

board is not satisfactory to either branch of congress, and yet the president refuses to approve legislation granting the people some relief until the board can complete certain work that he has reason to believe will not be adopted by congress when completed.

It would seem that the people's patience has been severely tested in their efforts to have some measure of relief granted them from what is conceded by all to be an indefensible condition and that they should make haste to commit their government to the democratic party, that they may without unnecessary delay secure for themselves honest tariff reform.

The democratic party is worthy the confidence of the American people. It is the friend of labor and the champion of a liberal pension policy. It has led the fight for the right of trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt. It insists that injunctions shall not issue in industrial cases if they would not issue in cases where no industrial question is involved. It holds that labor organizations for the purpose of improving labor conditions should not be held as illegal combinations. It believes there should be a department of labor, represented separately in the president's cabinet. It has led the fight for the election of United States senators by a direct vote of the people and for an income tax. It proposes the only practical method for dealing with private monopoly and its record of constructive statesmanship in the Sixty-second congress embraces so many measures of remedial legislation for the people that the want of time forbids my commenting upon them.

Let it not be forgotten, therefore, that in that congress democracy labored to put food in the mouth of hunger, raiment on the limbs of nakedness and red blood in the veins of the nation's childhood.

Labor and capital are indispensable to public progress. Their relation with one another is very much like that of friends mutually dependent upon one another. The state in its efforts to promote the happiness of man, should demand justice between these two great civilizing forces. Without capital there is no employment for labor. Without labor there is no increment for capital. Discord between them is a public enemy, and the destruction of either by the other will be the maelstrom of civilization. Preserve them both is the command of democracy.

But in seeking to preserve them the democratic party does not fail to recognize that capital has the ability to get on in the world better than labor. For this reason the democratic party has always insisted that in the legislative policies of the state and the nation the encroachment of capital upon the rights of labor must be guarded against in the interests of society.

The boy with his pick on his shoulder has as strong a claim upon society as the boy with his interest-bearing bond in his pocket. The man with the tin bucket must not be lost sight of in the rush to bestow favors on the man with the iron box. The man with his flocks and herds on the farm deserves as well of his government as the man with the bulls and bears on Wall street. In short, the man who labors is the nation's builder in times of peace and the nation's preserver in times of war. Labor creates; capital absorbs. So the heart beat of the world bids us recognize that in the finality of things, the difference between labor and capital is the difference between immortality and materiality.

Before closing I want to congratulate the democracy of Indiana upon the honor bestowed upon it by the democracy of the United States in nominating for vice-president Governor Thomas R. Marshall. He has

served the people of his state honorably and ably as chief executive, and if elected vice-president he will likewise serve the people of the nation.

I congratulate you also upon your party's nominee for president—Woodrow Wilson. He is a man of high ideals, and in every way thoroughly equipped to serve the people in their highest office. Wilson and Marshall are entitled to and will receive the united support of their party.

My fellow citizens, I hope I have a proper appreciation of the responsibility I shall assume if I am made governor of Indiana. If that responsibility becomes mine, I shall endeavor to serve impartially all the people. The institutional life of this state shall not be prostituted to party ends, and the public wards shall be treated as the objects of the state's keenest solicitude.

The different departments of the government and their separate functions will be respected. A governor should not forget that he is neither called upon to make nor to interpret the law for the people.

I want the support of every man who has the right to cast an honest vote, and who will want me, if I am elected, to stand for the enforcement of law and the maintenance of the peace and dignity of the state.

GOVERNOR WILSON AND THE NEW YORK BOSSES

Following are Associated Press dispatches: Seagirt, N. J., Sept. 13.—Governor Woodrow Wilson tonight declared that when he saw Governor Dix at the New York state fair at Syracuse yesterday he gave him no assurance of support. The discussion was called forth by a published report that such assurances were given by Governor Wilson to the New York state executive. The presidential nominee had nothing more to say on the New York situation. The candidate announced tonight that he would leave Sunday afternoon on his western trip. The program calling for two speeches at Pittsburgh, set for Sunday September 21, has temporarily been deferred. The governor will arrive in Chicago Monday, September 16, at 5 o'clock in the afternoon and will leave at 6 o'clock for Sioux City, Ia., where he speaks on Tuesday at the state fair. On Wednesday he will cover St. Paul and Minneapolis and Thursday Detroit, Mich.

