Delegates Pleased and Happy, Now That Long Convention Fight Is Over

WOODROW WILSON--- HIS LIFE AND WORK

Woodrow Wilson was born in Staunton, Va., December 28, 1856. His father was the Rev. Joseph R. Wilson, one of the stalwart men of the Southern Presbyterian Church. His mother, born Jessie Woodrow, was of Scotch-Irish blood, her forebears having been notable figures in the Scottish Church, one of them, because of his theological staunchness, incurred the liberal satire of Robert Burns, and another wrote the "History of the Sufferings of the Church of Scotland from the Restoration to the Revolution." The Wilsons and the Woodrows were men of convictions, habits of study and firm temper, qualities inherited by the man in whom the names are combined.

Woodrow Wilson had his preparatory education from private schools and private tutors in Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C., and was afterward a student in four colleges: Davidson, Princeton, the University of Virginia, and Johns Hopkins University. He studied under many masters, but none so strongly influenced his intellectual development as his father.

Dr. Joseph Wilson was a man of unusual force in speech and action, impatient of dullness, more impatient of loose thinking and careless speaking. He was accustomed to say that men who were slovenly in conversation could not expect to be impressive in public speech. His own private talk showed that he practiced his theory. Without pedantry or self-consciousness, he spoke in words of weight which measured thoughts of value. Even his badinage was memorable. His conversation was never bookish, but always revealed the man trained to think and to speak.

The point is dwelt upon because it was the discipline this man gave his son, added to the son's native capacity, that assisted that distinction in thought and speech which all persons of discrimination remark on Woodrow Wilson's utterances, public or private. It is frequently said: 'There is no use in trying to argue with Woodrow Wilson—he defeats all opponents." Every man likes to do what he does well, and Woodrow Wilson may sometimes, like Dr. Johnson, "talk for victory", but, being a busier man than Dr. Johnson, he usually talks in order to dispose of business. By supplementing his early training with the study of law, he has learned how to go to the core of a question, strip it of all remote relationships, and express his conclusions clearly and convincingly. In his earlier writings he cultivated literary style, but in later years he has written and spoken with little premedation of phraseology. His vocabulary is large and under command, and his sense of word-values is unerring. Art has become unconscious, and he blends matter and manner as they must be blended for all finest effects in spoken or written discourse. One is occasionally struck by an unusual word, but close attention shows that Woodrow Wilson is not a word-monger, but a word-master.

He passed through the freshman class in Davidson College and then went to Princeton for four years, being graduated with the class of 1879. The move was fortunate, for it gave him at an impressionable age an opportunity to understand the Northern, as well as the Southern, point of view, and prepared the way for the breadth of sympathy that has been so marked in his historical writings. Books, archives, and documents gave him his material, but first-hand understanding of both sections enabled him to write the history of the great conflict between the States in such a manner that his books have practically never been charged with sectionalism from either side. He was among the earlier young Southern men to see clearly that the South was in fact as in name a part of the Union, that the glory of its history never was to be forgotten, its secession never to be apologied for; that its great tragedy was sweetened by valor and patience, but that unless the tragedy was to be futilely prolonged the south must throw in its lot heartily with the Union. Five or six years after graduation he wrote in his first book: "Whether these sections [the East, the South, and the West] are to be harmonious or dissentient depends almost entirely upon the methods and policy of the Federal government. If that government be not careful to keep within its own proper sphere, and prudent to square its policy by rules of national welfare, sectional lines must and will be known; citizens of one part of the country may look with jealousy and even with hatred upon their fellow-citizens of another part; and faction must tear and dissention distract a country which Providence would bless, but which man may curse."

It was thus that the young political philosopher, born and bred in the South and educated in the North, saw that the prosperity of each section lies in the integrity of the whole.

