

of Alaskan resources, not through sale or gift but "upon liberal terms requiring immediate development;" Territorial self-government for Alaska; development of rivers, especially the Mississippi; American ships engaged in coastwise trade to pay no tolls for use of the Panama Canal; "a protective tariff which shall equalize conditions of competition between the United States and foreign countries, both for the farmer and the manufacturer, and which shall maintain for labor an adequate standard of living;" immediate downward revision of those tariff "schedules wherein duties are shown to be unjust or excessive;" a "non-partisan scientific tariff commission" to report "as to the costs of production, efficiency of labor, capitalization, industrial organization and efficiency, and the general competitive position in this country and abroad of industries seeking protection from Congress," as well as to revenue-producing power and the effect on prices and purchasing power; against the Payne-Aldrich bill; immediate repeal of the Canadian reciprocity act; a national inheritance tax; the national income tax; international arbitration in place of war; international agreement for limiting naval forces, and meantime two battleships a year "as the best means of preserving peace;" protection of "the rights of American citizenship at home and abroad;" larger opportunities for "the able bodied immigrant" and "his native fellow workers" through "the establishment of industrial standards;" supervision of immigration; Federal pensions for soldiers and sailors; pensions by the Southern States for ex-Confederates and their widows and children; a zone system of parcels post; enforcement of the civil service law in letter and spirit; coordination of Federal bureaus; protection of the people by the government from deceptive investment schemes.

The foregoing resume comprises every specific demand of the platform, as it was printed in the Chicago Daily Tribune (the principal newspaper representative of the Roosevelt party) in its issue of the 8th.

Theodore Roosevelt was nominated for President by William A. Prendergast of New York, the nomination being seconded by Judge Lindsey of Colorado, Jane Addams of Illinois, Horatio King of New York, Gen. McDowell of Tennessee, Henry Allen of Kansas, P. V. Collins of Minnesota, Alexander T. Hamilton of Georgia, T. P. Lloyd of Florida, John J. Sullivan of Ohio, Robert S. Fisher of Oklahoma, ex-Gov. Garvin of Rhode Island and Governor Carey of Wyoming. Hiram W. Johnson (Governor of California) was nominated for Vice President by John M. Parker of Louisiana, the nomination being seconded by Judge Lindsey of Colorado, C. S. Wheeler of California, James R. Garfield of Ohio, Bainbridge Colby of New York, Fred Landis of Indiana, Gifford Pinchot of Pennsylvania, Governor Vessey of South Dakota, William Flinn of Pennsylvania, John R. Gleed (a Negro) of New York, and Raymond Robins of Illinois. Both nominations were adopted by accla-

mation and both candidates accepted immediately after Governor Johnson's nomination.



Senator Dixon is chairman of the national committee, and as members at large are four women—one of them from a State in which women have the voting right. They are Jane Addams of Illinois, Frances Kellor of New York, Mrs. Charles Blaney of California, and Jean Gordon of Louisiana.



Woodrow Wilson's Acceptance.

Woodrow Wilson was formally notified on the 7th of his nomination by the Democratic party for President of the United States, the address in behalf of the party being made by Senator James as chairman of the national convention. Governor Wilson read his speech of acceptance from manuscript. In the course of it he said:

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 varied uses to which our people must put them, the treatment of those who do the daily labor in our factories and mines and throughout all our 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. The other, is the great task of protecting our people and our resources and of keeping open to the whole people the doors of opportunity. . . . Tariff duties have not been a means of setting up an equitable system of protection. They have been, on the contrary, a method of fostering special privilege. . . . The changes we make should be made only at such a 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 . . . until special favors of every sort shall have been absolutely withdrawn and every part of our laws of taxation shall have been transformed from a system of governmental patronage into a system of just and reasonable charges which shall fall where they will create the least burden. . . . Big business is not dangerous because it is big, but because its bigness is an unwholesome inflation created by privileges and exemptions which it ought not to enjoy. . . . There are vast confederacies (as I may perhaps call them for the sake of convenience) of banks, railways, express companies, insurance companies, manufacturing corporations, mining corporations, power and development companies and all the rest of the circle, bound together by the fact that the ownership of their stock and the members of their boards of directors are controlled and determined by comparatively small and closely inter-related groups of persons who, by their

