CALLED TO SERVICE, PRESIDENT IS TOLD

Senator James Notifies Mr. Wilson That Democracy Has Summoned Him.

POINTS TO THE RECORD OF PLEDGES REDEEMED

Nomination, He Says, Not Result of Desire to Honor, But Voices People's Will.

SHADOW LAWN, N. J., September 2.—Senator James of Kentucky in his speech today notifying President Wilson that he had been renominated for the presidency, said, in part:

"Mr. President—The democracy of the republic assembled in national convention at St. Louis, Mo., June 14, 1916, was genuinely representative of the true spirit of America—its ideals of justice and of patriotism.

"These representatives of the purest democracy in the world, after three and a half years of trial of your service to the people of the country, with a nation to choose from to fill the greatest office in the world, instinctively and enthusiastically turned to you. By this they not only registered their own will and desire, but also the will and wish of the people back home, whose trusted and honored spokesmen they were. With an enthusiasm, unanimity and earnestness never surpassed in the political life of America they have summoned you again to lead the hosts of peace, prosperity and American righteousness.

Call Is One to Service.

"They do not make this call upon you for the purpose of honoring you, for you have already had bestowed upon you by your countrymen the greatest honor within their gift. They call you for service to America and mankind; a service you have so amply proved to be of the highest type known to just governments among men.

"You behold your country after three and a half years of your administration more prosperous than ever in its history. The earnings of the laborers of America exceed by three billion dollars their earnings under four years of the administration of your predecessor; the savings of the people deposited in the banks of our country amount to six billion dollars more than was deposited under the four years of the administration of Mr. Taft.

Counsel Sought of All.

"Four years ago in accepting the nomination of the democratic party for the presidency you stated that you would seek advice and counsel wherever you could obtain it upon free terms; this you have done. You uncovered and drove a mighty lobby out of the Capitol and invited Americans of all stations to come and counsel with you. The laborer with his grimy hand, the farmer with the tan of the blazing sun upon his face, the railroad men who hold the throttle, swing the lantern and direct the rolling wheels of commerce, the toiler from the damp and darkness of mine, from the shop, the mill and the factory; the business men from their offices, the clerk from the counter, the banker, the artisan, the lawyer and the doctor, have come and found welcome and shared counsel with you. They knew you were free to serve, that you were unbossed, unowned and unafraid. They knew you only sought the truth, and when you found it you were ready to challenge all of its adversaries to any conflict."

APPLICATIONS NUMBER 280 FOR SALOON LICENSES

Twenty Less Than Allowed by Law. Eighty-Nine Wholesale Establishments Seek Right to Sell Liquor.

Twenty less than permitted to be granted under law have been the number of applications for permission to conduct liquor establishments in the District during the year beginning November 1, filed with the excise board. A total of 280 applications for license had been received when the time limit for the filing expired at 4:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Under the Jones-Works law 300 saloons may be licensed. In addition to the 280 retail applications, 93 wholesale houses asked for licenses. There are at present 270 retail and 89 wholesale establishments in the District.

New applications were received from the following:

Retail—Frank P. Hall, 1000 7th street southwest; P. Smyth, 319 1st street southwest; L. Schladt, 1258 Wisconsin avenue northwest; J. G. Holmes, 216 4½ street southwest; D. F. McCarthy, 232 L street northwest; F. E. Albrecht, 219 Pennsylvania avenue southeast; W. A. Egolf, 2500 G street northwest; Louis Gordon, 467 Q street northwest; M. Roth, 420 H street northeast; Barbara Groener, 1109 E street northwest; F. M. Goode, 1427 H street northeast.

Wholesale—J. M. Trant, 260 E street southwest; H. C. Talbert, 1001 12th street southeast; B. J. Martin, 223 N street southwest; J. Hebron, 909 3d street southeast; R. J. Cullinane, 1202 Water street southwest; M. Dankaki, 1268 4½ street southeast, and B. Wholman, 1006 6th street southwest.

U. S. SOUNDS SPAIN ON FRENCH PROTEST

Important Note Sent From Washington Regarding Removal of Residents by German Authorities.

PARIS, September 2, 5:25 a.m.—The Spanish minister of state has received a long and important dispatch from Washington regarding the French protest against the removal of residents of northern France from their homes by German military authorities, says a Havas Herald dispatch from San Sebastian.

The French government July 29 issued a protest to the neutral powers against the action of the German military forces in removing thousands of the populace of Lille, Roubaix and Turcoing and the surrounding communes in April, 1916, to work on farms and in other occupations remote from their homes. It has been asserted that 25,000 men, women and girls were included in the deportation.

