

# DAILY DEMOCRAT

Published Every Evening Except Sunday by

The Decatur Democrat Company  
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ARTHUR R. HOLTHOUSE, Secretary

Subscription Rates.  
Per Week, by carrier.....10 cents  
Per Year, by carrier.....\$5.00  
Per Month, by mail.....25 cents  
Per Year, by mail.....\$2.50  
Single Copies.....2 cents  
Advertising rates made known on application.

Entered at the Postoffice in Decatur, Indiana, as second-class matter.

Read the acceptance speech of President Wilson, then read it over carefully and compare it with the speech of Candidate Hughes. Your selection of the greatest man to fill the greatest office in the world will be an easy matter. President Wilson does not boast, but he acts when its necessary. He has settled more tremendous problems and settled them in a manner that stands the test. His actions in the past are a sufficient guarantee of what may be expected of this great and good man in the future.

President Wilson has averted the great railroad strike which would have brought distress and ruin to thousands of people over this great and now prosperous country. Of course he is blamed for causing the strike though he had absolutely nothing to do with that part of the proposed walk out and he will be discredited by the republican press more or less, but just the same he has again proven his ability to do things and he has gained support from thousands who have heretofore been undecided.

We congratulate the Berne Witness for having reached their twentieth birthday, which they are celebrating today. The paper has grown from a patent inside weekly to an all home tri-weekly, well edited and well printed. It is a good newspaper which covers its field nicely and stands for those things in which they believe. The event was observed by a special "Twentieth Anniversary Number" which boasted the town of Berne and gave interesting story of the growth of that hustling town and of the Witness.

Decatur has been chosen as the eighth district city in which Vice-President Thomas Riley Marshall will deliver a campaign speech. The date is Monday September 18th and it will be one of the big events in the old eighth for this year. Mr. Marshall is one of the nations greatest men, loved by every hoosier, admired by men of every party and admitted to be a man of sound views, a wonderful speaker, who every body should hear discuss the great questions of the hour. He has been very close indeed to President Wilson and will bring to you direct a message worth while. Adams county is not unmindful of the honor of having been chosen as the spot in the eighth district for the honor of entertaining the vice president, and the people of this county will do her share towards making the event a long to be remembered one.

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## DOINGS IN SOCIETY

### WEEK'S SOCIAL CALENDAR.

Monday.  
Zion Lutheran Ladies' Aid—At School House.  
Euterpean Club—Mrs. J. C. Patterson.

Tuesday.  
Presbyterian Missionary—Mrs. J. C. Hanna.

Friday.  
Tri Kappas—Ruth Patterson.

There's no slipping up hill again and no standing still when once you've begun to slip down.—George Elliot.

Mrs. Ruby Artman Baker has returned from Battle Creek, Mich., where she visited several days. She went to attend the Michigan Ben Hur fraternal congress in session there being on the program for two readings. The many social affairs connected with the entertainment of the Michigan Ben Hurs, were elaborate and enjoyable. While there Mrs. Baker was entertained in a most hospitable way at the home of Mrs. Anna Laman, formerly of this city.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Wagner of St. Louis, Mich., who were motoring to Indianapolis to attend the Wagner family reunion, stopped off here for a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. Olen Baker.

The Presbyterian Woman's Home & Foreign Missionary society will meet at the Manse with Mrs. J. C. Hanna Tuesday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock. There was no August meeting and an extra good time will be in order. Everybody is urged to attend.

Mr. and Mrs. Adam Deam, George Moyer, Mr. and Mrs. William Suduth left this morning for Bluffton, to attend the Moyer reunion held in the Studebaker grove.

The Christian Ladies' Aid society enjoyed a splendid social time at the home of Mrs. Henry Schultz yesterday afternoon, but no business came up at this time. Mrs. Leo Wilhelm will entertain in two weeks.

The Ben Hurs initiated Mrs. J. C. Burkhead and Miss Effie Haines last evening, with appropriate ceremony.

