

THE NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

Principles and Policies of Democrats Issued By the Convention

CURRENCY, TRUSTS, TARIFF

There Is No Financial Plank—Increased Production of Gold Has Removed the Issue.

Following is the full text to the democratic platform as adopted by the National Convention at St. Louis:

The Platform.

"We, the delegates to the democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declare our devotion to the essential principles of the democratic faith which bring us together in hearty communion.

"Under our 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 faithfully 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.

"The application of these fundamental principles to the living issues of the day constitutes the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech, equally before the law of all citizens, the right of trial by jury, freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus, the supremacy of 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; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations, including 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 a heritage of the nation, and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to and enforced.

"1. Large reduction can readily be made in the annual expenditures of the government without impairing the efficiency of any branch of the public service, and we shall insist upon the strictest economy and frugality compatible with the various and efficient civil, military and naval administration as a right of the people too clear to be denied or withheld.

Investigations Promised.

"1. The enforcement of honesty in the public service and to that end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruption without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the Senate and House of Representatives to permit such investigation to be made by either branch of Congress demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the House of Representatives can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained.

"In broader furtherance of that end, the Federal government should not permit itself to be robbed by entering into contracts with convicted trusts or unlawful combinations in restraint of interstate trade, existing in violation of law. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White House down to the lowest of them, return, as nearly as may be, to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

"5. We favor the nomination and election of a president trained in the ways of the constitution, who shall set his face sternly against executive usurpation of legislative and judicial functions, whether that usurpation be ruled under the guise of executive construction of existing laws, or whether it take refuge in the tyrant's pleas of necessity or superior wisdom.

Tariff Perversions.

"4. 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. The 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 publicly favored enterprises have, through trust methods, been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end domestic competition, which was the only 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 favor a wise, conservative and business-like revision and a gradual reduction of the tariff by the friends of the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of 'equality of burdens and equality of opportunities, and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation; to-wit, the support of the Federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity; and keeping also in view, as men of common sense should, existing conditions, however wrongfully, mistakenly or unjustly brought about, and the danger to the cause of tariff reform itself of abrupt and revolutionary reversal of policy.

"We should bear in mind, in short, these two things:
"First, The general principle that the sole derivation of the power of taxation is the support of the Federal government economically, effectively and constitutionally administered, and second, the equal truth that in the assertion of any general principle and in reaching any ultimate end, however sacred and logically unavoidable, due regard, but only due regard must and should be paid to actually existing conditions.

Tariff on Trust Products.

"5. We favor the reduction of tariff taxation upon trust-produced articles to the point where foreign competition may enter the American market whenever trusts and combines, seeking monopoly, raise their prices to the American consumer above a reasonable and just profit, by such reduction depriving trusts and monopolies of the power to extort from the American people under shelter of American law, prices higher than those charged foreigners for identical articles.

Isthmian Canal Favored.

"The Isthmian Canal: Our party having long and earnestly advocated the construction of an Inter-oceanic canal for the purposes of national defense and commerce between the states and with foreign nations, we favor the early completion of the Isthmian Canal. But while making this declaration and accepting the results of an accomplished and irreversible fact, we cannot too forcibly express our disapproval of the methods by which, in disregard of the usages and obligations of international law and treaty obligations canal route has been required, or too solemnly record our hope that this precedent of defiant diplomacy may never be used against us to our humiliation and injury.

Trusts Denounced.

"Trusts and Unlawful Combinations: We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor and which have been fostered and promoted under republican rule, and a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity. We demand the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws already made to prevent and control such trusts and combinations and we favor such further legislation in restraint thereof as experience shows to be necessary.

"Corporations chartered by authority of the people must forever remain subject to regulation in the interests of the people. A private monopoly is indefensible. We recognize the right of capital in all legitimate lines of enterprises to combine for the increase of business, for enlarging productive capacity and for decreasing the cost of production; but when such combination in its purpose or effect, creates, or tends to create a monopoly in its production, to restrain trade or stifle competition, to increase cost to the consumer or to control the market, it violates the spirit of the laws, because inimical to public welfare and peace and should be so regulated, controlled and prohibited by law as to amply protect the public interests.

"We demand that the restraint of such illegal combinations be entrusted to the democratic party which is not responsible for their existence, and which has ever protested against their continuance.

Trusts Condemned.

"We condemn the republican system of legislation under which trust monopolies are enabled to exact higher prices for their manufactured products from our own people than they sell abroad.

Continued on page 4.

JAPANESE SENT BACK BY SAKHAROFF

Chasseurs Drive Japanese From Posts Southwest of Siakhotan and East of Kanche —General Reports Retreat.

St. Petersburg, July 17.—Under date on July 16 Lieutenant General Sakhharoff reports that the Chasseurs are driving back the Japanese, advance posts southwest of Siakhotan and east of Kanche.

The Japanese, the general says, have reoccupied Kechmeia. They are still fortifying the passes between Fenshui and Motien.

The Japanese near Liao Yang have evacuated Sekeyan and Yan Likan. The country from Siassyra up to Sihu pass is free from Japanese, but the pass itself is occupied by a detachment of the Japanese advance guard.