It was, however, with no premeditation of being a historian that he went North. He remained Southern by instinct, and intended to merge his fortunes with those of the South. With this intent he studied law for a little less than two years (1879-1880) at the University of Virginia, and then practiced law in Atlanta, Ga.; but after about two years he found that practical law did not satisfy his intellectual hunger. What most lawyers take for granted were the things he most wished to know, not merely what the law is, but how it came to be what it is, its origins and history. In brief, it was philosophy of law and politics that attracted him. So in 1883 he resolved to go to Johns Hopkins University in Baltimore, then entering upon its most brilliant period, the objective of young men from all over the country, avid for knowledge and the careers to which knowledge would lead. While Fellow in History at Johns Hopkins he wrote and published (1885) his first book, "Congressional Government: A Study in American Politics." This book drew a contrast between the theory of the Constitution and political practice under the Constitution; showed that instead of the "checks and balances" of the earlier theory there had been "a constant growth of legislative and administrative practice and a steady accretion of precedent in the management of Federal affairs," and that "the centre and source of all motive and of all regulative power is Congress"; pointed out the waste that results from a lack of co-ordination between the branches of the Federal government, and a lack of Cabinet responsibility. "As at present constituted, the Federal government lacks strength because its powers are divided, lacks promptness because its authorities are multiplied, lacks wieldiness because its processes are roundabout, lacks efficiency because its responsibility is indistinct and its action without competent direction." In his latest book, "Constitutional Government in the United States" (1908), he shows how authority and responsibility have tended to centre in the Executive.

On June 24, 1885, he married Ellen Louise Axson, of Savannah, Ga. How much his success has been forwarded by her sympathy and wisdom is not yet a matter of public record. Three daughters were born to Mr. and Mrs. Wilson.

In 1885 Mr. Wilson began his profession of teaching as a member of the small but able faculty of Bryn Mawr College. After three years there as professor of history and political economy, he accepted a similar professorship in Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn. He remained there two years, and in 1890 was called to his alma mater, Princeton, as professor of jurisprudence and political economy. His title was changed to professor of jurisprudence in 1895, and again in 1897 to professor of jurisprudence and politics. In 1902 he was elected president of Princeton University. His academic titles, in course and honorary, have been numerous. A year after leaving Johns Hopkins (1886) he took his Ph.D. degree on examination, submitting as his thesis "Congressional Government." He has received the honorary degree of LL.D. from Wake Forest, Tulane, Johns Hopkins, Rutgers, University of Pennsylvania, Brown, and Harvard, and the honorary degree of Litt.D. from Yale.

When Dr. Wilson came to the presidency of Princeton he was known throughout the country as an author and public speaker, but he was untested as an executive officer. Men "thought him fit to govern." It remained to be seen whether or not the rest of the proverb would apply, "if only he had never tried to govern." The years have proved him. In his presidential office he has carried out the idea of leadership which he pronounced in his first book, and has held ever since, in office and out of office. A leader is responsible to his constituency, but so long as he is leader he must lead. Dr. Wilson has little pleasure in the ornamental aspect of office. He is not satisfied to be "Mr. President," and let the machine run itself. He has visions, and he has the will power to realize the visions. He will argue with a man who has other views than his, but he will not argue long with a man who has so many views that he cannot see in which direction to move. He never has suffered from the scholar's paralysis of will, and he has no prolonged patience with those who are so afflicted. To get things done, and to get them done after the pattern of the vision, is his practical philosophy. He has been known to quote with approval the motto of Carlyle's "Latter-Day Pamphlets": "Then,' said his lordship, 'will God men dall? Nay, by God, Donald we must help him to mend it,' said the other."

When he came into office he saw that things were to be done, directly for Princeton, indirectly and at large for education in America. The air was noisy with pedagogical theories as to how young people should be taught. To President Wilson the problem seemed not so much pedagogical as human and governmental. It was, in his view, not so important what should be taught as it was that young minds and characters should grow naturally while in close contact with mateurer minds. College organizations, no bad things in themselves, and the social life of the college were occupying not only the most part, but also the best part of undergraduate attention. To these things lectures and examinations were unwelcome interruptions. In the larger colleges, at any rate, the processes of education were growing too impersonal and casual to be effective. So the now famous preceptorial system was proposed and adopted, whereby students and teachers are brought into intimate relationship, not formally as master and pupil, but informally, as friends who sit down to discuss the things of the mind.

He then went further and proposed something which seemed radical, but was in reality a corollary to the preceptorial system, a complete reorganization of the university in such a way as to co-ordinate the intellectual and social life of the place, bringing into communities and daily companionship representatives of all classes and of the faculty. The proposal ran counter to the traditions of Princeton; it violated privilege (for the breaking up of self-elective clubs was necessary to the plan); it sounded a startling note of democracy to a country which was losing some of its old passion for democracy. So there was a conflict, the issue of which is, at this writing, still on the knees of the gods. But, whatever happens, Princeton never will be what it would have been without Woodrow Wilson. It will be something better. Moreover, he has made a lasting impression on American ideas and ideals of education. Men of the present and of the future will reckon with him, even when they do not agree with his views. He has brought to educational problems the mind of a statesman as well as the mind of an educator. At a time when the American college is on trial before the country, indicted for not giving any adequate preparation for the great business of citizenship, this student of affairs and man of action has pointed out broad ways by which the youth of the country may be brought up for the service of the country.

