

# GOVERNOR WOODROW WILSON UNFOLDS FABRIC OF HIS POLITICAL BELIEFS

LARGE CROWD OF DEMOCRATS WITNESS EXERCISES AT GOVERNOR'S HOME.

## HAS OUTLINED HIS POLICIES

Ollie James, on Behalf of Committee, Officially Informs New Jersey Governor of His Selection to Lead Democracy to Success in November.

Sea Girt, N. J.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was officially notified Wednesday that he had been chosen by the Baltimore convention as the nominee for the presidency on the Democratic ticket.

Briefly and simply the Governor was notified of his nomination by Senator-elect Ollie James of Kentucky, who emphasized, as he said, that the Governor had obtained the honor untrammelled by obligations and unembarrassed by affiliations of any kind. Mr. James praised the candidate and his achievements and bespoke a harmonious party with "no disgruntled Democrats sulking in their tents." He attacked both President Taft and former President Roosevelt, and held up the Republican party as "disheartened, discouraged and disorganized."

The Republican conduct of trust prosecutions was condemned. He declared the Democrats were pledged to "felon's stripes," for great malefactors. "Big business" was promised support if legitimate, and the Democratic party was pledged to take the tariff out of politics when the "truff barons take their larcenous hands out of the pockets of the American people."

The motto, "Thou shalt not steal" was a plagiarism from Democratic faith Mr. James said, and he expressed belief in the charges both President Taft and former President Roosevelt have made against each other.

On the left of Mr. James was Governor Marshall, the vice presidential nominee, and on his right Governor Wilson. Governors Dix of New York, Foss of Massachusetts, Baldwin of Connecticut, Donaghey of Arkansas, Plaisted of Maine, O'Neal of Alabama and Mann of Virginia, sat nearby. Though the Governor spoke in acceptance, theoretically to the 52 members of the committee, representing every state and territory in the Union, the speech, sounding the depth of his political philosophy was heard by a great throng.

Prominent Democrats, Governors of many states, their families, members of the Woman's National Democratic League and a multitude of seashore folk came from up and down the Jersey coast to attend the exercises. From the broad veranda of the White House, where the Governors of New Jersey are wont to spend their summers, the nominee delivered his speech.

The Governor read from his manuscript. The platform, he said, was not a program but a practical document intended to show "that we know what the nation is thinking about and what it is most concerned about." The people, he added, were about to be asked not particularly to adopt a platform, but to entrust the Democratic party with "office and power and guidance of their affairs," and their desire now was to know what "translation of action and policy he intends to give to the general terms of the platform, should he be elected."

The task ahead, the Governor explained, was to set up the rule of justice of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly the adaptation of the banking and currency laws to meet present day conditions; the treatment of those who labor in factories and mines throughout all the great industrial and commercial undertakings and the political life of the people of the Philippines, for "whom we hold governmental power in trust for their service, not our own."

On the tariff the nominee declared emphatically

"There should be an immediate revision, and it should be downward, unhesitatingly and steadily downward." This revision, he explained, should begin with schedules "which have been most obviously used to kill competition and extend to every item in every schedule that afford any monopoly," and the system of taxation so adjusted that they will fall where they will create the least burdens. "The means and methods by which trusts have established monopolies," said the candidate, "now have become known. It will be necessary to supplement the present law with such laws both civil and criminal as will effectually punish and prevent these methods."

In closing, the Governor declared that a presidential campaign might "easily degenerate into a mere personal contest and so lose its real dignity and significance."

"There is no indispensable man" remarked the Governor, "the government will not collapse and go to pieces

if any one of the gentlemen who are seeking to be entrusted with its guidance should be left at home."

"We represent the desire to set up an unentangled government," he concluded, "a government that cannot be used for private purposes, either in the field of politics, a government that will not tolerate the use of the organization of a great party to serve the personal aims and ambitions of any individual and that will not permit legislation to be employed to further any private interest."

Among the visitors who arrived early for the exercises were a number of professors from Princeton University.

Colonel William Libbey, Princeton '77, a member of the Governor's staff, was an early arrival. It was Colonel Libbey who gave the orange and black color scheme to Princeton.

### Wilson's Speech.

After thanking the committee of notification and expressing his profound sense of responsibility in accepting the nomination, the Governor said he realized that he was expected to speak plainly, to talk politics and open the campaign. "In words whose meaning no one need doubt." And he was expected to speak, he added, to the country as well as to the committee.

