

# President Wilson's Speech at Indianapolis on Jackson Day

The following speech was delivered by President Wilson at Indianapolis, Ind., on Jackson Day, Friday, January 8:

## THE SPEECH

The president said in part: "Governor Ralston, Ladies and Gentlemen:

"You have given me a most royal welcome, for which I thank you from the bottom of my heart. It is rather lonely living in Washington. I have been confined for two years at hard labor and even now I feel that I am simply out on parole. You notice that one of the most distinguished members of the United States Senate is here to see that I go back. And yet with sincere apologies to the Senate and House of Representatives I want to say that I draw more inspiration from you than I do from them.

"They like myself, are only servants of the people of the United States. Our sinews consist in your sympathy and support, and our renewal comes from contact with you and with the strong movements of public opinion in this country. That is the reason why I for one would prefer that our thoughts should not too often cross the ocean but should center themselves upon the policies and duties of the United States. If we think of the United States, when the time comes we shall know this country can serve the world. I will borrow a very interesting phrase from a distinguished gentleman of my acquaintance and beg that you will keep your moral powder dry.

JACKSON A FORTHRIGHT MAN. "But I have come here on Jackson day. If there are Republicans present I hope they will feel the compelling influences of such a day. There was nothing mild about Andrew Jackson; that is the reason I spoke of the 'compelling influences of the day.' Andrew Jackson was a forthright man who believed everything he did believe in fighting earnestly. And really, ladies and gentlemen, in public life that is the only sort of man worth thinking about for a moment.

"If I was not ready to fight for everything I believe in, I would think it my duty to go back and take a back seat. I like, therefore, to breathe the air of Jackson day. I like to be reminded of the old militant hosts of Democracy which I believe have come to life again in our time.

"The United States had almost forgotten that it must keep its fighting ardor in behalf of mankind when Andrew Jackson became President, and you will notice that whenever the United States forgets its ardor for mankind, a Democrat is elected President. The trouble with the Republican party is that it has not had a new idea for 30 years. I am not speaking as a politician; I am speaking as an historian. I have looked for new ideas in the records and I have not found any proceeding from the Republican ranks."

The President added that the Republican party had had leaders who suggested new ideas, "but I have tried to carry them out," and continued: "I would not speak with disrespect of the Republican party. I always speak with great respect of the past. The past was necessary to the present, and was a sure retrospection of the future. The Republican party is still a covert and a refuge for those who are afraid—for those who want to consult their grandfathers about everything. . . . "You will see, therefore, that I have come to you in the spirit of Jackson day. I got tired of staying in Washington and saying sweet things. I wanted to come out and get in contact with you once more and say what I really thought.

"My friends, what I particularly want you to observe is this, that politics in this country does not depend any longer upon the regular members of either party. There are not enough regular Republicans in this country to take and hold national power; and I must immediately add there are not enough regular Democrats in this country to do it either.

"This country is guided and its policy is determined by the independent voter; and I have come to ask you how we can best prove to the independent voter that the instrument he needs is the Democratic party and that it would be hopeless for him to attempt to use the Republican party. I do not have to prove; I admit it."

WHY DEMOCRACY EXCELS. Declaring that only one-third of the Republican party was progressive and that about two-thirds of the Democratic party was progressive,

the President said "the independent progressive voter finds a great deal more company in the Democratic ranks than in the Republican ranks.

"I say a great deal more," he continued, "because there are Democrats who are sitting on the breeching strap; there are Democrats who are holding back. There are Democrats who are nervous. I dare say they were born with that temperament. And I respect the conservative temper. I claim to be an animated conservative myself. . . . All the forces of America are forces in action or else they are forces of inertia.

"What I want to point out to you, and I believe that this is what the whole country is beginning to perceive, is this, that there is a larger body of men in the regular ranks of the Democratic party who believe in the progressive policies of our day . . . than there is in the ranks of the Republican party. How can you be otherwise, gentlemen? The Democratic party and only the Democratic party has carried out the policies which the progressive people of this country have desired. There is not a single great act of this present great Congress which has not been carried out in obedience to the public opinion of America. . . .