This may indicate the sterner side of Woodrow Wilson's nature, the man of convictions and resolute will. There is a very gentle side of him, known to all who come in close contact with him. Slowly the students are finding this, and to their admiration for him they add affection. They would be dull indeed if they did not catch a glimpse of the inward man in such accents as these—a passage from a recent baccalaureate address, gentle words which are the more impressive from a man whose usual habit of speech is firm and militant.

"To one deep fountain of revelation and renewal few of you, I take it for granted, have had access yet—I mean the fountain of sorrow, a fountain sweet or bitter according as it is drunk in submission or in rebellion, in love or in resentment and deep dismay. I will not tell you of these waters; if you have not tasted them, it would be futile, and some of you will understand without word of mine. I can only beg that when they are put to your lips, as they must be, you will drink of them as those who seek renewal, and know how to make of sadness a mood of enlightenment and of hope."

Of the literary style of this it is hardly necessary to speak. "This kind can come forth by nothing but by prayer and fasting," or, to speak literally, by nothing but literary gift brought under discipline. Woodrow Wilson was a faithful servant of letters until the presidency of the university so occupied his time as to give him only brief and broken hours for writing.

Since 1885, the date of the production of "Congressional Government," he has published the following books: "The State" (1889), "Division and Reunion" (1893), "An Old Master, and Other Political Essays" (1893), "Mere Literature and Other Essays" (1896), "George Washington" (1896), "A History of the American People" (five volumes; 1902), "Constitutional Government in the United States" (1908). Besides these, there are many uncollected essays and addresses, published in magazines, reviews and brochures.

In an essay entitled "The Truth of the Matter" (published in the volume called "Mere Literature"), Woodrow Wilson set forth clearly his conception of the historian's business. For dry-as-dust, the mere investigator, he had just that respect which all have for industry as a separate virtue; on the other hand, he calls those historians "shallow fellows" who seek the "dramatic" for its own sake. It is imagination, not that which invents but that which perceives the underlying truth of things, which the historian needs, to kindle his facts into life, to give the picture as a whole, to see the past as one who knew the past.

The value of his historical method and its application must be decided at a later time. But he who reads the histories knows that Dr. Wilson's books "recover a past age; make dead generations live again and breathe their own air." His sympathetic recreative method is seen in its simplest form in such passages of the life of Washington as describe Colonial life in Virginia, or the last days and death of the great general. When the author's father read the quiet words that describe with the calm of suppressed feeling the death of Washington, he said: "Woodrow, I am glad you let George Washington do his own dying."

The deeper-lying effects of this penetrative, imaginative method of dealing with history may be seen in his "Division and Reunion" and his large "History of the American People." In these imagination and reason sit together, sympathy and judgment control each other. In such contrast as he draws in the larger work between the democracy of Thomas Jefferson and General Jackson we see the shrewd insight into human character, the right estimate of the temper of the people, the delicate separation of supergrowth and tissue—things temporary and things destined to shape the nation. In both works, the story of the war and the events which led to it make a very human story, and an extraordinarily just estimate of men, motives and principles. In "The Truth of the Matter" he wrote of Macaulay: "We detect the tone of the advocate, and though if we are just we must deem him honest, we cannot deem him safe." It is not the advocate but the judge who wrote the accounts of the War Between the States in the two histories, a dispassionate but not a disinterested judge, one with power to understand those motives of men which create epochs, to understand them as if he had lived with these men of both sides; he sees in them soundness and frailty, faith and unfaith, touches of charlatanry and visions of statesmanship. He judges them not by the standard of the accomplished event, that futile sort of history which makes children and imbeciles of all foregone generations, but judges them in the light of the passions of their day, the obscure light in which all men work before the closed doors of the future, for only afterthought is certain. He writes as one "who understands not only men but institutions; sees clearly how the interpretations of the Constitution diverged under different economic conditions at the South and the North." It is interesting that a man so ardent and so capable of convictions could write so judicially. But the imagination, the sympathy, and the literary quality preserve the human note in all the narrative. "Division and Reunion" is remarkable in that its compact pages contain so much of facts and dates that it can be used as a reference book, and is yet at the same time a piece of literature. Both the histories were written by a professional historian, a professional student of politics, and a professional man of letters.