"We must speak," he continued, by way of preface, "not to catch votes, but to satisfy the thought and conscience of a people deeply stirred by the conviction that they have come to a critical turning point in their moral and political development."

"Plainly it is a new age," he went on. "It requires self-restraint not to attempt too much, and yet it would be cowardly to attempt too little. In the broad light of this new day we stand face to face—with what? Plainly, not with questions of party, not with a contest for office, not with a petty struggle for advantage. With great questions of right and of justice, rather—questions of national development of character and of standards of action no less than of a better business system. The forces of the nation are asserting themselves against every form of special privilege and private control, and are seeking bigger things than they have ever heretofore achieved."

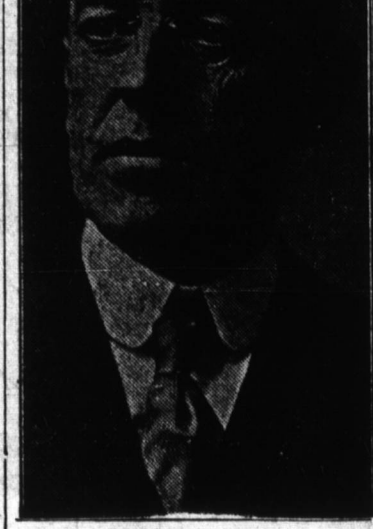
### Two Things to Do.

"There are two great things to do. One is to set up the rule of justice and of right in such matters as the tariff, the regulation of the trusts and the prevention of monopoly, the adaptation of our banking and currency laws to the very uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines and throughout our great industrial and political life of the people of the Philippines, for whom we hold governmental power in trust, for their service not our own. The other, the additional duty is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity through which they must, generation by generation, pass, if they are to make conquest of their fortunes in health, in freedom, in peace, and in contentment. In the performance of this second great duty we are face to face with questions of conservation and of development, questions of forests and waterpowers and mines and waterways, of the building of an adequate merchant marine."

"We have got into trouble in recent years chiefly because these large things, which ought to have been handled by taking counsel with as large a number of persons as possible, because they touch every interest and the life of every class and region, have in fact been too often handled in private conference. They have been settled by very small, and often deliberately exclusive groups of men, who undertook to speak for the whole nation, or, rather, for themselves in the terms of the whole nation—very honestly it may be, but very ignorantly sometimes, and very shortsightedly, too, a poor substitute for genuine common counsel. No group of directors, economic or political, can speak for a people. They have neither the point of view nor the knowledge. Our difficulty is not that wicked and designing men have plotted against us, but that our common affairs have been determined upon too narrow a view, and by too private an initiative. Our task now is to effect a great readjustment and get the force of the whole people once more into play. We need no revolution; we need no excited change; we need only a new point of view and a new method and spirit of counsel."

### The Tariff Question.

"The tariff question, as dealt with in our time at any rate, has not been business. It has been politics. Tariff-schedules have been made up for the purpose of keeping as large a number as possible of the rich and influential manufacturers of the country in a good humor with the Republican party, which desired their constant financial support. The tariff has become a system of favors which the phraseology of the schedule was often deliberately contrived to conceal. Who, when you come down to the hard facts of the mat-



WOODROW WILSON.

ter, have been represented in recent years when our tariff schedules were being discussed and determined, not of the floor of Congress, for that is not where they have been determined, but in the committee rooms and conferences? That is the heart of the whole affair. Will you, can you, bring the whole people into the partnership or not?"

"We do not ignore the fact that the business of a country like ours is exceedingly sensitive to changes in legislation of this kind. It has been built up, however ill-advisedly, upon tariff schedules written in the way I have indicated, and its foundations must not be too radically or too suddenly disturbed. When we act we should act with caution and prudence, like men who know what they are about, and not like those in love with a theory. It is obvious that the changes we make should be made only at such rate and in such a way as will least interfere with the normal and healthful course of commerce and manufacture. But we shall not on that account act with timidity, as if we did not know our own minds, for we are certain of our ground and of our object. There should be an immediate revision, and it should be downward unhesitatingly and steadily downward."

