

SUPPORT PRESIDENT  
PARAMOUNT ISSUE

Democratic Keynote Sounded by  
Temporary Chairman Glynn.

DEFENDS NEUTRALITY POLICY

Advocates Defense Preparedness and  
Fights Militarism Bugaboo—Dis-  
cusses Domestic Policies and  
Eulogizes Mr. Wilson.

St. Louis, Mo., June 14.—Following  
a condensed version of the address  
delivered at the opening of the Demo-  
cratic national convention today by  
Temporary Chairman Martin H.  
Glynn, former governor of New York.  
Gentlemen of the Convention: The  
Democratic party, in this convention  
assembled, meets to perform a duty,  
not to itself but to the nation.

We have entered this hall as Demo-  
crats; we shall deliberate and act here  
as Americans.

In this great crisis that now con-  
fronts the nation, the American people  
feel, their apostasy will be visited  
upon the descendants of their chil-  
dren's children.

Regarding the divisions that make  
one man a Tory and another a Whig,  
one man a Republican and another a  
Democrat, Americans will cast aside  
the tinsel of party emblems.

From the great, pulsing heart of the  
nation will come a patriot command  
to crush partisanship and rebuke what-  
ever is mean or blind.

And when, a century from now,  
America's children come to read our  
history, we pray God that the history  
we are about to make may prove an  
inspiration to their loyalty.

In the attainment of this hope, the  
assistance of this prayer we who gather  
here today have a responsibility that  
transcends our emotions as it strengthens  
our resolutions.

For two years the world has been  
in flames. That fire still burns, but thus  
far the United States has held the  
flame at bay.

Must Support Principles.

What the people of the United  
States must determine through their  
choice is whether the principles that  
have been asserted as our national pol-  
icy shall be indorsed or withdrawn.

This is the paramount issue.

For 200 years neutrality was a theo-  
ry; America made it a fact. To win  
this priceless right of neutrality this  
nation had to undergo a long and pain-  
ful struggle.

Where is the American hardy enough  
to challenge a policy so firmly fixed  
in the nation's traditions?

The president of the United States  
stands today where stood the men who  
made America and who saved Amer-  
ica and made American neutrality a  
fact.

Washington was right. If Jerf-  
erson was right, Lincoln was right,  
Grant was right, the presi-  
dent of the United States is right  
today; if the Republican leaders are  
right then Lincoln was wrong and  
Jefferson was wrong and Hamilton  
was wrong and Washington was  
wrong.

In all the history of the world  
there is no other national policy that  
has justified itself so completely and  
entirely as the American policy of  
neutrality and isolation from the quar-  
rels of European powers.

Neutral Rights Asserted.

No American who knows the facts  
can honestly oppose or criticize the  
policy of neutrality which the present  
Democratic administration has pur-  
sued.

America's doctrine of neutrality  
never meant that this nation must  
rush headlong into war at the first  
invasion of its neutral rights. This  
does not mean that America will not  
resort to war when all other means  
of protecting its neutral rights have  
failed, but it does mean that America  
will exhaust every peaceful means of  
protecting those rights before it takes  
the step from which there is no ap-  
peal.

The issue, raised by our opponents,  
of the vigor with which our neutral-  
ity has been enforced is a compara-  
tive issue which can be decided only  
by comparative results.

When Grant was president, during  
the war between Spain and the Span-  
ish West Indies, a Spanish gunboat  
seized the vessel Virginia flying the  
American flag and a Spanish com-  
mandant in cold blood shot the cap-  
tain of the Virginia, 26 of the crew  
and 16 of the passengers.

But we didn't go to war. Grant  
settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Benjamin Harrison was  
president the people of Chili con-  
ceived a violent dislike to the United  
States. One junior officer from the  
United States warship Baltimore was  
killed outright in the streets of Val-  
paraiso and 16 of our sailors wound-  
ed.

But we didn't go to war. Harrison  
settled our troubles by negotiation.

More Historical Facts.

When Lincoln was president this  
country's rights were violated on ev-  
ery side. England, Russia, France  
and Spain were guilty of flagrant vio-  
lations.

But we didn't go to war. Lincoln  
settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Pierce was president the  
British compelled this country to  
close its ports to the country any-  
where of which she consulted violated our  
neutrality during the Crimean war. We  
were these representatives of Great

Britain their passports and sent them  
home.

But we didn't go to war. Pierce  
settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Van Buren was president a  
detachment of Canadian militia, dur-  
ing the internal troubles in Canada,  
boarded the U. S. ship Carolina in  
the American waters of Niagara river,  
killed an American member of the  
crew, fired the ship and sent her  
adrift over Niagara Falls.

But we didn't go to war. Van  
Buren settled our troubles by nego-  
tiation.

When Jefferson was president Eng-  
land seized hundreds of our ships and  
Napoleon hundreds more.

But we didn't go to war. Jefferson  
settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Adams was president France  
preyed upon our commerce until she  
had piled up in our state department  
charges of over 2,300 violations of  
neutrality's law.