informal confederacy, may control, if they please and when they will, both credit and enterprise. . . . Their very existence gives rise to the suspicion of a "money trust," a concentration of the control of credit which may at any time become infinitely dangerous to free enterprise. If such a concentration and control does not actually exist, it is evident that it can easily be set up and used at will. Laws must be devised which will prevent this, if laws can be worked out by fair and free counsel that will accomplish that result without destroying or seriously embarrassing any sound or legitimate business. . . . What we are seeking is not destruction of any kind, nor the disruption of any sound or honest thing, but merely the rule of right and of the common advantage. . . . 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. The welfare, the happiness, the energy and spirit of the men and women who do the daily work in our mines and factories, on our railroads, in our offices and marts of trade, on our farms and on the sea, is of the essence of our national life. There can be nothing wholesome unless their life is wholesome; there can be no contentment unless they are contented. Their physical welfare affects the soundness of the whole nation. We shall never get very far in the settlement of these vital matters so long as we regard everything done for the workingman, by law or by private agreement, as a concession yielded to keep him from agitation and a disturbance of our peace. 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. No law that safeguards their life, that improves the 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, can 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. . . . The rule of the people is no idle phrase. Those who believe in it (as who does not that has caught the real spirit of America?) believe that there can be no rule of right without it: that right in politics is made up of the interests of everybody, and everybody should take part in the action that is to determine it. . . . We must develop, as well as preserve, our water powers. . . . We must revive our merchant marine, too, and fill the seas again with our own fleets. We must add to our present postoffice service a parcel post as complete as that of any other nation. We must look to the health of our people upon every hand, as well as hearten 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. . . . The question of a merchant marine turns back to the tariff again, to which all roads seem to lead, and to our registry laws, which, if coupled with the tariff, might almost be supposed

to have been intended to take the American flag off the seas. Bounties are not necessary if you will but undo some of the things that have been done. . . . We have set ourselves a great programme, and it will be a great party that carries it out. It must be a party without entangling alliances with any special interest whatever. It must have the spirit and the point of view of the new age.

[See current volume, pages 656, 706.]



Democracy in New York.

At a meeting of the Progressive Democrats of New York at Albany on the 4th, Wilson and Marshall were indorsed for President and Vice-President of the United States and demands upon the Democratic party of the State were made for progressive policies and progressive candidates. "If the right type of candidate is not nominated," say the resolutions, "we shall have no alternative but to support an independent nomination." A committee consisting of Raymond V. Ingersoll, A. J. Elias, Dr. C. M. Culver, Charles J. Miller, F. C. Leubuscher, and J. S. Corbin was appointed to confer with all Democratic and independent organizations, or any other organization opposed to Tammany, as to platform and ticket. It is to report to a meeting of Progressive Democrats at Syracuse on Sept. 30. The platform, formulated by ex-Congressman Robert Baker, demands that—the Declaration of Independence be given full force and effect through: The initiative, referendum, and recall; direct election of United States Senators; direct primaries for all elective officers, with minimum nominating signatures; the short ballot; commission government for cities; complete home rule; municipalities to enact their own charters, having entire control over all municipal affairs, including local taxation and the acquirement and operation of public utilities; abolition of all taxes on industry and thrift; free the Erie Canal from railroad control of either boats or terminals; rigid control over railroads and other public utilities, with absolute prohibition, under forfeiture of franchise, of any discrimination against cities or shippers; abrogation of all unused railroad and other franchises; conservation of the State's natural resources through State ownership and control of all water powers under leases with short-term reappraisals; adult suffrage, and Constitutional amendment for workmen's compensation.

[See vol. xiii, pp. 658, 733.]



Another meeting of Democrats, held in Rochester on the 12th, and reported as representing forty counties of New York, is reported by the dispatches to have appointed—

an executive committee to conduct the affairs of the organization until it meets in Syracuse, October 1, to select a progressive candidate for Governor and progressive platform principles which will be supported in the Democratic convention.