### High Cost of Living.

"The nation as a nation has grown immensely rich. She is justly proud of her industries and of the genius of her men of affairs. They can master anything they set their minds to and we have been greatly stimulated under their leadership and command. Their laurels are many and very green. We must accord them the great honors that are their due and we must preserve what they have built up for us. But what of the other side of the picture? Is it not as easy for us to live as it used to be? Our money will not buy as much. High wages, even when we can get them, yield us no great comfort. We used to be better off with less, because a dollar could buy so much more. The majority of us have been disturbed to find ourselves growing poorer, even though our earnings were slowly increasing. Prices climb faster than we can push our earnings up. We know that they are not fixed by the competitors of the market, or by the ancient law of supply and demand which is to be found stated in all the primers of economics, but by private arrangements with regard to what the supply should be and agreements among the producers themselves. Those who buy are not even represented by counsel. The high cost of living is arranged by private understanding."

"We naturally ask ourselves, how did these gentlemen get control of these things? Who handed our economic laws over to them for legislative and contractual alteration? We have in these disclosures still another view of the tariff, still another proof that not the people of the United States but only a very small number of them have been partners in that legislation."

### The Labor Question.

"The so-called labor question is a question only because we have not yet found the rule of right in adjusting the interests of labor and capital. Here, again, the sense of universal partnership must come into play if we are to act like statesmen, as those who serve, not a class, but a nation."

"The working people of America—if they must be distinguished from the minority that constitutes the rest of it—are, of course, the backbone of the nation. The law that safeguards their life, that improves their physical and moral conditions under which they live, that makes their hours of labor rational and tolerable, that gives them freedom to act in their own interest, and that protects them where they cannot protect themselves cannot properly be regarded as class legislation or as anything but as a measure taken in the interest of the whole people, whose partnership in right action we are trying to establish and make real and practical. It is in this spirit that we shall act if we are genuine spokesmen of the whole country."

"In dealing with the complicated and difficult question of the reform of our banking and currency laws, it is plain that we ought to consult

very many persons besides the bankers, not because we distrust the bankers, but because they do not necessarily comprehend the business of the country, notwithstanding they are indispensable servants of it and may do a vast deal to make it hard or easy. No mere bankers' plan will meet the requirements, no matter how honestly conceived. It should be a merchants' and farmers' plan as well, elastic in the hands of those who use it as an indispensable part of their daily business."

"In dealing with the Philippines, we should not allow ourselves to stand upon any mere point of pride. We are not the owners of the Philippines Islands. We hold them in trust for the people who live in them. It is our duty, as trustees, to make whatever arrangement of government will be most serviceable to their freedom and development. Here, again, we are to set up the

### Complete Parcels Post.

"I do not know any greater question than one of conservation. We have been a spendthrift nation and must now husband what we have left. We must do more than that. We must develop, as well as add great waterways to the transportation facilities of the nation, to supplement the railways within our borders as well as upon the Islands. We must revive our merchant, too, and fill the seas again with our own fleets. We must add to our present postoffice service a parcels post as complete as that of any other nation. We must look to the health of our people upon every hand, as well as hasten them with justice and opportunity. This is the constructive work of government. This is the policy that has a vision and a hope and that looks to serve mankind."

"With regard to the development of greater and more numerous waterways and the building up of a merchant marine, we must follow great constructive lines and not fall back and subsidies. In the case of the Mississippi river, that great central artery of our trade, it is plain that the Federal government must build and maintain the levees and keep the great waters in harness for the general use. It is plain, too, that vast trade will be most served and transportation most readily cheapened by them. Such expenditures are no longer a part of the government; they are national investments."

"The very fact that we have at last taken the Panama Canal seriously in hand and are vigorously pushing it towards completion is eloquent of our reawakened interest in international trade. We are not building the canal and pouring out millions upon millions of money upon its construction merely to establish a water connection between the two coasts of the continent, important and desirable as that may be particularly from the point of view of national defense. It is meant to be a great international highway. It would be a little ridiculous if we should build it and then have no ships to send through it. These have been years when not a single ton of freight passed through the great Suez Canal in an American bottom, so empty are the seas of our ships and seamen. We must mean to put an end to that kind of thing or we would not be cutting a new canal at our very doors merely for the use of our men-of-war. We shall not manage the revival by the mere paltry device of tolls. We must build and buy ships in competition with the world. We can do it if we will but give ourselves leave."

