularly the finance committee of the senate). They have insisted very anxiously that these committees should be made up only of their "friends" until the country in its turn grew suspicious and wondered how those committees were being guided and controlled, by what influences and plans of personal advantage. Government cannot be wholesomely conducted in such an atmosphere. Its very honesty is in jeopardy.

For what has the result been? Prosperity? Yes, if by prosperity you mean vast wealth, no matter how distributed, or whether distributed at all. or not; if you mean vast enterprises built up to be presently concentrated under the control of comparatively small bodies of men, who can determine almost at pleasure whether there shall be competition or not. The nation as a nation has grown immensely rich. But what of the other side of the picture? It is not as easy for us to live as it used to be. Our money will not buy as much. High wages, even when we can get them, yield us no great comfort.

Tariff Causes High Prices.

Moreover, we begin to perceive some things about the movement of prices that concern us very deeply and fix our attention upon the tariff schedules with a more definite determination than ever to get to the bottom of this matter. We have been looking into it at trials held under the Sherman act and in investigations in the committee rooms of congress, where men who wanted to know the real facts have been busy with inquiry, and we begin discussed and determined not on the to see very clearly what at least some floor of congress, for that is not where of the methods are by which prices are fixed. We know that they are not fixed by the competitions of the market or by the ancient law of supply and demand, which is to be found stated in all the primers of economics, but by private arrangements with regard to what the supply should be and agreements among the producers themselves. Those who buy are not even represented by counsel. The high cost of living is arranged by private understanding. We naturally ask ourselves, How did

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