At the meeting to the Mite society in the Methodist church parlors yesterday afternoon, the date of the annual New England dinner was set for the third Thursday in October, which will be Thursday, October 19. The hostesses yesterday were the ladies of Mrs. Will Richards and Mrs. Elmer Archers' section. Fine refreshments were served.

Miss Ramona Smith lead the Queen Esther program last evening at the home of Mrs. O. L. Vance. The origin and work of the Queen Esther band was told in readings by Miss Smith, Fanny Heller and Florence Myers and piano solos by Cella Andrews and Bereneta Reynolds and a song by Jirene Gregory added variety and pleasure to the program. Plans are made to give a play soon. Excellent refreshments were served by Mrs. Vance during the social.

The St. Vincent de Paul society Jadies crocheted and sewed and had a general social good time at the home of Mrs. Herman Teltman yesterday afternoon, until the refreshment hour, when a tempting lunch made its appearance.

The Pocahontas Needle Club ladies numbering twenty four met last evening after lodge and enjoyed the time socially, ice cream and cake being served.

With the school house lawn nicely lighted with Japanese lanterns, and with tables and chairs for the accommodation of the many visitors, the Concord Leaders' class social at Monmouth last evening was a decided success. Ice cream, cake, fudges and other homemade candies were sold.

Miss Mildred Miller, of Anderson, entertained a company of girl friends at a six o'clock dinner last evening at the home of her grandmother, Mrs. Barbara Winnes. Covers were laid for Naomi Butler, Grace Shroll, Helen Walters, Genevieve Smith and Lydia Kirsch.

The ladies of the Zion's Lutheran Sewing society gave Mrs. C. Boese a house-warming surprise party yesterday afternoon in their new home, formerly the Charles Steele property on West Monroe street. They brought their suppers with them and a fine repast was enjoyed after the general social hours.

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## SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

(CONTINUED FROM PAGE ONE)

party had not opened its heart to comprehend the demands of social justice. We have in four years come very near carrying out the platform of the progressive party as well as our own; for we also are progressive.

There is one circumstance connected with this program which ought to be very plainly stated. It was resisted at every step by the interests which the republican party had catered to and fostered a the expense of the country, and these same interests are now earnestly praying for a reaction which will save their privileges,—for the restoration of their sworn friends to power before it is too late to recover what they have lost. They fought with particular desperation and infinite resourcefulness the reform of the banking and currency system, knowing that to be the citadel of their control; and most anxiously are they hoping and planning for the amendment of the federal reserve act by concentration of control in a single bank which the old familiar group of bankers can keep under their eye and direction. But while the "big men" so ready to write the tariffs and command the assistance of the treasury have been hostile,—all but a few with vision,—the average business man knows that he has been delivered, and that the fear that was once every day in his heart, that the men who controlled credit and directed enterprise from the committee rooms of congress would crush him, is there no more, and will not return,—unless the party that consulted only the "big men" should return to power,—the party of masterly inactivity and cunning resourcefulness in standing pat to resist change.

The republican party is just the party that cannot meet the new conditions of a new age. It does not know the way and it does not wish new conditions. It tried to break away from the old leaders and could not. They still select its candidates and dictate its policy, still resist change, still hanker after the old conditions, still know no methods of harnessing business but the old methods. When it changes its leaders and its purposes and brings its ideas up to date it will have the right to ask the American people to give it power again; but not until then. A new age, an age of revolutionary change, needs new purposes and new ideas.

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 have had no part either of action or of policy in the influence 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. The nation that violates these essential rights must expect to be checked and called to account by direct challenge and resistance. It at once makes the quarrel in part our own. These are plain principles and we have never lost sight of them or departed from them, whatever the stress or the perplexity of circumstance or the provocation to hasty resentment. The record is clear and consistent throughout and stands distinct and definite for any one to judge who wishes to know the truth about it.

