

# REPUBLICANS OPPOSE PRINCIPLES OF LEADERS OF OLD, SAYS GLYNN; KEVIN ADDRESS DEFENSE OF THE WILSON ADMINISTRATION

## PRESIDENT HAS STOOD FORTH AS STRONG LEADER

### No Other Executive Has Had Such Grave Problems, He Declares.

St. Louis, June 14.—With the assertion that no president since the civil war has had as crucial problems to solve, and no president has displayed a grasp more sure, a statesmanship more profound, as President Wilson, Hon. Martin G. Glynn, former governor of New York, opened the democratic national convention here today. Declaring that "Americanism and peace, preparedness and prosperity" are the issues upon which the democratic party stands, and the heart of democracy swells with pride that is more than a pride of party, as it hails the man who has asserted this Americanism, assured this peace, and produced this preparedness and prosperity, he predicted the re-election of President Wilson.

Taking up our foreign relations that has been called into emphatic prominence by the world-wide war the speaker declared that "we have entered this hall as democrats; we shall deliberate as Americans."

The policy of neutrality, he argued, is as truly American as the American flag. For two hundred years neutrality was a theory; America made it a fact. "It took Washington and his successors 80 years of endless negotiation to win recognition of American neutrality. And this 80 years of struggle were the doctrine of neutrality so closely into the warp and woof of our national life that to tear it out now would unravel the very threads of our existence. By the records of history Mr. Glynn maintained that if Washington and Lincoln were right, President Wilson is right. The neutrality that President Wilson stands for today was advocated by Washington, by Hamilton, by Jefferson and by Lincoln.

By citing precedents Mr. Glynn justified and defended the course of the president in the Lusitania and similar incidents. "In the face of this record," he asked, "do republicans realize that when they arraign the policy of the president of the United States today they arraign the policy of Harrison, of Blaine, of Lincoln and of Grant? For the pleasure of criticizing a democratic president, are they willing to read out of the republican

party the greatest men the republican party ever had? Are they willing to say that the republican party of today condemns what Hamilton did in revolutionary days, what Lincoln did in civil war days and what Grant and Blaine and Harrison did but yesterday?"

"In his policy of peaceful negotiations today the president of the United States follows the example set him by the greatest presidents which the democratic party and the greatest presidents the republican party ever gave this nation."

Mr. Glynn impressed on his hearers that it was the business of this convention "representing every section of the United States, speaking for every racial strain in America to send forth a message to all the world that will leave no room for doubt.

"We must enable every real American to stand up and assert his Americanism. We must make the issue so clear that every ballot box in the land may become a monument to the highest type of manhood.

"The citizens of this country must stand behind their president because his policies are right. They will stand behind him because his policies are the policies which have brought the nation a century of prosperous and honored peace. They will stand behind him because they want his policies continued that prosperity prolonged, that peace assured."

He pointed out that the promise made four years ago that a democratic administration would liberate the nation from the chains of industrial tyranny has been carried out. He eulogized the federal reserve act and declared that the "scholar-statesman, whose rod has struck the golden rock of America's resources, to set free the wealth imprisoned for half a century, is a Moses who has led America's industries from the wilderness of doubt and despair to the Promised Land of prosperity and hope."

The law restricting big business from stifling competition, the trades commission act, the movement to foster expansion of American trade, the close union of economic, commercial and financial interests between the United States and the nations of South America are shown to be legislation of the widest benefit. The Underwood tariff, Mr. Glynn characterized as the fairest and the best of all we have enacted. Under the present administration the United States has enjoyed of our existence. By the records of good times.

"The American's ideals and his aspirations served as the basis for the speaker's opening declaration that the American sacrifice has imposed on every American.

"We who stand today on the fertile soil of America, who live under the smiling skies of a free and fruitful land, must prove worthy of the trust that American sacrifice has imposed on every American.

"Disregarding the divisions that the one man, one party, and another a whig, one man a republican and another a democrat, Americans will cast aside the tinsel of party labels and the mummery of party emblems.

"From the great platform of the nation will come a patriot command to crush partisanship, and re-

but whatever is mean or blind.

