DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Principles Upon Which the Party Will Appeal to the Voters of the Country

St. Louis, July 8.—The platform, presented to the convention by the committee on resolutions at tonight's session and adopted, is in part as follows:

The Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declares its devotion to the principles of the Democratic faith which bring them together in party communion. Under them local self-government and national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic, and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California, and from Texas to Oregon, which prospered, faithfully maintained in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

Fundamental Principles

The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day is the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech, equality before the law of all citizens, right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract, untrammeled by sumptuary laws; supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; economy in expenditures; low taxes that labor may be lightly burdened; prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established as proverbs of the nation, and they should be constantly invoked and enforced.

Capital and Labor

We favor enactment of laws guaranteeing to labor and capital their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other; each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred," and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

Constitutional Guaranties

Constitutional guaranties are violated whenever any citizen is denied the right to labor, acquire and enjoy property or reside wherever interest or inclination may determine. Any denial thereof by individuals, organizations or governments should be summarily rebuked and punished. We deny the right of any executive to disregard or to suspend any national privilege or limitation. Obedience to the laws and respect for their requirements are alike the supreme duty of the citizen and the official.

The military should be used only to support and maintain the law. We unqualifiedly condemn its employment for the summary banishment of citizens without trial or for the control of elections. We approve the measure which passed the United States Senate in 1896, but which a Republican congress has ever since refused to enact, relating to contempts in federal courts, and providing for trial by jury in cases of indirect contempt.

Water-ways

We favor liberal appropriations for the care and improvement of the waterways of the country. When any waterway like the Mississippi river is of sufficient importance to demand special aid of the government such aid should be extended with a definite plan of continuous work until permanent improvement is secured.

We oppose the Republican policy of starving home development in order to feed the greed for conquest and the appetite for national "prestige and display of strength."

Economy of Administration

The platform calls for economy in the national administration and honesty in the public service; condemns the action of the Republican party in congress in refusing to prohibit an executive department from entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade; favors the nomination and election of a president imbued with the principles of the constitution; favors the open door for the world's commerce in the orient; opposes a policy of colonial exploitation; insists that the American people ought to deal with the Philippines as they have with Cuba; demands an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission; favors the strict enforcement of existing civil and criminal statutes against all trusts.

The Tariff Plank

The plank on the tariff is as follows:

"The Democratic party has been and will continue to be the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted through congressional favor to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities which our political institutions were established to secure has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known.

"These especial favorites of the government have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, bringing to an end the domestic competition which was the only alleged check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give, now control the policy of the Republican party.

"We denounce protection as a robbery of the many to enrich the few, and we favor a tariff limited to the needs of the government, economically administered, and so levied as not to discriminate against any industry, class or section, to the end that the burden of taxation shall be distributed as equally as possible.

"We favor a revision and a general reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and of the commonwealth, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate ends of 'equality of burdens and equality of opportunities' and the constitutional purpose of raising revenue by taxation, towit: The support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity."

Planks denouncing the trusts; favoring the reclamation of arid lands; construction of the Panama canal; the protection of American citizens at home and abroad; the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people; the admission of territories to statehood; condemning polygamy; favoring reciprocity, a reduction of the army; liberal pensions to veterans and upholding civil service reform.

Race Issue Condemned

On the race question the platform is as follows:

"The race question has brought countless woes to this country. The calm wisdom of the American people should see to it that it brings no more. To revive the dead and hateful race and sectional animosities in any part of our common country means confusion, distraction of business and the reopening of wounds now happily healed. North and south, east and west have but recently stood together in line of battle from the walls of Pekin to the hills of Santiago; and as sharers of a common glory and a common destiny, we should share fraternally the common burdens.

"We therefore deprecate and condemn the selfish and the narrow spirit of the recent Republican convention at Chicago, which sought to kindle anew race and sectional strife, and we appeal from it to the sober common sense and spirit of the American people."

The platform concludes with a scathing denunciation of the Republican administration.

Working Day and Night on Platform

Money Plank Knocked Out and All Elements Harmonized on the Result — No Income Tax or Government Ownership

St. Louis, July 8.—The Democrats have talked about nothing all today except the omission of a money plank from the Democratic national platform for the campaign this year. William J. Bryan announced at noon today:

"The platform is satisfactory to me. I and my friends will not bolt this convention, but on the contrary we are going to support the ticket and the platform."

The platform committee had been in session from 8 o'clock last night until 11:20 this morning. The fact that there is no financial plank in the platform of this convention is due directly to the work of David B. Hill of New York, William J. Bryan of Nebraska and John Sharp Williams of Mississippi.