Edmund Burke and Walter Bagehot have been his masters, in so far as a man of independent mind can be said to have masters; and it is noteworthy that both wrote of human government in masterful English, and were literary artists as well as political philosophers. Of both these men Woodrow Wilson has published appreciative essays in his volume of essays entitled "Mere Literature." This book and "An Old Master" contain such of Mr. Wilson's essays as have been collected. Most of these essays are on the borderland between politics and literature, but in them there is more of the personal note than would have been allowable in the histories and the works on government.

In 1910 Dr. Wilson, by a vote of 709 out of 749 in the first ballot in the convention, was made the Democratic candidate for the governorship of New Jersey, largely through the influence of ex-United States Senator James Smith, Jr., and "Bob" Davis, of Jersey City, the principal bosses of the New Jersey Democracy. He imediately resigned the presidency of Princeton. Smith, by this move, hoped to elect Wilson and then climb over his back to the Senate again. During the campaign Dr. Wilson expressly declared that he would not stand for Smith. He avowed that he himself would control the Democrats of New Jersey if elected, and that he would know no man higher up. He was elected Governor in the fall of 1910, changing a Republican plurality of 8,013 into a Democratic plurality of 49,056, going into office as the first Democratic Governor in eighteen years. His plurality was 49,056, although two years before Taft had carried the State by a plurality of 82,000.

Wilson was elected to office after having made neither pledges nor promises, "absolutely free" to serve the people "with singleness of purpose," obligated to no persons or group of persons. James Smith, Jr., immediately announced that he desired election to the United States Senate, but James E. Martine had been selected in the primaries by the Democrats for that place and Governor Wilson insisted on his election, and despite the desperate efforts of the machine for Smith, Martine, a poor farmer, was elected by a vote of 40 to 4 for Smith. Governor Wilson's inaugural address was powerful and constructive, recommending many progressive laws. He regarded himself the party leader in the State, and did not propose to look upon the legislative and executive departments as separate. He took upon himself the responsibility for causing the Leg-

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

PLATFORM ON WHICH DEMOCRATS WILL GO BEFORE THE COUNTRY

Baltimore, July 2.—The full text of the platform adopted by the Democratic National Convention is as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, reaffirm our devotion to the principles of Democratic government formulated by Thomas Jefferson and enforced by a long and illustrious line of Democratic presidents.

Tariff Reform.

We declare it to be a fundamental principle of the Democratic party that the Federal government under the Constitution has no right or power to impose or collect tariff duties, except for the purpose of revenue, and we demand that the collection of such taxes shall be limited to the necessities of government honestly and economically administered.

The high Republican tariff is the principal cause of the unequal distribution of wealth; it is a system of taxation which makes the rich richer and the poor poorer; under its operations the American farmer and laboring man are the chief sufferers; it raises the cost of the necessaries of life to them, but does not protect their product or wages. The farmer sells largely in free markets and buys almost entirely in the protected markets. In the most highly protected industries such as cotton and fool, steel and iron, the wages of the laborers are the lowest paid in any of our industries. We denounce the Republican pretense on that subject and assert that American wages are established by competitive conditions and not by the tariff.

We favor the immediate downward revision of the existing high and, in many cases, prohibitive tariff duties, insisting that material reductions be speedily made upon the necessaries of life. Articles entering into competition with trust controlled products and articles of American manufacture which are sold abroad more cheaply than at home, should be put upon the free list.

We recognize that our system of taxation is intimately connected with the business of the country, and we favor the ultimate attainment of these ends we advocate by legislation that will not injure or destroy legitimate industry.

We denounce the action of President Taft in vetoing the bills to reduce the tariff in the cotton, woolen, metals and chemical schedules and the farmers free list bill, all of which were designed to give immediate relief to the masses from the exactions of the trusts.

The Republican party, while promising tariff revision, has shown by its tariff legislation that such revision is not to be in the peoples interest and having been faithless to its pledges of 1908 it should no longer enjoy the confidence of the nation. We appeal to the American people to support us in our demand for a tariff for revenue only.