"That command will be heard by the ploughman in his field, and by the laborer at his bench, it will reach the merchant in his office and the lawyer at his desk. We would be false to ourselves, and recant to those who would not recant, if we admitted any thought of partisan profit, any consideration of political advantage to obscure our vision of the tremendous issues which confront the people of the United States. We must cast aside all that is selfish, we must hold ourselves worthy of a nation's confidence by offering only the best of our intelligence, the flower of our patriotism toward the solution of what all men perceive to be a crisis in the nation's affairs."

In asking for an endorsement of the president's peace policy Mr. Glynn said:

"For two years the world has been aflame; the civilization that we know has been torn by the mightiest struggle in its history. Sparks from Europe's conflagration have blazed in our own skies and our hearts have sounded at our very doors. That fire still burns, that struggle still continues, but thus far the United States has held the flame at bay; thus far it has saved its people from participation in the conflict.

What the people of the United States must determine through their suffrage, is whether the course the country has pursued through this crucial period is to be continued; whether the principles that have been asserted as our national policy shall be endorsed or withdrawn.

"This is the paramount issue. No lesser issue must cloud it, no unrelated problem must distract it.

In declaring that the policy of neutrality is as American as the American flag, Mr. Glynn asserted that:

"The first president of the United States was the first man to pronounce neutrality a rule of international conduct.

"In April, 1793, Washington declared the doctrine, and within a month, John Jay, chief justice of the supreme court of the United States, in an epoch-making decision from the bench whose realization would ensure universal and perpetual peace, wrote the principle into the law of this country. The declaration of independence had foretold that the United States had friends in war, in peace; friends; the constitution recognized it; but the first president of the United States by interpretation gave it vitality and power.

"The president of the United States stands today where stood the men who made America a nation who America. He stands where John Adams stood, when he told King George that America was the land he loved and the land he would defend and her welfare. He stands where General Grant stood when he said there never was a war that could not be settled better some other way, and the president of the United States today stands where he stands for the ways of peace before he seeks the paths of war. He stands where George Washington stood when he prayed for this nation, the words would never unheath the word except in self-defense so long as justice and our essential rights could be preserved without it.

"For vital or for selfish purpose, others may cry up a policy of blood and iron, but the president of the United States has acted on the belief that the nation who plunges his people into an unnecessary war, like Pontius Pilate vainly washes his hands of innocent blood while the earth beneath his feet and the heavens are darkened and thousands give up the ghost."

Speaking of the opposition to the president's peace policy, the speaker continued:

"By opposing what we stand for today, the Republican party opposes what Hamilton stood for a century ago. The four principles of the party and the founder of the Democratic party, placing their country's happiness above every other consideration, forgiveness and made American neutrality national policy. We who follow Jefferson stand where Jefferson stood, but we look in vain for a sign from the present leaders of the Republican party to whom they follow where Hamilton led. Where Hamilton counseled moderation they denounce it. Where Hamilton thought only of control, they think only of self. Where Hamilton placed patriotism above partisanship they placed partisanship above patriotism. How then do they dare to speak for the best interests of the citizens who form the rank and file of the Republican party? Do these leaders believe that their Republicanism is a better Republicanism than Hamilton's, their Americanism a purer Americanism than that of Washington?

"If Washington was right, if Jefferson was right, if Hamilton was right, if Lincoln was right, then the president of the United States is right today; if the Republican leaders are right then Lincoln was wrong and Jefferson was wrong and Hamilton was wrong and Washington was wrong."

The justification of our policy of neutrality is expressed by Mr. Glynn in these words:

"Before this declaration every war was a world-war; since this declaration nearly every war has been a local war. Before this declaration war was a whirlpool, ever-increasing in area and in its whirl dragging down the nations or the nations of the world. Since this declaration war has become a sea of trouble upon which nations embark only from self-interest or the necessity of geographical position, of financial obligation or political alliance.

"Neutrality is the policy which has kept us at peace while Europe has been driving the hands and feet of a crucified humanity.

"The praises of this policy are not written in the rutilant American homes, not in the wreck of American industries, not in the mourning of American families; they are found in the myriad evidences of prosperity and plenty that make this continent a land. From every whirling spindle in America, from every factory wheel that turns from every growing thing that breathes its prayer of plenty to the skies, from every quiet school, from every crowded mart, from every peaceful home goes up a song of praise, a psalm of thanksgiving, to hymn a nation's tribute, to the greatness that has brought these things to pass."