When late yesterday the sub-committee issued its platform many believed that it would be the platform to be accepted by the full committee. When the full committee on platform assembled at the Southern Hotel last night to continue in session until nearly noon today, Mr. Bryan decided that the time had come for him to insist upon a compromise as to a platform in return for the support of Judge Parker. Mr. Bryan had got up an income tax plank which was vigorously opposed by Mr. Hill, who announced that if such a plank was incorporated in the platform Judge Parker could not carry New York state.

Ex-Senator Pettigrew presented a plank providing for government ownership of the railroads, as follows:

"The government should own the railroads engaged in interstate commerce and operate the same for service and not for a profit, so that all shippers shall pay the same rate with reference to the amount of their shipment."

Mr. Hill combatted this plank, saying to ex-Senator Pettigrew: "I do not mean to be offensive, but, Mr. Pettigrew, that plank is silly."

"I'll not take any offense at anything the gentleman says," replied Pettigrew, "but I should like to say that the gentleman from New York calls this plank silly, yet he put a plank in the New York state platform in 1902 which called not only for the government ownership of the coal carrying roads but of the coal mines as well."

The laugh was on Mr. Hill, but Mr. Pettigrew's plank was voted down.

The wrangle over a proposed income tax plank continued until nearly sunrise this morning, when action on this was defeated and the financial plank was taken up by Hill, Bryan and Williams, who were directed to pass finally upon the financial plank for the platform to be adopted by this convention.

The trio finally knocked out entirely the plank submitted by the sub-committee, making no mention whatever of money in the platform, and Mr. Bryan then did not insist upon forcing an income tax plank upon the platform.

This was done at the suggestion of Senator Bailey, who said:

"If one side favoring the money plank will eliminate that, the other, advocating the income tax plank, should eliminate that."

During the all-night session of the committee there was much heated talk and many interesting diversions. Mr. Bryan had earlier in the evening temporarily withdrawn his income tax proposition, but broke out again about 1 o'clock this morning and made a vigorous defense of the income tax. Mr. Hill made quite as vigorous an opposition, and this brought from Mr. Bryan a long speech in which he referred to Mr. Hill's consistent opposition to the proposition. He made it plain that if the New York member insisted upon what Bryan termed the gold plank he would make quite as vigorous a fight for the inclusion of an income tax plank. Mr. Bryan ultimately yielded, however, to the persuasion of the members of the committee.

At 8 o'clock this morning, when it was believed the platform had been practically completed, Mr. Bryan again made a motion that an income tax plank be inserted in the platform. From that moment it became apparent that the committee would be in session for several hours.

The courteous Senator Daniel of Virginia, chairman of the committee, who is regarded as all that is typical of the courtly southern gentleman, surrendered the chair in order that he might make a response to Bryan's remarks. He said that he had followed Mr. Bryan in two campaigns; that the great issue presented in both of them had been placed before the country in the strongest light; that the people would not accept it and it was now time to adopt another policy. He told Mr. Bryan that the Nebraskan, although honored by his party two times with the greatest gift within its power, had reviled every man who had honestly opposed him. It was time to call a halt on this sort of thing, Mr. Daniel said. He, for one, was tired. He wanted a platform that would win, and it was obvious that if an income tax proposition were inserted the Democrats would lose New York and would go down in defeat.

There were cries of "order" in the committee during Mr. Daniel's utterances. Those who had known him for years and had served with him in the Senate and had known how carefully he avoided personalities in debate, were surprised at his vigorous denunciation. There were murmurs of dissent from some of Mr. Bryan's friends against what Mr. Daniel was saying, and an attempt was made to stop him; but Mr. Bryan, with a half a smile on his face, begged that the Virginian be allowed to proceed. This had an immediate effect upon the kindly heart of the courtly southerner, and he expressed regret that had indulged in personalities, but insisted that his attitude was the correct one to save the Democracy from another defeat and he asked that the money plank be inserted.

Mr. Poe of Maryland made a very plain, straightforward speech in which he said that a great burden would be placed on the eastern Democrats if there were no reference whatever to the money question. He said that it made no difference to the silver men, but was important to the gold men. Mr. Hill made a speech in which he said that the party would be open to suspicion if it did not have some reference to the money question.

It was finally suggested that a subcommittee be appointed to try to draw a plank that would be acceptable to both factions. Hill, Bryan and Williams composed the sub-committee, but after making fruitless endeavors to come to an understanding they were obliged to admit their failure.

The discussion was resumed, Hill still contending for the insertion of a money plank, and Bryan as consistently bringing forward the income tax clause to keep Mr. Hill in subjection. After this had gone on for some time Senator Bailey, who, like every member of the committee, was tired, sleepy and worn out, made the proposition which produced the compromise. No ill-feeling had been engendered during the discussion of the income and money propositions. After the culmination of the money plank Mr. Hill made a statement to the effect that Judge Parker would stand on the platform. He said that Parker was a party man and would accept the principles of the national convention as the policy upon which he should conduct his campaign.