Togo's Fleet Inspected

Fusan, Friday, July 15.—(Delayed in Transmission.)—The steamer Manuhria which is on a tour of inspection of the theatre of war, with members of the Japanese Diet, foreign attaches and press correspondents on board, reached the Japanese naval base July 14. At the time of the Manchuria's arrival a huge cloud of smoke hung over the land rounding the headland the panorama of Admiral Togo's fleet was presented at broad anchorage in the channel with torpedo scout outside. The torpedo gunboat Chihaya and the coast defense vessel Helven acted as sentries over the roadstead. Under the north end of the island were five cruisers. In the center were all five battle ships.

Admiral Togo's and Vice Admiral Dewell's flagships were on the left. The armored cruisers Miasin, Kassaga and the protected cruisers Hashidate and Tsukushima were on the flank. The gray powder stained vessels floated tranquilly waiting orders and heavy

columns of smoke issued from the forest of funnels belonging to hospital ships, transports, colliers and torpedo boats.

Japs Formulate Plan

Tientsin, July 17.—The Chinese minister at Tokio has telegraphed the Wai Wou Pou (the Chinese of foreign affairs) that the Japanese government has presented a scheme for the administration of Manchuria, the principal clause of which is that the Japanese will govern the provinces with the number of Chinese troops now in the country.

Captured Of Niuchwang

Tientsin, July 17.—The Russian agent here has officially stated that the Japanese have not occupied Niuchwang. The Russian officials are, he states, administering there as heretofore.

No Port Arthur Craft

Cheefoo, July 17.—No craft has arrived here from Port Arthur for several days past. The Japanese consul at this port has not received any information of any nature for four days. The storm which has prevailed for the past two days is abating.

Chinese Report Firing

Tientsin, July 17.—It has been learned from a Chinese source here that heavy fighting has been heard outside of Ta-Tebe-Kiao for the past two days.

Governor Murdered

St. Petersburg, July 17.—The vice governor of Elizabethopol was assassinated at 7 o'clock this evening.

BRYAN WAITS ON PARKER

Will Take the Stump, if it Understood if the Judge is Conciliatory

According to report which reached the city today, William J. Bryan is awaiting a word from Judge Parker before replying to the invitation of the Chicago Democracy to appear at the demonstration being arranged for the first week in August. If he accepts, it will be understood that the Democratic nominee for President has held out the olive branch to the Nebraska orator and that Mr. Bryan will be the first to take the stump in the West for the ticket named in St. Louis.

It is expected here that an Eastern man will be named for chairman of the national committee, notwithstanding that body has recommended Thos. Taggart, of Indiana, for the place.

Mr. Taggart is likely to be made vice chairman and put in charge of the Western headquarters, which will be Chicago.—Chicago Dispatch, 11th.

MOREHEAD NEXT YEAR.

Pharmacists Close an Interesting Session.

Asheville, N. C., July 15.—Special.—The North Carolina Pharmaceutical Association adjourned this afternoon after a two days' session at the Battery Park Hotel. The morning session today was taken up almost entirely with reports, while the feature of this afternoon's session was the address of Dr. Dumer of Williamsburg, Pa. The association will meet next year June 22 at Morehead City.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: G. W. Grantham, of Dunn, president; T. R. Hood, of Smithfield, C. H. Miller, of Goldsboro, and Charles R. Thomas, of Thomasville, vice presidents; P. W. Vaughan, of Durham, secretary; A. J. Cooke, of Fayetteville, treasurer.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

Will be Conducted Largely From Chicago—Cortelyou's Plans

Chicago, July 16.—Although Chairman George B. Cortelyou of the republican national committee will spend the greater portion of his time at the New York headquarters, to be near the President, the coming campaign will be conducted largely from Chicago.

As in 1896 and again in 1900 the main headquarters will be located in this city rooms having been engaged at the Auditorium Annex. Chairman Cortelyou and Secretary Dover are expected to arrive at Chicago on July 30 or 31 and open the headquarters on Monday, August 1.

LOCKE CRAIG TALKS OF THE CONVENTION

ner thrown to the breeze, first in state. Great demonstration. JOHN F. WALLACE.
Another telegram from Hyattville, Md., a suburb of Washington, announced the organization of a Parker and Davis campaign club, and resolutions were sent by a similar club in Huntsville, Ala., endorsing the judge's candidacy.

Judge Parker has received from Mr. Davis, the vice presidential candidate of West Virginia, his acceptance of the judge's invitation to visit him at Rosemont. No date in the letter is mentioned, but he is expected early next week. His coming adds impetus to the talk of a double ratification at Rosemont of the candidate.

As to Resigning.

Judge Parker said today that if he did not resign his position as chief judge of the court of appeals before August 8, his successor could not be elected at the November election, and in that case the vacancy would have to be filled by appointment by Governor Odell. The judge would not discuss the matter beyond setting forth the constitutional point.