The issue raised by Democracy's opponents of the vision with which our neutrality has been entered is dealt with by the records of history:

"When Grant was president, during the war between Spain and the Spanish West Indies, a Spanish gunboat seized the vessel 'Virginia' flying the American flag and a Spanish commandant in cold blood shot the captain of the 'Virginia,' thirty of the crew and sixteen of the passengers.

"But we didn't go to war. Grant settled our troubles by negotiation just as the president of the United States is trying to do today.

"When Harrison was president the people of Chile conceived a violent dislike to the United States for our assistance upon neutrality during the Chilean revolution. When this feeling was at its height on junior officer from the United States warship Estimote was killed outright in the streets of Valparaiso and sixteen of our sailors wounded, of whom one afterwards died.

"But we didn't go to war. Harrison settled our troubles by negotiation just as the president of the United States is trying to do today.

"When Lincoln was president this country was trying to do today. England, Russia, France and Spain were guilty of such flagrant violations that Secretary of State Seward advanced a plan to go to war with all of them at once and the same time.

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"When Pierce was president the British minister in this country and three of his counsel violated our neutrality during the Crimean war. We gave these representatives of Great Britain their passports and sent them home.

"But we didn't go to war. Pierce settled our troubles by negotiation just as the president of the United States is trying to do today.

"When Van Buren was president a detachment of Canadian militia, during the internal troubles in Canada, boarded the U. S. ship Carolina in the American waters of Niagara river, killed an American and seized the crew, fired the ship and sent her adrift over Niagara Falls.

"But we didn't go to war. Van Buren settled our troubles by negotiation just as the president of the United States is trying to do today.

"When Jefferson was president England seized hundreds of our ships and Napoleon hundreds more. When Adams was president France preyed upon our commerce. She extended her searches and confiscations to our ships and our American passengers and American crews were thrown into prison and deprived of legal rights.

"But we didn't go to war. Washington settled our troubles by negotiation just as the president of the United States is trying to do today.

"In concluding this issue, Mr. Glynn asked:

"Do the critics of the present administration believe that Lincoln should have risked national disaster by using the sword rather than the pen in pressing the Alabama claims? Are they willing to brand Grant as a coward because he kept us at peace with Spain?"

In answer to those who say that President Wilson's policy does not satisfy anyone Mr. Glynn replies: "He means that it does not satisfy those who would map out a new and untried course for this nation to pursue, but they forget it does satisfy those who believe the United States should live in peace with the world."

"Chief Justice White of the United States supreme court says this policy gives us the greatest diplomatic victory of the past generation. Maximilian Harden, Germany's noted editor, says that never once has this republic violated its neutrality, and Gilbert K. Chesterton, the famous English journalist, says, 'it is the duty of the president of the United States to protect the interests of the people of the United States.' 'The country dips his country into hell just to show the world he has a keen sense of being an individual saviour.'"

Mr. Glynn continues, "may not satisfy those who revel in destruction and find pleasure in despair. It may not satisfy the fire-eater or the swash-buckler. But does it satisfy those who worship at the altar of the God of Peace. It does satisfy the mothers of the land at whose hearts and heads no jingoistic war cry has ever rung. It does satisfy the daughters of this land from whom bluster and brag sent no loving brother to the dissolution of the republic. It does satisfy the fathers of this land and the sons of this land who will fight for the flag, and die for our flag when Reason primes the rifle, when Honor draws the sword, when Justice breathes a blessing on the standards they uphold."

"Fighting for every degree of injury," he maintained, "would mean perpetual war and this is the policy of our opponents, deny it how they will. It would give us a war abroad each time the fighting cock of the European westward wings shifted with the breeze. It would make America the cockpit of the world. We would be so busy settling other people's quarrels that we would have no time to attend to our own business."

In his treatment of the issue of preparedness Mr. Glynn asserts that the genius of this country for peace has placed our greatest strength in the resources of nature and the peaceful toil of our people. The ring of the anvil not the rattle of the saber, the song of the reaper, not the shriek of the soldier, the clatter of the shuttle not the crack of the rifle have won us the place we occupy in the councils of the world.

"Like the old Mohawk chief who loved peace, we would like to throw the tomahawk of war so high in the sky that no man's hand could ever pull it down. But when some primitive among the races of men sends us a bundle of arrows wrapped in the skin of a rattlesnake, we want, like old Governor Bradford, the Massachusetts settler, to be in a position to send that rattlesnake's skin back stuffed with powder and with ball.