THE CURRENCY RELIEF. "Let me instance a single thing: I want to ask the business men here present if this is not the first January in their recollection that did not bring a money stringency for the time being, because of the necessity of paying out great sums of money debts and the other settlements which come at the first of the year. I have asked the bankers if that happened this year, and they said 'no, it did not happen; it could not happen under the Federal reserve act.' We have emancipated the credits of this country. . . .

TOOK LONG TIME. "I have taken a long time, ladies and gentlemen, to select the Federal trade commission, because I wanted to choose men and be sure that I had chosen men who would be really serviceable to the business men of this country, great as well as small, the rank and the file. These things have been done and will never be undone. They were talked about and talked about with futility until a Democratic Congress attempted and achieved them.

"But the Democratic party does not suppose that it is done with the business. The Democratic party is still on trial. . . . This country is not going to use any party that cannot do continuous and consistent team work. If any group of men should dare to break the solidity of the Democratic team for any purpose or from any motive, theirs will be a most unenviable notoriety and a responsibility which will bring deep bitterness to them. The only party that is serviceable to a nation is a party that can hold absolutely together and march with the discipline and with the zest of a conquering host.

"I am not saying these things, because I doubt that the Democratic party will be able to do these things, but because I believe that as leader for the time being of that party I can promise the country that it will do these things. . . . Here the President paused to pay tribute to the two Democratic senators from Indiana, saying he never had to lie awake nights wondering what they were going to do. He added that the country is not going to trouble itself to lie awake nights and wonder what these men are going to do; that if the country has to do that it will choose other men. In this connection, he said 'team work all the time is what they are going to demand of us, and that is our individual as well as our collective responsibility. That is what Jackson Day stands for. If a man will not play on the team, then he does not belong to the team.'

"Now what is their duty? You say 'hasn't this Congress carried out a great program?' Yes, it has carried out a great program. It has had the most remarkable record that any Congress since the Civil War has had. . . . But we are living at an extraordinary moment. The world has never been in the condition that it is now, my friends. Half the world is on fire, only America among the great powers of the world is free to govern her own life; and all the world is looking to America to serve its economic need, and while this is happening what is going on?"

"Do you know, gentlemen, that the ocean freight rates have gone up in some instances to 10 times their ordinary figure? And that the farmers of the United States, those who raise grain and those who raise cot-

ton . . . cannot get any profit out of the great prices that they are willing to pay for these things on the other side of the sea, because the whole profit is eaten up by the extortionate charges for ocean carriage? In the midst of this the Democrats propose a temporary measure of relief in a shipping bill.

"The merchants and the farmers of this country must have ships to carry their goods, and just at the present moment there is no other way of getting them than through the instrumentality that it is suggested in the shipping bill; and I hear it said in Washington on all hands that the Republicans in the United States senate mean to talk enough to make the passage of the bill impossible.

"These self-styled friends of business, these men who say the Democratic party does not know what to do for business, are saying that the Democrats shall do nothing for business. I challenge them to show their rights to stand in the way of the release of American products to the rest of the world. Who commissioned them, a minority, a lessening minority? . . . Their credentials as friends of business, and friends of America will be badly discredited if they succeed.

"If I were speaking from a selfish, partisan point of view, I could wish nothing better than that they could show their true colors as partisans and succeed. But I am not quite so malevolent as that. . . . I would rather pray for them than abuse them. But the great voice of America ought to make them understand what they are said to be attempting now. . . . This country is bursting its jacket, and they are seeing to it that the jacket is not only kept tight but is riveted with steel.

"The Democratic party knows how to serve business in this country and its future program is a program of service. . . . We have laid the line now upon which business that was to do the country harm shall be stopped and an economic control which was intolerable shall be broken up. We have emancipated America but America must do something with her freedom.