Late in July it was announced that the State Department at Washington was investigating the German action.

"Safety First" Train Is Back.

After a successful trip, covering eighty-seven cities in the United States, the "safety first" train, sent out by the Interior Department, has arrived back in Washington. During the trip 500,000 persons inspected the train and more than 9,000 miles were covered. Morton J. Leopold had charge of the train.

PRESIDENT FIRMLY DEFENDS POLICIES AT NOTIFICATION

(Continued from First Page.)

ion, 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, burdens—me as I think of the great issues of national life and policy involved in the present and immediate future conduct of our government.

I shall seek, as I have always sought, to justify the extraordinary confidence thus reposed in me by striving to purge my heart and purpose of every personal and of every misleading party motive and devoting every energy I have to the service of the nation as a whole, praying that I may continue to have the counsel and support of all forward-looking men 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. They are not in the habit of rejecting those who have actually served them for those who are making vague and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to reject those who promised to render particular services and proved false in that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services.

Party Has Done Its Duty.

Boasting is always an empty business, which pleases nobody but the boaster, and I have no disposition to boast 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 and in adverting to the interesting fact that many of the things accomplished were what the opposition party had again and again promised to do but had left undone. Indeed, that is manifestly part of the business of 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.

What is that 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? It is a record of extraordinary length and variety, rich in elements of many kinds, but consistent in principle throughout and susceptible of brief recital.

Failure Ousted Republicans.

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 choices, 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.

"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 operation of national banking law of its own framing 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 faintheartedly failed in 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 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 without standing in the matter of commercial 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 mere commodity to market, were subject to restraint by novel and drastic process in the courts, were without assurance of compensation for industrial accidents, without federal assistance 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 road construction and development.

Army and Navy Neglected.

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 helpful friendship. 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.

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 the commerce of the world, American business and life and industry have been set free to move as they never moved before.

Accomplishments of Democracy.

The tariff has been revised, not on the principle of repelling foreign trade, but upon the principle of encouraging it, upon something like a footing of equality with our own in respect of the terms of competition, and a tariff board has been created whose function it will be to keep 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 toward the markets of the world.

The laws against trusts have been clarified by definition, with a view to making it plain that they were not directed against big business, but only against unfair business 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 confident enterprise.

By the federal reserve act the supply of currency at the disposal of active business has been rendered elastic, taking its volume, not from a fixed body of investment securities, but from the liquid assets of daily trade; and these assets are assessed and accepted, not by distant groups of bankers in control of unavailable reserves, 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-carrying trade indispensable to our emancipation from the control which foreigners have so long exercised over the opportunities, the routes and the methods of our commerce with other countries.

The interstate commerce commission is about to be 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.

Work for Business.

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, 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 suggested.

Credit for the Farmer.

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 standing of other business men in the money market. We have successfully regulated speculation in "futures" and established standards in the marketing of grains. By an intelligent warehouse act we have assisted to make the standard crops available as never before both for systematic marketing 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 cultivation, and, through the intelligent extension 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.

The workingmen of America have been given a veritable emancipation, by the legal recognition of a man's labor as part of his life, and not a mere marketable commodity; by exempting labor organizations from processes of the courts which treated their members like fractional parts of mobs and not like accessible and responsible individuals; by releasing our seamen from involuntary servitude; by making adequate provision for compensation for industrial accidents; by providing suitable machinery for mediation and conciliation 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 instituted a system of national aid in the building 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 Alaska. We have provided for national defense upon a scale never before seriously proposed upon the responsibility of an entire political party. We have driven the tariff lobby from cover and obliged it to substitute solid argument for private influence.

Promises Redeemed in Law.

This extraordinary recital must sound like a platform, a list of sanguine promises, but it is not. It is a record of promises 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 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 breaking up of the lobby must especially disconcert 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 other means.

This record must equally astonish those who feared that the democratic party had not opened its heart to comprehend the demands of social justice. We have in four years come very near to carrying out the platform of the progressive party as well as our own, for we also are progressive.

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 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 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.

Emancipation for Business.

But while the "big men" who used to write the tariffs and command the assistance of the Treasury have been hostile—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 no more, and will not return—unless the party that consulted only the "big men" should return to power—the party of masterly 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 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 the old methods. When it changes its leaders and its purposes and brings its ideas up 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.

In foreign affairs we have been guided by principles clearly conceived and consistently lived up to. Perhaps they have not been fully comprehended because they have hitherto governed international affairs only in theory, not in practice. They are simple, obvious, easily stated and fundamental to American ideals.

Saving Strength for Peace.