High Cost of Living.

The high cost of living is a serious problem in every American home. The Republican party, in its platform, attempts to escape from responsibility for present conditions by denying that they are due to a protective tariff. We take issue with them on this subject and charge that excessive prices result in a large measure from the high tariff laws enacted and maintained by the Republican party and from trusts and commercial conspiracies fostered and encouraged by such laws, and we assert that no substantial relief can be secured for the people until import duties on the necessaries of life are materially reduced and these criminal conspiracies broken up.

Anti-Trust Law.

A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal as well as the civil law against trusts and trust officials and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

We favor the declaration by law of the conditions upon which corporations shall be permitted to engage in interstate trade, including, among others, the prevention of holding companies, of interlocking directors, of stock watering, of discrimination in price, and the control by any one corporation of so large a proportion of any industry as to make it a menace to competitive conditions.

We condemn the action of the Republican administration in compromising with the Standard Oil Company and the Tobacco Trust and its failure to invoke the criminal provisions of the anti-trust law against the officers of those corporations after the court had declared that from the undisputed facts in the record they had violated the criminal provisions of the law.

We regret that the Sherman anti-trust law has received a judicial construction depriving it of much of its efficacy and we favor the enactment of legislation which will restore to the statute the strength of which it has been deprived by such interpretation.

Rights of the States.

We believe in the preservation and maintenance in their full strength and integrity of the three co-ordinate branches of the Federal government—the executive, the legislative and the judicial—each keeping within its own bounds and not encroaching upon the just powers of either of the others.

Believing that the most efficient results under our system of government are to be attained by the full exercise by the states of their reserved sovereign powers, we denounce as usurpation the efforts of our opponents to deprive the states of any of the rights reserved to them, and to enlarge and magnify by indirection the powers of the Federal government.

We insist upon the full exercise of all the powers of the government, both state and national, to protect the people from injustice at the hands of those who seek to make the government a private asset in business. There is no twilight zone between the nation and the state in which exploiting interests can take refuge from both. It is as necessary that the Federal government shall exercise the powers reserved to them, but we insist that Federal remedies for the regulation of interstate commerce and for the prevention of private monopoly shall be added to and not substituted for state remedies.

Income Tax and Popular Election of Senators.

We congratulate the country upon the triumph of two important reforms demanded in the last national platform, namely, the amendment of the Federal Constitution authorizing an income tax and the amendment providing for the popular election of Senators, and we call upon the people of all the States to rally to the support of the pending propositions and secure their ratification.

We note with gratification the unanimous sentiment in favor of publicity before the election, of campaign contributions—a measure demanded in our national platform of 1908 and at that time opposed by the Republican party—and we commend the Democratic House of Representatives for extending the doctrine of publicity to recommendations, verbal and written, upon which presidential appointments are made, to the ownership and control of newspapers and to the expenditures made by and in behalf of those who aspire to presidential nominations, and we point for additional justification for this legislation to the enormous expenditures of money in behalf of the president and his predecessor in the recent contest for the Republican nomination for President.

Presidential Primaries.

The movement towards more popular government should be promoted through legislation in each State which will permit the expression of the preference of the electors for national candidates at presidential primaries.

We direct that the National Committee incorporate in the call for the next nominating convention a requirement that all expressions of preference for presidential candidates shall be given and the selection of delegates and alternates made through a primary election conducted by the party organization in each State where such expression and election are not provided for by State law. Committeemen who are hereafter to constitute the membership of the Democratic National Committee and whose election is not provided for by law shall be chosen in each State at such primary elections, and the service and authority of committeemen, however chosen, shall begin immediately upon the receipt of their credentials respectively.

Campaign Contributions.

We pledge the Democratic party to the enactment of a law prohibiting any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund and any individual from contributing any amount above a reasonable maximum.

Term of President.

We favor a single presidential term, and to that end urge the adoption of an amendment to the constitution making the President of the United States ineligible for re-election, and we pledge the candidate of this convention to this principle.

Democratic Congress.

At this time, when the Republican party, after a generation of unlimited power in its control of the Federal government, is rent into factions, it is opportune to point to the record of accomplishment of the Democratic House of Representatives in the Sixty-second Congress. We indorse its action and we challenge comparison of its record with that of any Congress which has been controlled by our opponents.