After his speech on Friday at Columbus, O., he will go direct to Seagirt, arriving Saturday afternoon. He may make a speech that evening somewhere in the state in connection with the senatorial contest.

Governor Wilson was shown tonight the letter made public by Francis Gernan and the statement by J. O. Mason, secretary to Governor Dix with reference to arrangements at the state fair at Syracuse yesterday. Governor Wilson called attention to the fact that in his statement last night he had said he had no intimation "when invited" to the state fair of the political meetings scheduled for the same day. He learned, he said, after he had already accepted the invitation what meetings were scheduled for that day.

Governor Woodrow Wilson today made public a letter which he had sent in reply to a western New York democratic leader who had written him expressing opposition to the renomination of Governor Dix and asking his views on the New York state situation. Governor Wilson wrote:

"Allow me to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of August 30, and to express my sincere interest in it. The judgment it conveys impressed me very much, indeed. I feel as deeply as you do the gravity of the New York state situation and hope with all my heart that the forces

that are working for a wise choice in the matter of the governorship will prevail."

Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 13.—Democrats who had charge of the arrangements for the visit to Syracuse yesterday by Governor Wilson, took exception today to the nominee's reported statement that if he had known the democratic state committee and county chairman were to have met here the day he was to visit the state fair he probably would not have accepted the invitation as he wished to avoid participation in the internal politics of any state. Francis Kernan, at whose home Governor Wilson was entertained during his stay here, made public today a letter from J. P. Tumulty, Governor Wilson's secretary, dated September 9, expressing regret that the nominee could not remain in Syracuse last evening to attend a dinner which had been arranged by Mr. Kernan. This letter says in part:

"As Governor Wilson was leaving Seagirt last evening, he requested me to acknowledge receipt of your letter of August 30, containing a very generous invitation and to tell you that, according to arrangements made by the national committee, it will be necessary for him to leave for New York as early in the afternoon as possible, after his meeting with the state and county committeemen."

John A. Mason, secretary to Governor Dix, and secretary of the state committee, declared today that there had been no misunderstanding with Governor Wilson.

"After it was learned positively that Governor Wilson was coming to the fair, we called a meeting of the state committee. It was for the purpose of selecting the presidential electors, but we all thought it would be a good thing to have Governor Wilson meet the committeemen and say a word to them. I wrote to Mr. McAdoo and asked him if this arrangement would be satisfactory and he replied that it would, and that Governor Wilson would be delighted to talk to the committeemen."

Before Governor Dix left for Utica today he was questioned as to his conference yesterday with Governor Wilson. Governor Dix said they discussed the general situation, but that he did not ask Governor Wilson's support in his campaign for renomination. The interview, he added, was unsolicited on his part.

"If the people will read the address that Governor Wilson made yesterday at the time he met with the county chairman and state committee," said the governor, "there will remain no doubt in anybody's mind that he made a friend of every person present. The cordial reception given him, to which he alluded in his remarks, is an evidence of the esteem in which Governor Wilson is held by the democratic organization in this state. "If Charles Murphy was at all put out by Governor Wilson's attitude toward him yesterday he gave no indication of it today. 'I am here to see the fire' was all he would say."

GENERAL NOGI AND WIFE MAKE THE SACRIFICE

Following are Associated Press dispatches: Tokio, Sept. 13.—The funeral train bearing the body of Emperor Mutsuhito left Aoyama at 2 o'clock this morning for Monoyama. The Japanese fleet in Tokio bay saluted as the train passed. The entire route to Yokohama was electrically lighted.

Tokio, Sept. 13.—General Count Maresuke Nogi, supreme military counsellor of the empire and his wife the Countess Nogi, committed suicide tonight in accordance with the ancient Japanese custom as a final tribute to their departed emperor and friend, Mutsuhito. The death by

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