We have been neutral not only because it was the fixed and traditional policy of the United States to stand aloof from the politics of Europe and because we had had no part either of action or of policy in the influences which brought on the present war, but also because it was manifestly our duty to prevent, if it were possible, the indefinite extension of the fires of hate and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict and seek to serve mankind by reserving our strength and our resources for the arduous and difficult days of restoration and healing which must follow, when peace will have to 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 vindicated by claims for damages, and no modern nation can decline to arbitrate such claims; but the fundamental rights of humanity cannot be. The loss of life is irreparable. Neither can direct violations of a nation's sovereignty await 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. These are plain principles, and we have never lost sight of them or departed from them, whatever 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.

Poison of Disloyalty Injected.

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 combinations of men amongst us who were born under foreign flags injected the poison of disloyalty into 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. 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 displeasure of that small alien element amongst us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States.

While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own neighbors, was shaken by revolution. In that matter, too, principle was plain and it was imperative that we should live up to it if we were to deserve the trust of any real partisan of the right as free men see it. We have professed to believe, and we do believe, that the people of small and weak states have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the people of the big and powerful states would be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

Principle Not Violated.

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 even with the sovereign authority of the republic of Mexico herself. It was a plain case of the violation of our own sovereignty which could not wait to be vindicated by damages 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 persons, of Americans have been committed within the territory of Mexico herself 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. We could not act directly in that matter ourselves without denying Mexicans the right to any revolution at all which disturbed us and making the emancipation of her own people await our own interest and convenience.

Seeking Emancipation.

For it is their emancipation that they are seeking—blindly, it may be, and as yet ineffectually, but with profound and passionate purpose and within their unquestionable 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, 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 Americans, pressing for things they could never have got in their own country. The Mexican people are entitled to attempt their liberty from such influences; and so long as I have anything to do with the action of our great government I shall do everything in my power to prevent any one standing in their way. I know that this is hard 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 something for themselves out of Mexico. There are men, and noble women, too, not a few, of our own people, thank God, whose fortunes are entwined in great properties in Mexico, who yet see the case with true vision and assess its issues with true American feeling. The rest can be left for the present out of the reckoning until this enslaved people has had its day of struggle toward the light. I have heard no one who was free from such influences propose interference by the United States with the internal affairs of Mexico. Certainly no friend of the Mexican people has proposed it.

Revolution Inevitable.

The people of the United States are capable of great sympathies and a noble pity in dealing with problems of this kind. As their spokesman and representative, I have tried to act in the spirit they would wish me show. The people of Mexico are striving for the rights that are fundamental to life and happiness—15,000,000 oppressed men, overburdened women and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasure! Some of the leaders of the revolution may often have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution itself was inevitable and is right. The unspeakable Huerta betrayed the very comrades he served, traitorously overthrew the government of which he was a trusted part, impudently spoke for the very forces that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent, at least the fierce 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 republic by treachery and violence. No permanency 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 administration within three weeks after I assumed the presidency. I here again vow it. I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and pitiful women and children than in any property rights whatever. Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose or object.

This Is Day of Our Test.

More is involved than the immediate destinies of Mexico and the relations of the United States with a distressed and distracted 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 sovereignty 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 rits 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 interwrought 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-operation. 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 Future.

The future, the immediate future, will bring us squarely face to face with many great and exacting problems which will 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, with ceremonious introduction, but suddenly 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 reconsiderations of policy. We must be ready to mobilize our 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 to the display of the best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand it—and 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 to 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 of preparation. For we must be prepared both in resources and in policy.

"There Must Be 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 world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved; but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any willful disturbance of the peace of the world. The effects of war can no longer be confined to the areas of battle. No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into confusion and peril. If hopeful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be 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 whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole 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.

Regard for Insular Peoples.

One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people in our insular possessions are treated in their own lands as we would treat them here, and make the rule of the United States mean the same thing everywhere—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of men.

Besides contributing our ungrudging moral and practical support to the establishment of peace throughout the world we must actively and intelligently prepare ourselves to do our full service in the trade and industry which are to sustain and develop the life of the nations in the days to come.

We have already been provident in this great matter and supplied ourselves with the instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created, in the federal trade commission, a means of inquiry and of accommodation in the field of commerce which ought both to co-ordinate the enterprises 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 observation and adjustment which promises to be immediately serviceable. The trade commission substitutes counsel and accommodation for the harsher processes of legal restraint, and the tariff commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and theories.

Our exporters have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and opportunities of trade by the intelligent inquiries and activities of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce, which the democratic Congress so wisely created in 1912. The tariff commission completes the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts as they develop.

A World Power.

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; organize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in.

