

# WILSON NOTIFIED OF NOMINATION

Receives Senator James and Committee at Shadow Lawn.

ACCEPTS WITH GRATITUDE

President Sets Forth "Failures" of Republicans and Achievements of Democrats—Defends His Foreign and Mexican Policies.

Long Branch, N. J., Sept. 2.—President Wilson received today at Shadow Lawn, the summer White House, the formal notification of his renomination by the Democratic party from the notification committee headed by Senator Ollie James.

In response Mr. Wilson spoke in part as follows:

Senator James, Gentlemen of the Notification Committee, Fellow Citizens: I cannot accept the leadership and responsibility which the National Democratic convention has again, in such generous fashion, asked me to accept without first expressing my profound gratitude to the party for the trust it reposes in me after four years of fiery trial in the midst of affairs of unprecedented difficulty, and the keen sense of added responsibility with which this honor fills (I had almost said 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 doubtful and conjectural promises of service. Least of all are they likely to substitute those who promised to render them particular services and proved false to that promise for those who have actually rendered those very services.

Republican "Failures" Cited.

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 antitrust 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 a 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 faint-heartedly failed in the attempt, because it could not bring itself to do the one thing necessary to make the reform genuine and effective, 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. 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.

What Democrats Have Done.

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 of our business men and of our congress. American energies are now directed towards 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.

Effective measures have been taken for the re-creation of an American merchant marine and the revival of the American carrying trade.

The interstate commerce commission has been reorganized to enable it to perform its great and important functions more promptly and more effectively. We have created, extended and improved the service of the parcels post.

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.

For Labor and Children.

The workmen 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 workman 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.

Foreign Policy Stated.

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. 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 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 anxious 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 when the war is over, 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.

As to Mexico.

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 big and powerful states would be. We have acted upon that principle in dealing with the people of Mexico.

Our recent pursuit of bandits into Mexican territory was no violation of that principle. We ventured to enter Mexican territory only because there were no military forces in Mexico that could protect our border from hostile attack and our own people from violence, and we have committed there no single act of hostility or interference even with the sovereign authority of the republic of Mexico herself.

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.

Problems of Near 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.

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.

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.

We have already formulated and agreed upon a policy of law which will explicitly remove the ban now supposed to rest upon co-operation amongst our exporters in seeking and securing their proper place in the markets of the world. The field will be free, the instrumentalities at hand.

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 and facilitate enterprise by every just means within our choice. There will be peace in the business world, and, with peace; revived confidence and life.

We ought both to husband and to 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.

We must hearten and quicken the spirit and efficiency of labor throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations doing justice to the laborer, not only by paying a living wage, but also by making all the conditions that surround labor what they ought to be.

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.

Not for Her.

"I have here," said the gentlemanly agent, "a washing machine which is so simple that a child can operate it. With it you can do your own washing and thus save the money which you now pay a laundress. I am selling this machine at the extremely low price of—"

"Never mind the price," interrupted the commuter's wife. "I wouldn't take the machine as a gift. It's so lonesome out here that I don't see a soul from one week's end to another except the woman who comes every Monday to do my washing, and now you want to deprive me of her society. Go away before I set the dog on you!"

# UNUSUAL DESIGN FOR SMALL HOME

Excellent Balance Is Maintained Between the Exterior and the Interior.

HAS SEVEN LARGE ROOMS

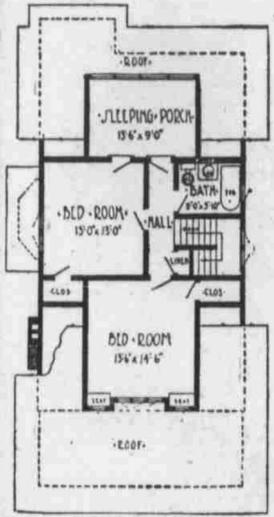
Yet It Has the Appearance of a Little Bungalow and There is No Suggestion of Crowding—Many Conveniences Provided.

By WILLIAM A. RADFORD.  
Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building, for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 1827 Prairie avenue, Chicago, Ill., and only enclose two-cent stamp for reply.

There are few people who do not desire an air of coziness in their home—that suggestion of snugness which seems a part of the little bungalow and extends an invitation to all who pass by to come into the little home where comforts are provided in every nook and corner. This quality seems to be always associated with a small home, and those who must have a larger house are often led to discard their desire in this direction and center their attention on arrangement of rooms only.

Perhaps the arrangement of rooms is of initial importance in planning a house, since the family will naturally derive the greatest benefits from living in it rather than standing on the outside where they can enjoy the outward appearance of it, but there is more than one reason why the home builder should expect the architect to extend the nicety of his design to exterior details and why he should him-

self be liberal with the architect in allowing the arrangement of rooms to be shifted until a balance is obtained which will favor neither the interior or the exterior. The home builder's suggestions are always a help to the architect and the house design which is based upon a fundamental skeleton set in the mind of the owner added to, refined and polished by the designer, who is not hampered by a set room arrangement, is many times the basis of a home which is far better than the



Second-Floor Plan.

rafters of both the main roof and the dormer roofs. The appearance is very striking when the body of the house is finished in some dark tint with pure white trim.

Even though this exterior design seems to have been the chief object of attention—it is so thoroughly saturated with good ideas—there is also a continuous store of good points in design waiting for the person who opens the heavy oak door with its



An Exceptionally Well-Designed Home.

three little vertical panels of plate glass, and passes through the house to the handy rear porch.