The seas were not broad enough to keep the infection of the conflict out of our own politics. The passions and intrigues of certain active groups and combinations of men amongst us who were born under foreign flags injected the poison of disloyalty into our own most critical affairs, laid violent hands upon many of our industries and subjected us to the shame of divisions of sentiment and purpose in which America was contemned and forgotten. It is part of the business of this year of reckoning and settlement to speak plainly and act with unmistakable purpose in rebuke of these things, in order that they may be forever hereafter impossible. I am the candidate of a party, but I am above all things else an American citizen. I neither seek the favour nor fear the displeasure of that small alien element amongst us which puts loyalty to any foreign power before loyalty to the United States.

While Europe was at war our own continent, one of our own continents, 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. It was a plain case of the violation of our own sovereignty which could not wait to be vindicated by damages and for which there was no other remedy. The authorities of Mexico were powerless to prevent it.

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.

For it is their emancipation that they are seeking,—blindly, it may be, and as yet ineffectually, but with profound and passionate purpose and within their unquestioned right, apply what true American principle you will,—any principle that an American would publicly avow. The people of Mexico have not been suffered to own their own country or direct their own institutions. Outsiders, men out of other nations and with interests too often alien to their own, have dictated what their privileges and opportunities should be and who should control their land, their lives, and their resources,—some of them Americans pressing for the rights they could never have in their own country. The Mexican people are entitled to attempt their liberty from such influences; and so long as I have anything to do with the action of our great government I shall do everything in my power to prevent any one standing in their way. I know that this is hard for some persons to understand; but it is not hard for the plain people of the United States to understand. It is hard doctrine only for those who wish to get something for themselves out of Mexico. There are men, and noble women, too, not a few of our own people, thank God! whose fortunes are invested in great properties in Mexico and who see the life and happiness,—fifteen million oppressed men, overburdened women, and pitiful children in virtual bondage in their own home of fertile lands and inexhaustible treasures! Some of the leaders of the revolution may often have been mistaken and violent and selfish, but the revolution itself was inevitable and right. The unshakeable Huerta betrayed the very comrades he served, traitorously overthrew the government of which he was a trusted part, impudently spoke for the very forces that had driven his people to the rebellion with which he had pretended to sympathize. The men who overcame him and drove him out represent at least the fierce passion of reconstruction which lies at the very heart of liberty; and so long as they represent, however imperfectly, such a struggle for deliverance, I am ready to serve their ends when I can. So long as the power of recognition rests with me the government of the United States will refuse to extend the hand of welcome to any one who obtains power in a sister republic by treachery and violence. No permanency can be given the affairs of any republic by a title based upon intrigue and assassination. I declared that to be the policy of this administration within three weeks after I assumed the presidency. I here again vow it. I am more interested in the fortunes of the oppressed men and pitiful women and children than in any property rights whatever. Mistakes I have no doubt made in this perplexing business, but not in purpose or object.

More is involved than the immediate destinies of Mexico and the relations of the United States with a distressed and distracted people. All America looks on. Test is now being made of us whether we be sincere lovers of popular liberty or not and are indeed to be trusted to respect national sovereignty among our weaker neighbors. We have undertaken these many years to play big brother to the republics of Latin America. This is the day of our test whether we mean, or have ever meant, to play that part for our own benefit wholly or also for theirs. Upon the outcome of that test (its outcome in their minds, not in our) depends every relationship of the United States with Latin America, whether in politics or in commerce and industry. These are great issues and lie at the heart of the gravest tasks of the future, tasks both economic and political and very intimately ingrained with many of the most vital of the new issues of the politics of the world. The republics of America have in the last three years been drawing together in a new spirit of accommodation, mutual understanding, and cordial co-operation. Much of the politics of the world in the years to come will depend upon their relationship with one another. It is a barren and provincial statesmanship that loses sight of such things.

The future, the immediate future, will bring us facing 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. It will not bring us into their presence slowly, gently, with ceremonious introduction, but suddenly and at once, the moment the war in Europe is over. They will be new problems, most of them; many will be old problems in a new setting and with new elements which we have never dealt with or reckoned the force and meaning of before. They will require for their

solution new thinking, fresh courage and resourcefulness, and in some matters radical reconsiderations of policy. We must be ready to mobilize our resources alike of brains and of materials.