We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation among our exporters in seeking and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the instrumentalities at hand. It will only remain for the masters of enterprise among us to act in energetic 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 commercial dealings of the nations with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend.

At home also we must 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 put 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 to facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with peace, revived confidence and life.

Natural Resources.

We ought both to husband and to develop 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 earnestness and solicitude, upon the advocates of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and inviting field for private capital, on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine accommodation and agreement and set this great policy forward at once.

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 leborer, not only by paying a living wage, 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 humanity and economy.

We must co-ordinate the railway systems 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 nation. The life and industry of the country can be free and unhampered only if these arteries are open, efficient and complete.

Thus shall we stand ready to meet the future as circumstance and international policy effect their unfolding, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and without preface.

Interpreter of Platform.

I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical program. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly coached and superintended; that they should be set free, as we have set them free, to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they shoud not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again, in effect if not in purpose, sought to concentrate them.

We believe, moreover—who that looks about him now with comprehending eye can fail to believe?—that the day of little Americanism, with its narrow horizons, when methods of "protection" and industrial nursing were the chief study of our provincial statesmen, are past and gone, and that a day of enterprise has at last dawned for the United States whose field is the wide world.

We hope to see the stimulus of that new day draw all America, the republics of both continents, on to a new life and energy and initiative in the great affairs of peace. We are Americans for big America, 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 antagonisms, when the nations with which we deal shall at last come to see upon what deep foundations of humanity and justice our passion for peace rests, and when all mankind shall look upon our great people with a new sentiment of admiration, friendly rivalry and real affection, as upon a people who, though keen to succeed, seeks 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.

Drizzling Rain Falling.

A drizzling rain fell throughout the morning, but did not dampen the spirits of the assembled democrats.

President Wilson himself rose early and spent the forenoon shaking hands with party leaders and renewing friendships with New Jersey members of his party.

The President's magnificent summer home, surrounded by sixty acres of lawn, presented a beautiful picture as the arrangements for the ceremony were completed. The house was literally covered with American flags and bunting, and from a tall flagpole floated the flag of the President of the United States. Chairs to accommodate 5,000 persons were grouped in a semi-circle about the house, and there was room for 20,000 more within hearing distance of the President's voice. A temporary addition to the veranda had been erected as the President's speaking stand. Several hours before the time for the ceremony the gates were thrown open and crowds poured in.

TO STANDARDIZE PHARMACY.

American Pharmaceutical Faculties and State Boards Meet.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 2.—Members of the American pharmaceutical faculties, representing fifty colleges of pharmacy in the United States, met today with representatives of the National Association of State Boards of Pharmacy, which has a membership from forty-two states, and planned for the enactment of legislation to standardize the requirements for entrance into the pharmaceutical profession throughout this country. The association of state boards elected the following officers:

President, Ellis D. Lewis, Alabama; vice presidents, John A. Weeks, Texas; D. W. Ramasauer, Florida, and John A. Leverty, Connecticut; secretary, H. C. Christensen, Illinois, and treasurer, F. W. Ward, Tennessee.

Turks Claim Victory in Caucasus.

BERLIN, September 2.—An official statement issued by the Turkish war department at Constantinople, August 31, says:

"On the Caucasus front our left wing completely routed two and a half enemy divisions. We took more than 5,000 prisoners and several cannon and machine guns were brought in."

Record in Iron Ore Shipments.

DETROIT, Mich., September 2.—Another record in iron ore shipments on the great lakes was made in August, according to figures just made public. There were loaded last month 9,850,140 tons, which was nearly 2,000,000 tons greater than in August a year ago. For the season to September 1 shipments aggregated 39,215,864 tons, an increase of more than 12,000,000 tons over the same period in 1915, and 7,000,000 tons more than the total movement in 1914. Vesselmen are confident the total shipments for 1916 will reach 60,000,000 tons.

Chamber Directors to Meet.

A meeting of the board of directors of the Chamber of Commerce is to be held Wednesday evening in the rooms of the organization.

SERBIANS REPULSE BULGARIAN ASSAULT

King Ferdinand's Men Reported to Be Evacuating Sorovitz, on Macedonian Front.

PARIS, September 2.—The Bulgarians returned to the attack last night on the western end of the Macedonian front. The war office announced today that an assault delivered by them in the Vetrenik sector was repulsed by the Serbians.

Austro-Hungarian troops on the Rumanian front again repulsed the Rumanians near Orsova and Hercules Fuerdoe August 31, says the official statement issued by the Austro-Hungarian army headquarters under date of September 1.

The statement says that the Transylvanian towns of Nagy-Szeben (Hermannstadt), and Sepsi-Szent-Gyorgy, north of Kronstadt, already had been evacuated by the Austro-Hungarians Wednesday.