Mr. Bryan smilingly said that with a gold candidate there ought to be a gold platform, and this produced from Mr. Hill the surprising statement that he knew nothing of Judge Parker's monetary views. Mr. Bryan appeared to be incredulous over this and asked Mr. Hill about it pointedly, only to be informed that the New Yorker adhered to his first statement.

With the money question out of the way, the committee was about to put the finishing touches on the platform when Mr. Bryan proposed a plank condemning the coinage of silver dollars into subsidiary silver. This brought much dissent from the other members of the committee. The proposal advocated by Mr. Bryan had been prepared by Senator Carmack of Tennessee, and in terms it read that the secretary of the treasury should not melt the silver dollars that are now legal tenders and convert them into subsidiary coin, thus reducing the balance of currency.

After some talk Mr. Bryan and Mr. Carmack yielded to the persuasion of the other members of the committee, and the proposed plank was withdrawn. This ended the consideration of the money question.

The next proposition by Mr. Bryan was that the preamble to the platform include an affirmation of the principles inaugurated by the convention at Chicago and Kansas City. This was voted down overwhelmingly.

There was considerable discussion over the trust plank. That prepared by the sub-committee on platform was not satisfactory to Mr. Bryan, who wanted a much more radical declaration. He insisted upon a strong anti-trust declaration, and at one time went so far as to say that he would withdraw his income tax proposition if he were permitted to draw an anti-trust plank. After much talk a compromise trust plank was drawn as it appears in the platform presented to the convention.

The tariff proposition of the subcommittee on platform caused a discussion of several hours. Mr. Bryan contended with all his vigor for a declaration in favor of a tariff for revenue only. Mr. Bryan, while frequently vigorous, did not indulge in pointed personalities, and he showed a disposition to have due regard for the opinions of his opponents.

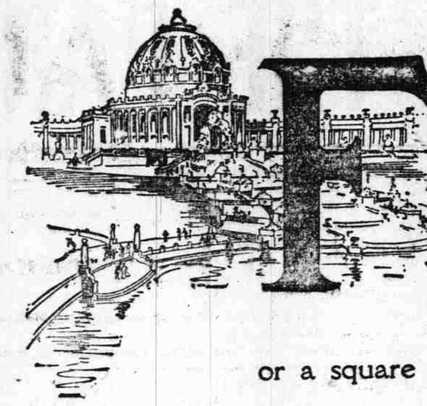
After the committee adjourned one of its members, Mr. Poe of Maryland, who had been active in the fight against Bryan on the money issue in the committee, said that Mr. Bryan had conducted himself admirably and that his fellow committeemen were greatly pleased at the attitude displayed.

No Pity Shown

"For years fate was after me continuously," writes F. A. Gulledge, Verbena, Ala. "I had a terrible case of Piles causing 24 tumors. When all failed Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured me. Equally good for burns and all aches and pains. Only 25c. at all druggists.

Hannis Taylor Doctor of Law

Edinburgh, July 8.—Mr. Hannis Taylor had conferred upon him today by the University of Edinburgh the degree of Doctor of Laws. Mr. Taylor was formerly the American minister to Spain and laten one of the counsel for the United States before the Alaskan boundary commission. He is the author of "The Origin and Growth of the British Constitution."



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Veil Drawn Over Japanese Operations

The Fall of Port Arthur Regarded as a Certainty Within a Few Weeks. Japs Tightening Their Grip

Tokio, July 8.—Operations of paramount importance are being carried out within the war zone, but the government succeeds in veiling them in almost absolute secrecy. It is known that the Japanese army and navy are daily tightening their grip upon Port Arthur and that the final assault upon it and its fall is a question of weeks only. To the Japanese it is the enactment of a great tragedy, with the curtain down. No foreigner is with the force that is besieging Port Arthur, with General Oku's army, or with the army that landed at Takushan under the command of General Nodzu. The newspaper correspondents and military attaches with General Kuroki are kept within a circle little more than half a mile in diameter. As a result the Russians are forced to go along a front of 250 miles and determine by actual scouting the positions and force of the Japanese. Even then they have to reckon and discount a whole series of clever feints and ruses.

Russian fort No. 16 on the main line of the defenses of Port Arthur was captured Wednesday by the Japanese. The Japanese have reached the northeast slope of Takushan mountain, the summit of which is less than three miles from Port Arthur.

The Russians claim to have annihilated three Japanese regiments during the last week.

British Ships Leave Wei-Hai-Wei

Wei-Hai-Wei, July 8.—It is understood that the British squadron which left here unexpectedly yesterday, is anchored in Yunching bay, sixty-three miles southeast of Chefoo, in consequence of orders to evacuate the gulf of Pechili. The squadron consists of four battleships and four cruisers.