"There are great bills pending in the United States senate just now that have been passed by the house of representatives which are intended as constructive measures in behalf of business—one great measure which will make available the enormous waterpowers of this country for the industry of it; another which will unlock the resources of the public domain which the Republicans desire to have locked up so that nobody could use them. . . .

"What we are trying to do in the great conservation bill is to carry out for the first time in the history of the United States a system by which the great resources of the country can be used instead of being set aside so that no man can get at them. I shall watch with a great deal of interest what the self-styled friends of business try to do to those bills.

"Do not misunderstand me. There are some men on that side of the chamber who understand the value of these things and are standing valiantly by them, but they are a small minority.

"The majority that is standing by them is on our side of the chamber, and they are the friends of America. . . . But there are other things which we have to do. Sometimes when I look around, my friends, and see the great mass of struggling humanity on this continent, it goes very much to my heart to see how many men are at a disadvantage and are without guides and helpers. Don't you think it would be a pretty good idea for the Democratic party to undertake a systematic method of helping the working men of America? There is a very simple way in which a party can help the working men. If you were simply to establish a great general employment bureau it would do a vast deal; by the federal act which spread over this country just could be directed to those parts of the country to those undertakings to those tasks, where they could find profitable employment. The labor of this country needs to be guided from opportunity to opportunity. We proved it the other day.

"We were told that in two states of the Union 30,000 men were needed to gather the crops. We succeeded in a cabinet meeting that the department of labor should have printed information about this in such a form that it could be posted in the postoffices all over the United States; and that the department of labor should get in touch with the labor department of states, that notice could go out from them. . . . What was the result? Those 30,000 men were found and were sent to the places where they got profitable employment. . . . It will not cost a great deal of money and it will do a great deal of service; the United States were to undertake to do such things systematically and

the year round and I, for my part, hope that it will do that.

"And there is another thing that is very much to be done. I am one of those who doubt either the industry or the learning or the ability of the courts of the United States, but I do know that they have a very antiquated way of doing business. . . . and I say that is an immediate and an imperative call upon us to rectify that, because the speediness of justice, the inexpensiveness of justice, the readiness of justice, is the greater part of justice itself. . . .

"And then there is something else. The Democrats have heard the Republicans talking about the scientific way in which to handle a tariff though the Republicans have never given any exhibition of a knowledge of how to handle it scientifically. It is scientific to put additional profits into the hands of those who are already getting the greater part of the profits, then they have been exceedingly scientific. It has been the science of selfishness. It has been the science of privilege. This kind of science I do not care to know anything about except enough to stop it.

But if by scientific treatment of the tariff they mean adjustment to the actual trade conditions of America and the world, then I am with them; and I want to call their attention to the fact that the bill which creates the new trade commission does that very thing. We were at pains to see that it was put in there. That commission is authorized and empowered to enquire into and report to Congress not only upon all the conditions of trade in this country, but upon the conditions of trade, the cost of manufacture, the cost of transportation—all the things that enter into the question of the tariff—in for countries as well as in the United States and into all those questions of foreign combinations which affect international trade between Europe and the United States. It has the full powers which will guide Congress in the scientific treatment of questions of international trade. . . .

"At every turn the things that the progressive Republicans have proposed that were practicable the Democrats either have done or are proposing to do. If that is not our bill of particulars to satisfy the independent voters of the country I would like to have one produced. There are things that the progressive program contained which were being done by the Democrats. . . .

But so far as they can be done by state legislatures I for one, speaking for one Democrat, am heartily in favor of their being done. . . . The President said that just before he left Washington he went over the figures from the last election and that while these figures were as yet incomplete, they show that the Democrats reckoning state by state, would, if it had been a presidential year, have had a majority of 80 in the electoral college.

