

President Wilson's Acceptance Speech

LONG BRANCH, N. J., September 2.—In the presence of Senator Ollie James, notifying him of his nomination for the presidency by the democratic national convention, President Wilson said:

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 how to apply the means 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 "future" 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 by improved methods of cultivation, and through the extension of the functions of the Department of Agriculture, have made it possible to bring the best markets here and how to get at them.

Principle Not Violated.
Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexico as a part of his life, and not as a real partisan of the right as free men see it. We have professed to believe that we should live with the people of small and weak states have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the great nations. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

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 same thing everywhere—the same justice, the same consideration for the essential rights of men.

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—a principle that an American would publicly avow. The federal trade commission has not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Our government has often alienated to their own hands what their privileges and opportunities could be better understood and administered by the people themselves.

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 to show. The people of Mexico are striving for life and happiness—10,000,000 oppressed people, overburdened and driven from their own homes of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasures. Some of the most beautiful and violent and selfish, but the revolution here was the result of the very conditions that I have tried to represent at least in the very heart of liberty, and so long as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for freedom, I am ready to serve their ends when I can. So long as the power of recognition rests with the government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to a republic by treachery and violence. No permanence can be given the affairs of any republic by a little 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 say it. I am more interested in the fortunes of oppressed men and plighted women and children than in any property rights whatever. Mistaking I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but in no purpose of object.

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 solicitation upon the attention of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the development of a free and untrammelled 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.

Army and Navy Neglected.
Little intelligent attention was paid to the army and navy. The other republics of America distinguished 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 reconstruction of an American people. How do they stand now? Alas! in the domestic field and in the wide field of the commerce of the world, our industry and our science 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 see the relations of American with foreign business and industry under constant observation, for the guidance alike of our business and our industry. Our energies are now directed toward the markets of the world.

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 no part either of action or of policy in the influence 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 free of hate and desolation kindled by that terrible conflict and to serve mankind and by reserving our strength and our resources for the anxious and difficult days of restoration and healing which will come when peace will have to build its house anew.

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

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 our own flags injected the poison of disloyalty into our own critical affairs, laid violent hands upon many of our industries, and subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and the lamely Americanism was contemned and forgotten. It is part of the business of this year of reckoning to settle the matter of disloyalty with unmistakable purpose in rebuke of those things, in order that they may be forever heavier impostures upon 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 party above 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. We were to deserve the trust of any real partisan of the right as free men see it. We have professed to believe that we should live with the people of small and weak states have the right to expect to be dealt with exactly as the great nations. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

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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 confidence, that they should 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.

"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 fight, and Americans, in which its own honor and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are at stake, should not be dragged into a longer and longer neutral as against any willful disturbance of the peace of the world. No nation stands wholly apart in an attitude of indifference to the peace and peril. If hopeful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the heart of the world is to be opened and to be received when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of justice and friendship must be generated throughout the world has never tried before. The nations of the world must unite in a great effort to bring about a new and better world before it is attempted. These are the days when the world must build for itself, and we must play our part in the reconstruction of the world with our own thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously and well.

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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 leafy groves 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.

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

Vessel Laden With Stores on Tour.
Navigation Inspectors.
Laden with lighthouse stores from the Baltimore station, the tender Maple is on her way to the depot at Portsmouth.

IN THE LIGHTHOUSE SERVICE.
A diver's boots weigh twenty pounds each and he belts forty. In addition, he is otherwise weighted.

The Palais Royal

G & 11th

Open Monday

Tomorrow—Until 1 P.M.

The Furniture Store—beginning tomorrow morning—will be greatly enlarged. All Rugs, Curtains, Draperies and Linoleum are moved from the Fourth to the Second Floor—giving many hundreds of additional square feet to Furniture. And note that this Furniture Store is the loftiest and best lighted in Washington.

New Furniture

—Bought expressly for this September Sale.

At Half Price

Pieces left over from the August Sale.

Suite, Exactly as Illustrated, September Sale Price, \$95.75

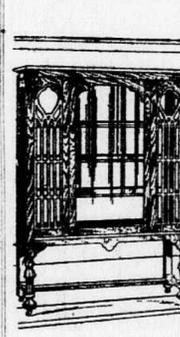
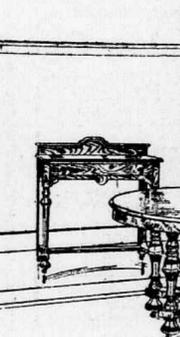




Table and Bed Linens at Prices Less Than Later

59c 85c \$1.00 \$1.19 89c 15c 10c

Tomorrow—"Opening" the New Department—On Second Floor.

As Illustrated Values, \$4 to \$8 Pair.

1—Irish Point Lace Curtains, values \$4 to \$5, at \$2.85 pair for choice.

2—Linen Cluny Lace Curtains, values to \$8.00, at \$2.85 pair for choice.

3—Genuine Renaissance Curtains with handmade lace insertion and edge, values to \$7.50, at \$2.85 pair for choice.

New Carpets For Stairs and Halls.

Practical—made to withstand the hard wear such carpets get. Artists—in the new two-tone and oriental designs and colorings. Per yd. \$1.49, 98c and 59c
Palais Royal—Second Floor.

New Cretonnes Creating Summer in Winter.

The living room can be made to brighten gloomy winter days with cretonne, now much used for draperies, couch, table and furniture coverings. Prices, 15c to \$5 yd. Velvets, in new designs and colorings known as Bluebird, Palo Alto, Chinese Garden and other 49c
Palais Royal—Second Floor.

Door Mats

Of rubber, the heavy weight standard at 75c. Size 14x26 inches. Palais Royal—Second Floor.

New Portieres With Specials for Tomorrow.

Frou Frou Silk Portieres, creating superb door hangings, in blues, greens, reds, browns, rose. Usually \$12.50, now \$8.95 per pair.

Silk-like Madras

The famous K. B. D. madras—ideal for window and door hangings—standard at 80c yd. Makers mill ends in lengths to 3 yds. 34c
Palais Royal—Second Floor.

Cedar Chests

Necessary in every home—but so expensive. An opportunity—tomorrow—that comes rarely in a lifetime—to secure lifetime chests at a fraction of their actual value.

18.98 Value **\$11.98**
48-inch Size

16.00 Value **\$9.98**
42-inch Size

11.98 Value **\$6.98**
36-inch Size

Genuine red cedar is getting scarce every year, and prices will be ever rising. Buy these Red Cedar Chests—at the prices quoted for tomorrow—are literally a lifetime opportunity. Are made in last a lifetime—note the sturdy construction, the cedar handles, the casters, lock and key, etc.
Palais Royal—Second Floor.

Furniture satisfactorily retupholstered—by experts—on the premises. Shades, Draperies, Slip Covers, Portieres made to order. Phone Main 8780—a Palais Royal expert is always at your service.