"We have been carried too close to the rocks of war during the past two years to believe that those rocks do not exist. And looking into the future we can perceive that if our sovereignty is not challenged, if our peace is not assailed it will only be because the world knows that we are strong enough to defend ourselves from every foe."

"For these reasons this administration has done more for our army and our navy than any administration in our history.

"More than this, it has mobilized the resources of the nation to meet the needs of war. It has placed the wealth of the country back of the strength of the country, the valor of the soldier and the skill of the sailor.

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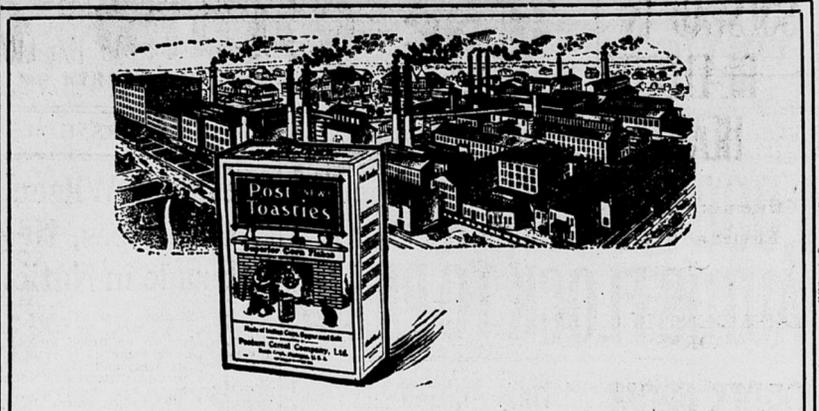
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"And to our opponents we say you can't create an army, can't create a navy in the course of a day; to them we say if our navy is not strong enough, our army not big enough, the republican party is eighty percent to blame for the republican party has been in control of this nation eighty percent of the time during the past fifty years.

"The democratic party advocates and seeks preparedness, but it is preparedness for defense, not preparedness for aggression.

"It is the preparedness which builds the nation's house upon a rock, so it will not fall when the rains descend and the floods come and the winds blow.

"A regard for national surety as well as a pride of personal honor will therefore bring the American people to the support of their president. Whether their blood is drawn from the banks of the Rhine; or where the River Shannon flows, whether they hail from Alpine valleys or the meadows of the Pyrenees, whether their descent be German or French, Irish or English, Austrian or Italian, Russian or Greek, the men who have sworn an oath of fealty to the ideals of America will be true.

"They may love the lands of their fathers much, but they love the land of their children more. They may cherish the memory of the sod from whence they sprung, but they stand ready to die for the soil that they have inherited, and they will not let it be sold to the bidder of the highest bidder.

In his review of our domestic policy the temporary chairman pointed that the promise made by democracy four years ago had been faithfully kept.

"Today the prosperity which the nation enjoys bears witness that democracy has kept the faith. Today the full expression of the nation's progress, today the business man, the artisan and farmer find themselves free to enjoy the fruits of their labor, unhampered by the sinister power of special privilege or the selfish oppression of 'invisible government.'"

Of the federal reserve act Mr. Glynn had this to say:

"In the panic of 1907, under the old system, New York could not lend a country bank \$50,000 with which to meet factory payrolls; in 1915 under the new system inaugurated by this Democratic administration, New York loaned Europe five hundred millions even though the financial centers of the world were disrupted by the world war, and there went still left in New York the largest bank deposits in its history.

"If this Democratic administration had performed no other public service than the enactment of the federal reserve act, it would deserve the unstinted approval of a grateful nation. Thanks to Democracy and to Democracy's great leader, the business man



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who is struggling to establish himself may now work out his destiny without living in terror of panics and hardships. The toiler in the factory may ply his tasks in security, knowing that his employer's business is safe from assault. The farmer who must borrow to move his crops may do so without spending his days in anxiety, his nights in nightmares of foreclosure and disaster.

"The Underwood tariff," declared the speaker, "enacted by this administration has banished greed from the gates of our ports and written justice

into our tariff schedules. "Of all the tariffs we ever enacted this is the fairest and the best. "Until the foreign war reduced importations no new tariff was ever more satisfactory. The highest protective tariff ever written would probably have given us no more revenue during his European war and a high tariff on raw material would have hampered our manufactures; a higher tariff of the necessities of life would have placed a woeeful burden on the

(Continued on Page 4.)

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