The Espiegle Leaves New Chang

Tien Tsin, July 8.—The British cruiser Espiegle, which the Russians refused to allow to enter the port of New Chwang, is returning to Chingwangtao. The Russian object in restraining the gunboat anchored at the mouth of the river at New Chwang is supposed to be to dispute the passage should the Espiegle return.

Heavy firing was heard in the direction of Kaiping Wednesday. It is rumored that the Russians gained a victory.

Japanese Fired on Each Other

St. Petersburg, July 8.—During the latest encounter of the Vladivostok squadron with the Japanese ships the Japanese plans miscarried and they fired upon their own torpedo boats. When they were attacked by the Japanese torpedo boats, the Russians broke through the torpedo boat line, sinking two of the boats. The others retreated toward the Japanese cruiser and she, thinking them Russians, commenced to attack and opened a deadly fire upon them, the effect of which the Russians were not able to ascertain.

Strenuous Fighting Every Day

London, July 8.—A dispatch to the Chronicle from Tokio says that the Japs have captured more than ten guns and fifty prisoners near Kaiping. Strenuous fighting is going on daily. The Russians are making a stubborn defense. The Japanese fleet at Port Arthur is co-operating with the army and is bombarding the forts.

The Chefoo correspondent of the Express says it is reported that there has been an engagement between the rival fleets at Port Arthur. The Japanese ashore have captured Fort No. 14 in addition to Fort No. 16. Both dominate sections of the main defenses. Severe fighting continues.

One Lady's Recommendation Sold Fifty Boxes of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets

I have, I believe, sold fifty boxes of Chamberlain's Stomach and Liver Tablets on the recommendation of one lady here, who first bought a box of them about a year ago. She never tires of telling her neighbors and friends about the good qualities of these Tablets.—P. M. Shore, Drugg t, Rochester, Ind. The pleasant purgative effect of these Tablets makes them a favorite with ladies everywhere. For sale by W. G. Thomas, Robeht Simpson, Bobbitt-Wynne Drug Co.

Mrs. Biddle Calming Down

Burlington, N. J., July 8.—Mrs. Elsie Biddle, though still in a state of physical collapse following the assault upon her by the negro robbers last Tuesday, is somewhat improved today. Her mind is clearer and she no longer raves, but is still weak. Requisition papers for the woman's negro assailants, Aaron Timbers and Jonas Sims, who are in jail at Lancaster, Pa., and William Austin, under arrest in Philadelphia, have not as yet been sent to Governor Murphy.

Prosecutor Atkinson will endeavor to make the transfer of the culprits to New Jersey as quietly as possible.

Diptheria relieved in twenty minutes. Almost miraculous. Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. At any drug store.

BASE BALL GAMES

National League

At Pittsburg: R. H. E.
Boston . . . . . 1 5 0 0 0 0 0 3 1—10 11 1
Pittsburg . . . 0 2 0 0 1 1 0 1 0—5 10 3
Batteries: Wilhelm and Needham, Miller, Leever and Phelps. Umpires, Johnstone and Carpenter.

At Cincinnati: R. H. E.
Philadelphia . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0—1 5 1
Cincinnati . . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 2 x—3 7 1
Batteries: Sparks and Dooin; Hahn and Schlei. Umpire, Zimmer.

At Chicago: R. H. E.
Brooklyn . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—0 3 1
Chicago . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 x—1 6 1
Batteries: Cronin and Bergen; Briggs and Kling. Umpire, Moran.

New York-St. Louis: Rain.

American League

At New York: R. H. E.
Boston . . . . . 3 5 0 5 0 0 0 0 0—13 13 1
New York . . 0 1 0 0 0 0 0 1 1—3 9 3
Batteries: Winter and Criger; Powers and McGuire. Umpire, Sheridan.

At Philadelphia: R. H. E.
Washington . . 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—1 1 1
Philadelphia . . 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1 x—2 8 1
Batteries: Townsend and Clarke; Plank and Powers. Umpires, Dwyer and King.

At Cleveland: R. H. E.
Detroit . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0—1 7 1
Cleveland . . . 2 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0—3 9 0
Batteries: Killian and Wood; Rhodes and Abbott. Umpire, Connolly.

Second game: R. H. E.
Detroit . . . . . 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0—1 5 1
Cleveland . . . 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 1—2 5 1
Batteries: Kitson and Wood; Hess and Abbott. Umpire, Connolly.

Going to Abssyinia

Jibutil, French Somaliland, July 8.—W. H. Ellis, carrying the treaty of commerce between the United States and Abyssinia to Emperor Menelik, arrived here today from Marseilles on the French steamer Oxus. He says he has heard nothing whatever concerning F. K. Loomis. His plans for proceeding to Abyssinia are not yet completed.

The Japanese cusine does not include butchers' meat, bread, butter and potatoes. Rice is not, as commonly supposed, the daily food of the poor, but can be afforded by the well-to-do only.