We call the attention of the patriotic citizens of our country to its record of efficiency, economy and constructive legislation.

It has, among other achievements, revised the rules of the House of Representatives so as to give to the representatives of the American people freedom of speech and of action in advocating, proposing and perfecting remedial legislation.

It has passed bills for the relief of the people and the development of our country; it has endeavored to revise the tariff taxes downward in the interest of the consuming masses, and thus to reduce the high cost of living.

It has proposed an amendment to the Federal Constitution providing for the election of United States Senators by the direct vote of the people.

It has secured the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as two sovereign States.

It has required the publicity of campaign expenses both before and after election and fixed a limit upon the election expenses of United States Senators and Representatives.

It has also passed a bill to prevent the abuse of the writ of injunction.

It has passed a law establishing an eight-hour day for workmen on all national public work.

It has passed a resolution which forced the President to take immediate steps to abrogate the Russian treaty.

And it has passed the great supply bills which lessen waste and extravagance and which reduce the annual expenses of the government by many millions of dollars.

We approve the measure reported by the Democratic leaders in the House of Representatives for the creation of a council of national defense, which will determine a definite naval program with a view to increased efficiency and economy. The party that proclaimed and has always enforced the Monroe Doctrine, and was sponsor for the new navy, will continue faithfully to observe the constitutional requirements to provide and maintain an adequate and well-proportioned navy, sufficient to defend American policies, protect our citizens and uphold the honor and dignity of the nation.

Republican Extravagance.

We denounce the profligate waste of the money wrung from the people by the oppressive taxation through the lavish appropriations of recent Republican Congresses, which have kept taxes high, and reduced the purchasing power of the people's toil. We demand a return to that simplicity and economy which befits a Democratic government, and a reduction in the number of useless offices, the salaries of which drain the substance of the people.

Railroads, Express Companies, Telegraph and Telephone Lines.

We favor the efficient supervision and rate regulation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines engaged in interstate commerce. To this end we recommend the valuation of railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines by the Interstate Commerce Commission, such valuation to take into consideration the physical value of the property, the original cost, the cost of reproduction, and any element of value that will render the valuation fair and just.

We favor such legislation as will effectually prohibit the railroads, express, telegraph and telephone companies from engaging in business which brings them into competition with their shippers, or patrons; also legislation preventing the overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate railroads, express companies, telegraph and telephone lines, and legislation which will assure such reductions in transportation rates as conditions will permit, care being taken to avoid reduction that would compel a reduction of wages, prevent adequate service, or do injustice to legitimate investments.

Banking Legislation.

We oppose the so-called Aldrich bill or the establishment of a central bank, and we believe the people of the country will be largely freed from panics and consequent unemployment and business depression by such a systematic revision of our banking laws as will render temporary relief in localities where such relief is needed, with protection from control or dominion by what is known as the money trust.

Banks exist for the accommodation of the public and not for the control of business. All legislation on the subject of banking and currency should have for its purpose the securing of these accommodations on terms of absolute security to the public and of complete rotection from the misuse of the power that wealth gives to those who possess it.

We condemn the resent methods of depositing government funds in a few favored banks, largely situated in or controlled by Wall Street, in return for political favors, and we pledge our party to provide by law for their deposit by competitive bidding in the banking institutions of the country, national and State, without discrimination as to locality upon approved securities and subject to call by the government.

Rural Credits.

Of equal importance with the question of currency reform is the question of rural credits or agricultural finance. Therefore we recommend that an investigation of agricultural credit societies in foreign countries be made, so that it may be ascertained whether a system of rural credits may be devised suitable to conditions in the United States; and we also favor legislation permitting national banks to loan a reasonable proportion of their funds on real estate security.

We recognize the value of vocational education and urge Federal appropriations for such training and extensive teaching in agriculture in co-operation with the several States.

Waterways.

We renew the declaration in our last platform relating to the conservation of our natural resources and the development of our waterways. The present devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above and the utilization for the beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and the development of water-power instead of permitting the floods to continue, as heretofore, agents of destruction.

We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its water for the purpose of navigation, the building of leevees to maintain the integrity of its channel, and the prevention of the overflow of the land and its consequent devastation, resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property impose an obligation which alone can be discharged by the

(Continued on Tenth Page.)

CANDIDATE FOR VICE-PRESIDENT

GOVERNOR THOMAS R. MARSHALL, OF INDIANA.