

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 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. 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 efficiently. 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 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.

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 commutator's wife. "I wouldn't take the machine as a gift. It's so lonely some 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!"



Made to Wear With Full Frocks.

A clever petticoat of taffeta, made to wear with full frocks of sheer materials, substitutes a wide frill about the hips for the hoop which is usually inserted in a casing in the gown. It has several points of advantage over the hoop. The flare in the frill results from the stiffness of the taffeta and is supported by parallel corded tucks. The tucks are run in at two-inch intervals and a cord is run in the narrow hem which extends about the bottom and sides of the frill.

The petticoat is finished with shallow scallops about the bottom, outlined with narrow frills which are extended into rosettes. It is slithered in at the waistline to a bodice and fastens in the back. The frill may be separate and fastened on at the waistline with snap fasteners, so that the petticoat will serve for wear with other gowns as well as those with a wide flare about the hips. With frocks of this character the frill is more graceful than the hoop and easier to manage. It is acceptable to women who will not go to the extreme of the hoop and is especially effective with dancing frocks.

Taffeta is not the only silk used for petticoats but is the best choice for one of this particular kind. The Japanese wash silks and crepe de chine have steadily advanced in favor for making under-garments. Aside from the softness and luxury of silk it is the easiest of fabrics to launder. Like many fine, sheer cottons the soft, thin silks are far more durable than they look. They are to be washed in lukewarm water with white soap and ironed when about halfway dry, and they emerge from the right kind of washing and ironing with their original freshness and luster.

The finer lingerie laces, some embroidery and small tucks, are employed for decorating the corset covers, chemise, and nightdresses made of wash silks.

Minor Feature.

This trick of using facings that give a dashing color note to the costume is becoming one of the most important minor features of modern clothes. It made its first appearance on the skirt, in the wide cascades of fabric that rippled down the right side from hip to hem; and after it was established in this part of the gown it appeared here and there over the entire costume.

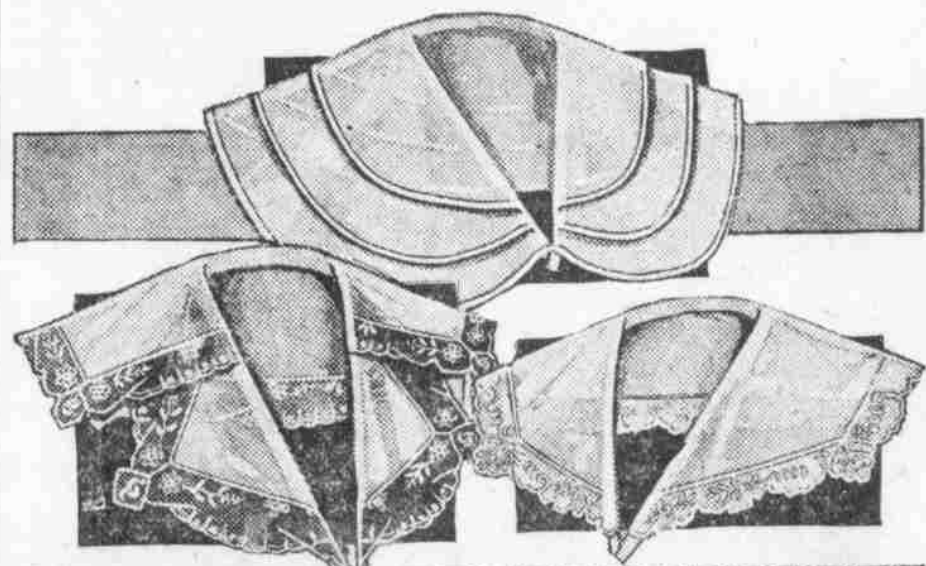
The milliners recognize it as one of the most attractive ways to make a hat becoming to a face.

Lingerie Seams.

Instead of joining the seams of lingerie with fine beading or having them hemstitched, you may try this method. Put about eight thicknesses of wrapping paper between the two edges to be seamed. Then with a loose tension on the sewing machine and a medium sized stitch, stitch as you would any seam. Pull the paper away and roll or hem down the raw edges of the seam. When the stitching is pulled apart it looks very much like hemstitching.

Portiere Holders.

You will remember grandmother had these affairs frequently made of brass—now they are made of tin, given a lacquer of black paint, decorated with bright colored flowers and edged with golden gump.



Between-Seasons Neckwear.

Designers of neckwear are casting about for new things to be introduced along with the presentation of gowns and other wear for fall. So far there is not much change in colors except that the cape collar has grown less at the front and considerably longer at the back. The shawl collar runs to extremes and becomes a cape, and the fichu has a few devotees. Neckwear in the experimental stage and its makers must take their cue after the last word in frocks and blouses for fall has been spoken.

Meantime pretty organdie collars like those shown in the picture enjoy an undisturbed popularity. They are made in all white and in white with colored borders and embroidery. Three good examples of them are shown in the group.

One is a small triple cape collar of organdie which is delightfully crisp

and plain, having the three little capes finished with plain narrow hems.

A design that is something between a cape and a sailor collar is of plain transparent organdie bordered with a fine embroidery of the same material. In nearly all bordered collars hemstitching serves to join the embroidery to the collar.

A sailor collar with revers is made of white transparent organdie bordered with a colored organdie embroidered in white. It is one of the prettiest offerings of the artists in neckwear and will almost convert a plain waist into a costume blouse.

Cobweb Stockings.

Stockings are still as fine as cobwebs, and match the shoes in color. To go with dressy costumes they may have clocks embroidered in silk or beads.

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Expensive.
 "You've got a fine collection of paintings here," remarked the visitor to a man who had advertently made a lot of money on war brides. "They must have cost you lots of dough."
 "They sure did," admitted the connoisseur. "Why, some of them pitchers cost more than the frames that's around them."

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