But we didn't go to war. Adams  
settled our troubles by negotiation.

When Washington was president  
and, "neutrality" first declared, war  
convulsed Europe. England and  
France seized 400 of our ships and  
confiscated millions of dollars' worth  
of our property.

But we didn't go to war. Wash-  
ington settled our troubles by nego-  
tiation.

In his policy of peaceful negotia-  
tions today the president of the Unit-  
ed States follows the example set him  
by the greatest presidents the Demo-  
cratic party and the greatest presi-  
dents the Republican party ever gave  
this nation.

Policy of Negotiation.  
"To maintain our national honor by  
peace if we can, by war if we must,"  
is the motto of the president of the  
United States.

But before submitting to the chance  
and misery of war, true statesman  
that he is, he proposes to put the re-  
ason and justice of negotiation to the  
test.

But, say our critics, this policy sat-  
isfies no one.

They mean it does not satisfy those  
who would map out a new and un-  
tried course for this nation to pursue.

New Meaning to Laws.  
It has given a new meaning and  
a new force to the laws restraining  
big business from strifling competi-  
tion.

It has created a trade commission  
to afford to business generally a more  
direct and prompt administration of  
the laws relating to business.

It has established government rep-  
resentatives throughout the world,  
whose sole duty is to foster the ex-  
pansion of American trade.

It has created a closer union of  
economic, commercial and financial  
interests between the United States  
and the nations of South America.

It has declared in language that  
no court and no employer can compel  
his men to work for him against their  
will.

It has freed the farmer from the  
chains of a financial system which  
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It cannot close this review of what  
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Of all the tariffs we ever enacted  
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By the Underwood law this admin-  
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politics; by the new tariff commis-  
sion it proposes to take politics out  
of the tariff.

Under the present administration  
the United States has enjoyed a won-  
derful era of good business and good  
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Floodtide of Prosperity.  
The flood-tide of our prosperity has  
risen to such an unprecedented height  
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The purchasing power of our peo-  
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as much money in our vaults as today.

Nowhere else on earth is there a  
more equitable distribution of what  
the energy of labor hammers into ex-  
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Measured by every possible stand-  
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joyed before.

Wilson the Man.  
Americanism and peace, prepared-  
ness and prosperity—these are the  
issues upon which the Democratic  
party stands, and the heart of Demo-  
cracy swells with pride, as it hails the  
man, who has asserted this Ameri-  
canism, assured this peace, advocated  
this preparedness and produced this  
prosperity.

The man who is president of the  
United States today has measured up  
to the best traditions of a great office.

And when the history of these days  
comes to be written, and the chil-  
dren of tomorrow read their nation's  
story, when time shall have dispelled  
all misconception, and the years shall  
have rendered their impartial verdict,  
one name will shine in golden splen-  
dor upon the page that is blackened  
with the tale of Europe's war, one  
name will represent the triumph of  
American principles over the hosts of  
darkness and of death.

That name will be the name of  
Woodrow Wilson, president and presi-  
dent to be.

Our National Soul.  
These, then, are the principles that  
have been asserted and followed by  
the president of the United States  
during the past two years—that the  
United States shall not embroil it-  
self in European strife, that the Unit-  
ed States shall endeavor to maintain  
friendly and cordial relations with  
every other nation and that the United  
States shall firmly assert and main-  
tain and be prepared to assert and

maintain its neutral rights against  
every belligerent.

This convention must make it plain  
that all divisions among the Ameri-  
can people stop at the ocean's edge.

Over and above every other reason  
that the nation may have for uphold-  
ing its president, is the necessity of  
proving to the world that we are a  
united people.

So long as the other nations of the  
earth realize that the millions under  
America's flag think as one, believe as  
one and act as one in the face of for-  
eign war, we shall be free from for-  
eign intrigue, and all that it entails.

High above every other issue that  
this convention offers to the Ameri-  
can people we must therefore write  
a vindication of American loyalty.

Our Domestic Policies.  
Four years ago the people of this  
country entrusted their government  
to a man and to a party who prom-  
ised that they would liberate the na-  
tion from the chains of industrial  
tyranny, who pledged themselves to  
break down the barriers behind which  
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engaged themselves to emancipate  
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lawful enterprise, to restore to the  
men and women of America the paths  
of progress which had been choked  
and blocked by long years of invis-  
ible government.

That promise has been kept; that  
pledge has been redeemed. We must  
content ourselves here with a brief  
consideration of the great landmarks  
which chart the change from govern-  
ment for the fortunate few to an even-  
handed government in the interest  
of all.

The first of these is the federal  
reserve act which freed the business  
man and the farmer from the finan-  
cial domination of the money changers  
and lifted the menace of panic from  
our industrial life.

In the same spirit and with the  
same motive that inspired the fed-  
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has devoted itself to the stimulation  
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trade through all the agencies of gov-  
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It has given a new meaning and  
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It has created a trade commission  
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