### Vocational Education.

"There is another duty which the Democratic party has shown itself great enough and close enough to the people to perceive, the duty of government to share in promoting agricultural, industrial vocational education in every way possible within its constitutional powers. No other platform has given this intimate vision of a party's duty. The nation cannot enjoy its deserved supremacy in the markets and enterprises of the world unless its people are given the ease, and effectiveness that come only with knowledge and training. Education is part of the great task of conservatism, part of the task of renewal and of perfected power."

"A presidential campaign may easily degenerate into a mere personal contest and so lose its real dignity and significance. There is no indispensable man. The government will not collapse and go to pieces if any one of the gentlemen who are seeking to be entrusted with its guidance should be left at home. But men are instruments. We are as important as the cause we represent, and in order to be important must really represent a cause. What is our cause? 'the people's cause? That is easy to say, but what does it mean? The common as against any particular interest whatever? Yes, but that, too, needs translation into acts and policies. We represent the desire to set up an unentangled government, a government that cannot be used for private purposes, either in the field of business or in the field of politics; a government that will not tolerate the use of the organization of a great party to serve the individual, and that will not permit legislation to be employed to further any private interest. I heed with deep thankfulness the message you bring me from the country. I feel that I am surrounded by men whose principles and ambitions are those of God, and take courage."

# TAR HEEL SENATORS FOR GOOD ROADS

SENATORS OVERMAN AND SIMMONS SUPPORT THE MEASURE IN THE SENATE.

## ASK FOR A HALF MILLION

The Argument in the Matter Was That As the Government Is Using the State Highways They Should Help Pay the Upkeep.

Raleigh.—A special from Washington states that both Senator Simmons and Senator Overman delivered good road speeches in the Senate. The senior Senator made his address early in the morning and later in the afternoon Overman delivered another.

Senator Simmons spoke in favor of the House bill providing for the upkeep of postal roads. Mr. Simmons said he was opposed to the Senate committee proposition to appoint a commission to investigate and then report.

Senator Simmons denounced the suggestion that the House bill was crude and impracticable. He said much to the contrary it was simple, direct and equitable.

"Instead of building a few national highways connecting the great cities," he continued, "it provided a direct contribution to assist the community through which the postal roads pass. It is not only a feasible and workable plan but is free from the hackneyed interference by the Federal authorities in the local affairs of the state."

Mr. Simmons severely criticized the practice of holding up important legislation through the pretext that more information was needed. He charged that most of these so-called commissions were devices invented by men opposed to legislation, their only purpose being to delay action in the hope that the sentiment of the country might change.

He said, when there was a crystallization of sentiment in favor of government contribution to the upkeep of the postal roads the government is daily using, it is suggested that Congress be incompetent to wisely act without the advice of a junketing commission. He charged that the opposition was blowing both hot and cold in one breath they claimed that the amount to be contributed was too little and in the next instance it was too much. First, they said that the amount was too small, compared with the cost of keeping up these roads to do any good, he admitted it was true it was small compared with the cost of keeping up macadam roads and probably sand-clay roads, but the mileage of these improved roads was negligible compared with the total highway mileage.

### Memorial to Seaman Knapp.

Farmers of Mecklenburg are to be given a chance to assist in the erection of a suitable memorial to the late Seaman A. Knapp to whom the agriculturists of the South are indebted for wise guidance in enhancing the productivity of their fields and for general betterment of rural conditions. The Seaman A Knapp memorial committee has decided by a unanimous vote to raise \$150,000.

### Union County Teachers' Institute.

The Union county teachers' institute came to a close several days ago after a two weeks session. It was very successful in every way. The directors were Prof. I. C. Griffin of Marion, and Miss Pearl Cross of Raleigh. The closing session was held in the court house and was a joint meeting of public school committees and teachers.

### Disastrous Fire at Kinston.

Fire practically destroyed the home of W. F. Freeman, near the high school building, in northeast Kinston, before the department could reach the scene. The blaze, originating from defective flue made considerable headway before it was discovered.

### Orange Democratic Convention.

The Orange county Democratic convention held a harmonious session at Hillsboro and placed the following ticket in the field: Legislature, George C. Pickett, sheriff, R. D. Bain; register of deeds, John Laws, treasurer, Harry D. Parish, surveyor, James O. Webb; coroner, Dr. W. N. Mebane, commissioners, J. D. Webb, John P. Hughes and Allen Browning. Stirring speeches were made by former John J. Johnston and S. M. Gattis, John Laws has held office "since the memory of man runneth not."