"Fortunately or unfortunately this is not a presidential year; but the thing is significant to me for this reason. . . . A great many people have been speaking of the Democratic party as a minority party. Well it is not so much of a minority party as the Republican and as between the minorities I think we can claim to belong to the larger minority. The moral of that is merely what I have already been pointing out to you, that neither party in its regular membership has a majority. I do not want to make the independent voter too proud of himself, but I have got to admit that he is our boss and I am bound to admit that the things that he wants, so far as I have seen them mentioned, are the things that I want. I am not an independent voter, but I hope I can claim to be an independent person and I want to say this distinctly, I do not love any party any longer than it continues to serve the immediate and pressing needs of America. . . .

"I want to make every independent voter in this country a Democrat. It is a little cold and lonely out where he is, because though he holds the balance of power, he is not the majority and I want him to come in where it is warm. . . . Now there is one thing I have got a great enthusiasm about; I might almost say a reckless enthusiasm and that is human liberty. The governor has just now spoken about watching waiting in Mexico. I want to say a word about Mexico—or not so much Mexico as your attitude toward Mexico. I hold it as a fundamental principle and so do you, that every people has the right to determine its own form of government; and until this recent revolution in Mexico, until the end of the Diaz reign, 80 per cent of the people never had a 'look in' in determining who should be their governors or what their government should be. Now I am for the 80 per cent. It is none of my business, and it is none of

your business, how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of yours how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and Godspeed them in getting it, is theirs. . . . And as far as my influence goes while I am President, nobody shall interfere with them. . . . That is what I mean by a great emotion, the great emotion of sympathy. Do you suppose that the American people are ever going to count a small amount of material benefits and advantages to people doing business in Mexico against the liberties and the permanent happiness of the Mexican people? Have not European nations taken as long as they wanted and split as much blood as they pleased in settling their affairs, and shall we deny that to Mexico because she is weak? No, I say! I am proud to belong to a strong nation that says: 'This country, which we could crush, shall have just as much freedom in her own affairs as we have.' If I am strong, I am ashamed to bully the weak. In proportion to my strength is my pride in withholding that strength from the oppression of another people. . . .

"And I know when I speak these things (not merely from the generous response with which they have just met from you, but from my long-time knowledge of the American people) that is the sentiment of the American people. . . . With all due respect to editors of great newspapers, I have to say to them that I never take my opinion of the American people from their editorials. So that when some dailies not very far from where I am temporarily residing thundered with rising scorn at watchful waiting, Woodrow sat back in his chair and chuckled, knowing that he laughs best who laughs last, knowing in short, what were the temper and principles of the American people. If I did not think I knew, I would emigrate, because I would not be satisfied to stay where I am. There may come a time when the American people will have to judge whether I know what I am talking about or not. But for at least two years more I am going to think that I do. . . . It is by the way, a very comforting thought that the next Congress of the United States is going to be very safely Democratic and therefore, we can altogether feel as much confidence as Jackson did that we know what we are about. . . .

"So I feel, my friends, in a very confident mood today. I feel confident that we do know the spirit of the American people, that we do know the program of betterment which it will be necessary for us to undertake, that we do have a very reasonable confidence in the support of the American people. . . . I have been talking with business men recently about the present state of mind of American business. There is nothing the matter with American business except a state of mind. . . . Commenting upon the motto of the Indianapolis Chamber of Commerce 'If you are going to buy it buy it now,' the President said it is just as safe to buy now as it ever will be and that if the buying is started there will be no end to it. The President said he was sure of that because he had taken counsel with the men who know and that all that is needed in America now is to believe in that future. He said that he could secure his hearers as one of those who spoke for the Democratic party that it is perfectly safe to believe in the future. . . . 'We are so much the friends of business that we were for a little time the enemies of those who were trying to control business. I say for a little time because we are now reconciled to them. They have graciously admitted that we had a right to do what we did do, and they have very handsomely said that they were going to play the game. . . . I believe, I always believed, that American business men were absolutely sound at heart but men immersed in business do a lot of things that opportunity offers to do which

