

Governor Marshall's Notification Speech

Following is an Associated Press dispatch: Indianapolis, Ind., Aug. 20.—Governor Thomas R. Marshall was this afternoon notified of his nomination for the vice presidency on the democratic ticket. The Hoosier executive replied in a brief speech.

Owing to engagements made before the date for the Marshall notification was made public, Governor Woodrow Wilson was unable to be present. He sent his regrets. Chairman McCombs of the democratic campaign committee was also unable to attend.

Prominent democrats from every part of the country attended the ceremonies, which were held on a platform erected in front of the Indiana Democratic club, opposite University square.

Thomas Taggart, Indiana member of the democratic national committee, introduced Samuel M. Ralston, democratic candidate for governor of Indiana, who introduced Judge Alton B. Parker, chairman of the notification committee, who made the notification speech.

Judge Parker said, in part: "The faithful sons of democracy, proud of the history of their party covering a half century of federal administration welcomed at Baltimore, seized the opportunity to substitute practice for preaching and performing for promise.

"The method by which the democratic convention seized the opportunity is so simple and straightforward that it at once captured confidence and arouses enthusiasm. It was accomplished by simply nominating for president and vice president men whose records as governors, respectively of New Jersey and Indiana, show that they know how to create and apply needed governmental remedies and whose lives give abundant surety that the pledges of their party and their own promises to the people will be faithfully kept."

Mr. Parker took his text from Governor Wilson's notification speech, wherein is considered the partnership between government and privilege.

His method of treatment was to declare:

First—The fact of the partnership and the resulting public injury.

Second—That the republican party was solely responsible for the inauguration of the partnership relations, instancing the tariff and combinations to restrain trade and prevent competition as the illustrations.

Third—That neither the republican nor the progressive party could be trusted to break up the partnership.

Fourth—That the democratic party could be relied upon to accomplish that result.

Judge Parker's contention that relief could come only from the election of Wilson and Marshall and a democratic congress followed an offering of reasons which he said negated all possibility of relief from either the republican or the progressive. Of the latter he said in part:

"Its creator and nominee for president occupied that office for about seven and a half years, but during that time he could not be persuaded to say a single word in favor of lifting from the people the burden imposed upon them by extortion of tariff rates. True, he admits in his confession of faith that certain interests have been improperly favored by over protection; declares himself in favor of 'disrupting the old crooked, log rolling method of tariff making' and advocates a tariff commission wholly different from the present unsatisfactory tariff board. It is impossible to rise from a careful reading of his tariff discussion without being convinced that he is a standpatter now as he was when president.

"Certainly only a very stupid man would expect him to curb the trusts. Seven-eighths of all the combinations in existence when he went out of office were created while he was president. Their creators had confidence in him surely and it is but just to say that it was not misplaced. Did he not stay the hand of his pliant attorney general when he was about to bring suit to dissolve the harvester trust? Was not a twenty minute conversation long enough to persuade him that the steel corporation should be allowed to absorb its leading competitor?"

Following the notification ceremonies the members of the notification committee and guests were taken for a short automobile ride through the city, thence to Governor Marshall's

home, where a reception was held by the governor and Mrs. Marshall.

Previous to the ceremonies there was a parade.

William G. McAdoo, acting chairman of the democratic national committee, arrived today from New York. He will go to Chicago to open headquarters. With McAdoo was Joseph E. Davies, secretary of the national committee.

THE SPEECH OF ACCEPTANCE

In his speech accepting the democratic nomination for the vice presidency Governor Marshall said:

"Judge Parker and Gentlemen of the Notification Committee: Permit me to say that it is not my purpose on this occasion to present details. I wish merely to present some general observations clothed in homespun language in the belief that they may be of value in fixing the opinion and determining the conduct of the intelligent voter this year.

"Try as we may to separate the religious from the civic, the fact yet remains that good government has in it an element of morality. Neither constitutions, nor laws, nor ordinances, can completely divorce civil government from religious sentiment. There are periods in the history of a people when the conflict between the good and the bad may involve almost all of the commandments. There is rarely a conflict in which at least the one commandment against covetousness does not become an issue, and this campaign is no exception to the rule.

"It will be well for the voter to clear up some hazy definitions. We have for many years been entertaining a belief founded upon no fact whatever, that democracy and republicanism represent different ideas of government. The republican has looked upon the democrat as a man opposed to the government. The democrat has looked upon the republican as a man opposed to the people's rule and in favor of aristocratic sway. It is time for us to remember that democracy is not a system of government. Indeed, democracy may find its expression in any one of numerous systems.

"The rule of the people is not essentially rule by the people. By their votes, even when democracy has unfolded to full manhood suffrage, the people may have a monarchical form of government. The people's rule does not depend upon the number of votes nor necessarily upon the system of government under which they vote. Good or bad government must go back to good or bad citizenship, to intelligent or ignorant, to honest or dishonest, electors. I venture the assertion that if the electoral franchise were now granted to all the citizens of Russia, the little father would again be crowned in Peter's city.