### Lightning Played Peculiar Prank.

Lightning played a peculiar prank at New Bern when it struck the house occupied John Dudley and his wife, colored, and after demolishing numerous articles of furniture set the building on fire. At the time the bolt struck the building Dudley's wife was sitting in a rocking chair in one of the rooms on the second floor. In this room was a leather couch and this was ripped open and set on fire. Several other pieces of furniture were damaged, but the woman was not harmed in the least.

# NORTH STATE IN THE LEAD

In Hookworm War That is Being Waged.—Six Counties at Once Can Have the Dispensaries.

Raleigh.—The counties of Buncombe, Cleveland, McDowell, Scotland and Yancey each made the provision for having the state and county dispensary campaigns for the free examination and free treatment of hookworm disease. These five counties rendered available \$1,300 of their funds for co-operating in the campaigns, all of which money used is devoted to local expenses as thymol, advertising and microscopic examinations. Forty-nine counties have now provided for the dispensary campaigns.

Dr. W. P. Jacobs has entered the state board of health work and will be one of the assistant state directors of the campaign against hookworm disease. He is splendidly equipped for the work, being an A. B. graduate from the State University and a medical graduate of the University of Pennsylvania. He was captain of the University football team, an instructor in the University, has completed his hospital service and has had extensive experience as teacher. He, with the five directors already at work, will enable the state board of health to work in six counties simultaneously.

The quarterly report of the hookworm commission gives North Carolina first place in the work accomplished in the eradication of the disease. Up to June 30, 73,658 people had been treated in the state, 18,734 of them being in the quarter ending June 30. Dispensary appropriations have been made in forty-nine counties, forty-two of them being prior to June 30. Infection surveys have been completed in thirty-eight counties, and sanitary surveys in fifty-four counties.

### Republicans of Wake to Meet.

That the Republican situation is to be intensified at an early date appears certain from the call to the Republicans of the county to meet in convention here August 24. The order is issued by Lester F. Butler, though his name does not appear upon the document. He merely signs it "chairman." And the signature alone makes it interesting. Mr. Butler occupied a strange position. He held the regular convention in May and after getting the fellows in a weeping way, Colonel Logan Harris and his friends mounted the rostrum and took the convention away from him. He was regular and expected to be seated.

### Politics in Rowan County.

The Rowan county Republican executive committee held a meeting which was well attended. Chairman James D. Dorsett of Spencer called the meeting to order and business was rapidly disposed of. It was decided to call the county primaries for Saturday, August 24, the convention to be held one week later, August 31, to choose delegates to the state convention at Charlotte, and for the purpose of putting out a full county ticket. The Republicans have put no restriction on members of the party in Rowan, be he Roosevelt or of the Taft variety.

### Six Men-Break Jail at Henderson.

The Henderson jail was practically depopulated when six men assaulted Jailer W. W. Langston as he brought their dinners and escaped. Only two prisoners, a man and a woman, remained in the jail. One of the escapes was Frank Singleton, of Dabney, held on the charge of murder, and in addition three men charged with burglary. While Mr. Langston was out of the jail, the prisoners broke their cell locks and were waiting for him as he opened the outer door of the jail. They jumped on him, overpowered him and rushed out over his body.

### Moser Charged With Assault.

Bob Moser, the young white man accused of assaulting and beating Mrs. Pherebe Tomberlin, at her home 12 miles from Monroe was captured near Pineville, by a Mecklenburg officer who had been on his trail since the alleged crime. Sheriff Griffith went after the prisoner as soon as he was notified of his capture and Moser was brought to Monroe and lodged in jail.

### Robbed Old Lady of \$1,700.

A robbery of \$1,700 in cash from Mrs. Hawkins Hicks was reported to the Durham county officers. According to the reports given the sheriff and his deputies some one entered the house of the old woman who lived in Hickstown, west of the city and took a trunk containing her money from one of the rooms. The robbers took the trunk into a nearby field and rifled it of the valuables and the money. Mrs. Hicks is a very old woman, half blind and half crazy. She was known to have a lot of money.

### Odd Pranks of Neuse River.

Neuse river, constantly-indulging in odd pranks, and several weeks ago threatening to overflow its banks opposite Kinston and at other points, is at the lowest stage now in many months. All navigation to Kinston and above has ceased, and the fickle stream is so shallow that even gasoline launches are tied to their moorings, unable to get to and from the channel. The only traffic now is by rowboat, this being of no commercial advantage. No improvements are expected until rains bring relief.