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your business, how long they take in determining it. It is none of my business and it is none of yours how they go about the business. The country is theirs. The government is theirs. The liberty, if they can get it, and Godspeed them in getting it, is theirs. . . . And as far as my influence goes while I am President, nobody shall interfere with them. . . . That is what I mean by a great emotion, the great emotion of sympathy. Do you suppose that the American people are ever going to count a small amount of material benefits and advantages to people doing business in Mexico against the liberties and the permanent happiness of the Mexican people? Have not European nations taken as long as they wanted and split as much blood as they pleased in settling their affairs, and shall we deny that to Mexico because she is weak? No, I say! I am proud to belong to a strong nation that says: 'This country, which we could crush, shall have just as much freedom in her own affairs as we have.' If I am strong, I am ashamed to bully the weak. In proportion to my strength is my pride in withholding that strength from the oppression of another people. . . .

in other circumstances they would not do and I have thought all along that all that was necessary to do was to call their attention sharply to the kind of reforms in business which were necessary and that they would acquiesce, and I believe they have acquiesced. There is all the more reason therefore that great and small, we should be confident in the future. And what a future it is, my friends!

"Look abroad upon the troubled world! Only America at peace! Among all the great powers of the world, only America saving her power for her own people! Only America using her great character and her great strength in the interests of peace and of prosperity! Do you not think it likely that the world will some time turn to America and say: 'You were right and we were wrong. You kept your heads when we lost ours. You tried to keep the scale from tipping and we threw the whole weight of arms in one side of the scale. Now in your self-possession, in your coolness, in your strength may we not turn to you for counsel and for assistance?'

"Think of the deep-wrought destruction of economic resources, of life and of hope, that is taking place in some parts of the world and think of the reservoir of hope, the reservoir of energy, the reservoir of sustenance, that there is in this great land of plenty. May we not look forward to the time when we shall be called blessed among the nations, because we succored the nations of the world in their time of distress and of dismay?

"I for one, pray God that that solemn hour may come, and I know the solidity of character and I know the exaltation of hope. I know the high principle, with which the American people will respond to the call of the world for this service, and I thank God that those who believe in America, who try to serve her people, are likely to be also what America herself from the first intended to be, the servant of mankind."

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PASSENGER TRAIN SCHEDULES.  
Trains arrive Lancaster from:  
No. 118—Yorkville, Rock Hill and Intermediate stations 8:31 a. m.  
No. 113—Charleston, Columbia and Intermediate stations 10:05 a. m.  
No. 114—Marion, Blacksburg, Charlotte and Intermediate stations, 1:35 p. m.  
No. 117—Columbia, Kingsville and Intermediate stations, 7:48 p. m.  
Trains leave Lancaster for:  
No. 118—Kingsville, Columbia and Intermediate stations, 8:31 a. m.  
No. 113—Rock Hill, Blacksburg, Marion, Charlotte and Intermediate stations, 10:05 a. m.  
No. 114—Kingsville, Columbia, Charleston and Intermediate stations 1:35 p. m.  
No. 117—Rock Hill, Yorkville and Intermediate stations, 7:33 p. m.  
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**TAX NOTICE.**  
**Auditor's Notice for Tax Returns for 1914.**  
The Auditor will make the following appointments in person or by deputy:  
Taxahaw, Wednesday, January 13th.  
A. S. Mungo, Thursday, January 14th in the morning.  
Flat Creek, Thursday, January 14th, in the evening.  
Welsh, Friday, January 15th.  
Kershaw, Monday and Tuesday, January 19th and 20th.  
Heath Springs, Wednesday and Thursday, January 20th and 21st.  
Pleasant Hill, Friday, January 22nd.  
Carmel, Saturday, January 23rd.  
All persons between the ages of 21 and 60, except those exempt by law, shall pay a \$1.00 poll tax, also all persons between the ages of 21 and 55 shall pay a \$3.00 commutation tax for road purposes. Returns shall be made of all personal property and transfers of all real estate shall be noted. 50 per cent penalty for non-returns.  
**JOS. W. KNIGHT,**  
County Auditor.