Information received in Athens says the Bulgarians are evacuating Sorovitz, on the Serbian front near Florina. The Bulgarians are reported to have failed in their attempt to take Gornitchovo, a town east of Florina.

Italians Active in Albania.

Italian troops have beun an offensive in southern Albania and have occupied Tepeleni, thirty-one miles southeast of Avlona, on the Voyusa river, says a Rome war office statement. The Greek garrison withdrew from Tepelini. Austrian attacks in the Brenta valley and near Gorizia have been repulsed, the statement adds. Describing the Italian operations, an official statement from Rome says:

"In Albania, during the morning of August 30, our composite column occupied Tepelemi, on the Voyusa, after a rapid march over very difficult ground. The Greek garrison withdrew. At the same time detachments of Bersaglieri made a feint on the enemy's position on Monte Gradist and Monte Trubes, on the right bank of the Voyusa.

"Our troops crossed the river near Carbonara and stormed the defended villages of Klog and Hekal under a heavy artillery fire. Seventy-two prisoners, including forty Austrians, and a large quantity of ammunition fell into our hands.

"During the night news of the occupation of Tepelemi having been received, the Bersaglieri withdrew again from Monte Gradist. Enemy aircraft dropped bombs on Proveni and Lapai without doing damage."

Exchange Over Rights in Albania.

Although the foregoing statement says that a Greek garrison evacuated Tepelemi, there has never been any official information of the occupation of the town by the Greeks. Early in the war Greek troops, reported to have been irregulars, went into southern Albania and for a time held Berat, north of Tepelemi. There has been much diplomatic interchange over the rights of both Greece and Italy in Albania, and especially over possession of Avlona. Tepelemi is approximately thirty-five miles north and west of the Greek border.

BERLIN, September 2 (by wireless to Sayville).—A dispatch from Constantinople says that at 8 o'clock last night the Turkish government delivered to the Rumanian minister at Constantinople a declaration of war against Rumania.

COSTS OF PRODUCTION HURT SCHOOL PAPERS

That editors of local school papers will be "up against it" this coming school year may be seen from statements from Washington printers.

The class of paper generally used by the school papers has increased about 100 per cent. The price of engraving also has taken a jump upward. Then, too, handlers of school printing are not sure how long the supply of paper available for school publications will last.

Paper generally used for school papers is increasing in price about one-quarter of a cent a pound every week, according to Frank P. Howard, president of the Columbian Printing Company, which published the Balance Sheet and the Easterner of Business and Eastern High schools, respectively, last year.

Cost Much Increased.

He took as one instance in the increased cost of production the Balance Sheet. Last year this paper put out a thirty-two-page issue, as a rule, costing $96 for paper and printing alone. Mr. Howard said that this same size magazine for the next school year will cost from $22 to $25 more.

The Carnahan Press, which published Tech Life, the McKinley Manual Training High School bi-weekly newspaper, gave out a statement to the same effect. One commodity that has not gone up, according to this firm, is labor. If labor should increase in cost, it is probable that the production of a paper next year would double in expense over last year.

Tech Life was the only high school paper in the country of its size that put copies out for sale at 1 cent each. The paper was usually of eight pages and had a circulation of nearly 2,000, being sold in the other local high schools. This publication could continue to place the same class of an issue out for sale for 2 cents and meet the increased cost of production that way without hurting its circulation.

Although engraving materials have increased in price, the Lanman Engraving Company, which has been the headquarters for school engraving for a number of years, will not advance the cost of engraving to any extent, according to J. Maxon Cunningham, a member of the firm. He stated that school papers are given estimates for their work on which there is almost no profit. This coming year the schools will get their work done by this company almost at cost.

Prospect for This Year.

Last year the majority of local school papers managed to break even financially, even with, in all cases, an increased circulation and increased volumes of advertising, owing to the rise in the cost of production then. It is highly improbable that with the exception of the Review of Central High School there will be any increases in circulation among these papers this coming year. The Review may expect a big jump in circulation if the new Central High School building is opened, with a possible corresponding decrease among the papers of the other schools.

The Balance Sheet, of Business High School, led last year in advertising, but only after tremendous efforts had been made by its solicitors. A decrease in the volume of advertising is the only thing that can be expected this coming year, for business men in Washington are becoming more and more unwilling to buy space in school papers.

It may be said, therefore, that increased cost of production and to some extent lack of capital may work a hardship among the local school papers, which for many years have been an interesting feature of high school life. The publishing of newspapers, such as is the case at the McKinley Manual Training High School, may prove the most popular remedy, although that may only be temporary.

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