It is not a future to be afraid of. It is, rather, a future, to stimulate and excite us to the display of the best powers that are in us. We may enter it with confidence when we are sure that we understand it,—and we have provided ourselves already with the means of understanding it.

Look first at what it will be necessary that the nations of the world should do to make the days to come tolerable and fit to live and work in; and then look at our part in what is to follow and our duty of preparation. For we must be prepared both in resources and in policy.

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 the world-wide foundations that cannot easily be shaken. No nation should be forced to take sides in any quarrel in which its own honour and integrity and the fortunes of its own people are not involved; but no nation can any longer remain neutral as against any wilful disturbance of the peace of the world. The effects of war can no longer be confined to the areas of battle. No nation stands wholly apart in interest when the life and interests of all nations are thrown into confusion and peril. If helpful and generous enterprise is to be renewed, if the healing and helpful arts of life are indeed to be revived when peace comes again, a new atmosphere of justice and friendship must be generated by means the world has never tried before. The nations of the world must unite in joint guarantees that whatever is done to disturb the whole world's life must first be tested in the court of the whole world's opinion before it is attempted.

These are the new foundations the world must build for itself, and we must play our part in the reconstruction, generously and without too much thought of our separate interests. We must make ourselves ready to play it intelligently, vigorously and well.

One of the contributions we must make to the world's peace is this: We must see to it that the people of 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 all instrumentalities of prompt adjustment. We have created, in the federal trade commission, a means of inquiry and 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. The trade commission substitutes counsel and accommodation for the harsher processes of legal restraint, and the tariff commission ought to substitute facts for prejudices and theories.

Our exporters have for some time had the advantage of working in the new light thrown upon foreign markets and opportunities of trade by the intelligent inquiries and activities of the bureau of foreign and domestic commerce which the democratic congress so wisely created in 1912. The tariff commission complete the machinery by which we shall be enabled to open up our legislative policy to the facts as they develop.

We can no longer indulge in our traditional provincialism. We are to play a leading part in the world drama whether we wish it or not. We shall lend, not borrow; act for ourselves, not imitate or follow; organize and initiate, not peep about merely to see where we may get in.

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, it will only remain for the masters of enterprise amongst us to act in energetic concert, and for the government of the United States to insist upon the maintenance throughout the world of those conditions of fairness and of even-handed justice in the commercial dealings of the nations with one another upon which, after all, in the last analysis, the peace and ordered life of the world must ultimately depend.

At home we must see to it that the men who plan and develop and direct our business enterprises shall enjoy of definite and settled conditions of law, a policy accommodated to the freest progress. We have set the necessary limits. We have put all kinds of unfair competition under the ban and penalty of 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; and I call once more, with the deepest earnestness and so-

litude, upon the advocates of a careful and provident conservation, on the one hand, and the advocates of a free and inviting field for private capital, on the other, to get together in a spirit of genuine accommodation and agreement and set this great policy forward at once.

We must hearten and quicken the spirit of deficiency of labour throughout our whole industrial system by everywhere and in all occupations doing justice to the labourer, not only by paying a living wage but also by making all the conditions that surround labour what they ought to be. And we must do more than justice. We must safeguard life and promote health and safety in every occupation in which they are threatened or imperilled. That is more than justice, and better, because it is humanity and economy.

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 unfoldings, whether the changes come slowly or come fast and without preface.

I have not spoken explicitly, gentlemen, of the platform adopted at St. Louis; but it has been implicit in all that I have said. I have sought to interpret its spirit and meaning. The people of the United States do not need to be assured now that that platform is a definite pledge, a practical program. We have proved to them that our promises are made to be kept.

We hold very definite ideals. We believe that the energy and initiative of our people have been too narrowly coached and superintended; that they should be set free, as we have set them free, to disperse themselves throughout the nation; that they should not be concentrated in the hands of a few powerful guides and guardians, as our opponents have again and again, in effect is not in purpose, sought to concentrate them.

(Continued on Page 3.)

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