MEANING OF DEMOCRACY

"American democracy in its purity was intended to mean, and I believe does mean, something more than voting, something more than selecting officers. Like the sunlight, we can not see it, yet we can not see without it. And like the sunlight, it has not only bathed this republic in a sea of beauty and glory, but it has warmed and nurtured every fruitage planted in the garden of universal brotherhood.

"American democracy does not depend upon caste or creed or condition, upon race or color, upon wealth or poverty, upon success or failure. But unerringly, it does depend upon the inner life of the individual citizen. It is an inspiration and an aspiration. It does not always depend upon the ticket which a man votes. It does depend always upon the motive back of the ballot.

"The historic democratic party of America had its inspiration and its aspiration in the life and conduct of its great founder. It is time now to have a perfect concept of that democracy for in recent years we have divided ourselves into three classes and the classification has been made not by the heart-throbs of men but by the social condition. We have those who are immeasurably rich and who are looking for more, and we have those who are unutterably poor and who are growing poorer. Between these extremes, we have a great middle class, living well and reasonably content except for the uncertainty of not knowing whether they are to rise into the first class or sink into the third.

"Many have assumed that only the unutterably poor and those sinking into that class were

democrats, and that the immeasurably rich and the climbers were republicans. But these divisions have not been logical. It was not the outward and visible which marked the inward and spiritual of Thomas Jefferson. Born of the bluest blood in the Old Dominion, and accustomed as gentleman, scholar, diplomat and statesman, to all the luxuries of his generation he was the man who declared that all men were created equal and that all were endowed with certain inalienable rights such as life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Even to his dying hour this seeming aristocrat had not a single heart-throb which was not in unison with the heart-throbs of his fellowmen. His great opponent in statecraft sprang from a lineage so lowly as to be unknown. With none of the advantages of either fortune or family, Hamilton believed in hanging on princes' favors and in catering to the chosen few.

CAMPAIGN OF CONVICTION

"At its best, human nature is weak. The cares of the world and the deceitfulness of riches oftentimes stifle generous impulses. Great crises are necessary to awaken many men to their sense of duty. It was because I thought a crisis to be at hand that four years ago I made the statement that 80 per cent of the people of Indiana were democrats at heart even though they did not know it. I now enlarge that statement and declare that 80 per cent of the entire country believe in the historic democracy of Thomas Jefferson. This campaign is going to rid the democratic party of every man who does not believe in its principles and is going to add to the party's ranks, I hope, every man who does believe in them.

"Men have allowed their personal interests, ambitions and prejudices to sway their political conduct and consequently this great body of American citizens, thinking alike and feeling alike at heart, has never been united under one banner to fight for the common rights of common humankind. The strength of those determined to give every man his chance in life, unhampered and unaided by legislative enactment, and to strike down every species of special privilege inuring to the benefit of a few; of those like-minded in their view that government is a necessity and not a luxury, and that business should have its large opportunity for success, but that this government was made for men, not corporations; for principles, not interests; and of those with sufficient courage and fortitude to drive the money-changers from the temple of our national life, has been impoverished by desertions due to personal interests, ambitions and prejudices.

"This campaign calls upon some for justice, upon others for charity, upon all for patriotism. It does not call for the bandying of epithets nor for an appeal to the personal. We may safely leave to that senile dementia which has seized the so-called republican party the personalities of this campaign. Its unfitness to rule the republic is disclosed by its inability to keep its temper. It was cohesive so far as its leadership was concerned while it was engaged in looting the public, but even its leaders are now disorganized while quarreling over the loot. As for the party's bosses, the improper influences in American political life are about equally divided between them. Everywhere, "Boss" Barnes is crossing swords with "Boss" Flinn, and their charges and countercharges disclose greatness only when we apply Emerson's statement: 'Consistency is the hobgoblin of little minds.'

A SINGULAR CONDITION

"How comes it that we have reached such a condition of affairs in American life that the party in power is rent in twain, that boss is charging boss with knavery, crookedness and dishonesty, and that each faction is claiming an exclusive patent upon honesty and patriotism while avowing that the success of the other would spell irreparable ruin for the public? And more particularly, how comes this to pass under a republican system of government consisting of co-ordinate branches to which were ceded by the people none of their inalienable rights, but only such powers as were thought to be needful to redress the wrongs, preserve the rights and keep unshackled the moral, intellectual and physical forces of mankind?

"Though a majority of the people have been voting the republican ticket and have been assuming thereby that the majority would rule, the disgraceful but purifying scenes which have been enacted recently in republican conventions disclose that a large number of those who have been voting the republican ticket are democrats at heart. These scenes disclose further that we

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