The living room is large enough to entertain several guests. It extends across the entire width of the house and is lighted through six windows. A fancy balustrade with two square posts is built along the side of the staircase leading to the upper floor. The staircase is directly in front of the door opening from the front porch. A brick fireplace is set into the wall at the end of the room to the left of this entrance. In the corner of the house next to the fireplace is a handy bookcase built beneath a fancy glass window. A larger window is situated on the other side of the fireplace. The dining room is entered through a cased opening flanked with bookcases.

A three-window bay is built into the wall of the dining room and a buffet is set against the inside wall. The room is a square, which is the best shape for a dining room, since there is plenty of space on all sides of the table when it is placed in the center of the room. The kitchen is in the rear of the dining room and may be entered through a swinging door.

The ability of the architect is ably illustrated in the arrangement of the kitchen. Every convenience of a light and airy kitchen, a carefully planned pantry and a breakfast porch are here combined in one room. A table in which the sink is set runs along the side wall, with a window above it. One cupboard is located conveniently across the dividing wall between the kitchen and the dining room, and another is built into the outside corner above the space occupied by the refrigerator. Across the room is a little breakfast-nook table with a seat built on each side. This little table will save many steps in serving breakfast and will commend itself in many other ways. There is ample room for a stove against the inside wall.

Another feature which will find favor with most people is the bedroom and toilet on the first floor. These rooms are entered from a hall leading toward the rear of the house, past the stair, from the living room. This hall is also connected with a side entry by a flight of four steps. The basement is reached from this entry.

There are two large bedrooms and a sleeping porch, which is really another bedroom having practically one entire side built of windows, on the second floor. A hall connects them all and also leads to the bathroom. The front dormer bedroom is an especially pleasant room, having five casement windows under two of which seats are built.

But lost man is not without hope! Along this dangerous road may a traveler be seized with the conviction of sin: "And he fell among thieves which stripped him of his raiment, and wounded him, and departed, leaving him half dead." What a picture of the helpless misery to which sin has reduced every man.

"By chance there came down a certain priest that way . . . Likewise a Levite" the parable continues. No help for him from either of them, divinely appointed ministers of blessing though they were! Their service has to do with the temple, and the traveler has turned away from the temple. They represent the law, which is good if one can keep it, but cannot help the helpless. The priest and the Levite are mere chance passers-by, not heaven-sent messengers to dying men.

Salvation Through Riches of Grace. "But a certain Samaritan, as he journeyed . . ." He was journeying; out of the father's bosom came he who alone can help us— . . . came where he was, and when he saw him, he had compassion, and went to him, and bound up his wounds, pouring in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn, and took care of him." It is a truism that "the Jews have no dealings with the Samaritans," but this Samaritan will have gracious dealings with this Jew. "When we were enemies we were reconciled to God by the death of his son." A helpless enemy, yet had he compassion and met all my desperate need without question or condition. Observe the manner of his dealings: "pouring in oil and wine!" His grace is measureless, and all he does for the sinner is after this pattern.

The narrative closes with the command: "Go, and do thou likewise!" Your ministry to men of misery: nothing meets his mind short of bringing me: into the new creation.

**"A Certain Man"**  
and  
**"A Certain Samaritan"**

By REV. GEORGE E. GUILLE  
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TEXT—Luke 10:25-37.

It appears that the Lord Jesus was not so much concerned in answering questions as in answering the state of mind that produced them. In the story of the good Samaritan it is certainly so.

The lawyer's question: "What shall I do to inherit eternal life?" reveals the legality of his mind. He has no doubt about his ability to do something to make him worthy of eternal life, but he has

now come to the light, and in his light he shall see light. Eternal life is God's free gift and no man inherits it by doing, but by being "born from above."

The Lord meets the lawyer on his own ground when he demands: "What is written in the law? how readest thou?" And he answered: "Thou shalt love the Lord thy God with all thy heart, and with all thy soul, and with all thy strength, and with all thy mind, and thy neighbor as thyself." And Jesus said unto him: "Thou hast answered right; this do, and thou shalt live."

Does the gospel preacher contradict the Lord when he speaks of eternal life as the free gift of God for all who will receive it? Not in the least! Ideally, there is a way of salvation that is not of grace, for Moses said of the law, "The man that doeth these things shall live by them." But who has ever done them? The most devoted heart on earth does not love God supremely nor its neighbor as itself, and this righteous requirement of the law is the condemnation of all mankind. Why, then, did the Lord answer the lawyer so? He was using the law for the purpose for which it was given: "For by the law is the knowledge of sin." (Rom. 3:20).

Purpose and Failure of Law.

That the law has had its designed effect is revealed in his next question: "But he, willing to justify himself, said unto Jesus, 'And who is my neighbor?'" No one had accused him. Why did he seek to justify himself? The law has done its work: in its holy light his conscience is accusing him. There he stands, revealed by the law in the presence of the Saviour, who will now tell him who man's neighbor is. He joys to tell it! It is himself, the Saviour, the only being in the universe who loves his neighbor as himself!

"A certain man went down from Jerusalem to Jericho." In the first five words of the parable the Lord reveals man's downward course: man will tell you he is going up, the Lord says "down." The last four words of the sentence completes the picture of human depravity—"from Jerusalem to Jericho." From Jerusalem, the holy city, to Jericho, the city of the curse! What a picture! Man has turned away from the light and is walking in his own shadow to destruction.

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