It is considered more than likely that he will not resign until after he is formally notified of his nomination.
The judge's mail becomes not only larger daily, but also queerer, with its scattering of crink letters, doggerel poetry and similar matter. Today there were several books in the mail, in addition to a growing collection of wretched religious compositions, financial theories and political essays.
One of the judge's friends in Washington sent him a bunch of Washington street car tickets "for use after your inauguration on the Fourth of next March."

Roosevelt and Parker—a Deadly Parallel.

The New York Evening Post prints in "deadly parallel" form Judge Parker's message to the Democratic convention and the latter's reply thereto and the statements of Theodore Roosevelt in 1900. Judge Parker's message is as follows:

"Esopus, N. Y., July 9, 1904.
"Hon. W. F. Sheehan, Hotel Jefferson, St. Louis Mo.

"I regard the gold standard as firmly and irrevocably established, and shall act accordingly if the action of the convention to-day shall be ratified by the people. As the platform is silent on the subject, my view should be known to the convention, and if it is proved to be unsatisfactory to the majority, I request you to decline the nomination for me at once, so that another may be nominated before adjournment.

ALTON B. PARKER."

Then follows the convention's reply: "The platforms adopted by this convention is silent on the question of the monetary standard because it is not regarded by us a possible issue in this campaign, and only campaign issues were mentioned in the platform. Therefore, there is nothing in the views expressed by you in the telegram just received which would preclude a man entertaining them from accepting a nomination on said platform."

Below are given the statements of Mr. Roosevelt on the dates on which they were made, four years ago:

"February 13.—"Under no circumstances could I or would I accept the vice presidency."

"April 27.—"My position in regard to the vice presidency is absolutely unalterable. I would rather be in private life than be Vice President. I believe I can be of more service to my country as Governor of the State of New York than as Vice President."

"June 15.—"I feel most deeply that the field of best usefulness to the public and party is in New York State. I very earnestly ask that every friend of mine in this convention respect my wish and my judgment in this matter."

"June 21.—"Accepts the republican nomination for the vice presidency offered by the convention."

In regard to these statements, The Evening Post asks: "Which is the man of courage, the true servant of his party or his country? It seems that there is no doubt of Theodore Roosevelt's loyalty to his party's dictation in 1900, and that may be why he has assumed the role of supreme ruler in 1904. Judge Parker's action proves that his views on certain questions are above party. It remains to be seen which the American people—the independents—consider best fitted for the place, for it is neither the democrat nor the republican who decide elections. It is 'voters without a party.'—Charlotte Observer.

As if Mr. Roosevelt had not a sufficient load to carry in the scandals already developed in Washington and elsewhere, he has now piled upon him the record of the notorious corruptionists Addicks in Delaware. Addicks is working for him and he is working for Addicks.

Brayan the Biggest Man In All that Vast Assemblage.

JUDGE PARKER'S TELEGRAM

Was Misunderstood—When Explained to the Delegates, Quiet Was Restored and Harmony Again Prevailed.

Asheville, July 12.—Hon. Locke Craig, delegate-at-large from North Carolina to the Democratic national convention at St. Louis, returned yesterday afternoon. Capt. James P. Sawyer, delegate from this congressional district, did not return with Mr. Craig and other members of the State delegation, but will remain in St. Louis for a few days. The speaking of the convention and the reason that Governor Aycock's name was not presented to the convention as a candidate for Vice President, Mr. Craig said: "The North Carolina delegation met and formally decided to present Governor Aycock's name to the convention, the delegates from South Carolina and Virginia stating that they would vote for his nomination. Josephus Daniels went to see the New York delegation about the matter. He was told that the gold plank had been withdrawn from the platform largely out of consideration for the South and suggested to Mr. Daniels that it would not be good policy to urge a Southern man for Vice President. It became apparent that Governor Aycock would not be nominated and the friends of the Governor thought that he was too big a man to need empty compliments and decided not to present his name. Governor Aycock was recognized by all the delegates as the leading Governor of the South, and not only the leading Governor, but that no man stands higher in the opinion of the nation than he does. He was not only known and recognized by the representatives of the different States, but admired by them all." Asked as to the confusion and disorder incident to the telegram of Judge Parker after the New Yorker's nomination, Mr. Craig said: "The start of the confusion about Judge Parker's telegram was when The Star, the leading Republican paper of St. Louis, published in a most sensational manner extra issues saying that Judge Parker in a telegram to Senator Carmack, of Tennessee had repudiated the platform and declined the nomination. News boys selling The Star ran over the streets of St. Louis shouting: Parker refuses the nomination. As a matter of fact, Judge Parker had sent no such telegram, and did not send any telegram at all to Senator Carmack. After the contents of his telegram to Mr. Sheehan had been made known and the convention had considered the matter the delegates came to the conclusion that Judge Parker had acted wisely and manly. The sensational report in The Star was the cause of the disturbance among the convention delegates."

Referring to the many prominent Democrats at the convention, Mr. Craig said that William Jennings Bryan was head and shoulders above them all. Mr. Craig said: "As every one who attended the convention knows, Mr. Bryan was without a peer. None of the newspaper that I read were just to him. The Associated Press certainly was not. The majority of the delegates were against him but they were forced to admit that he was incomparably the foremost of them all. The demonstration for him on Thursday as he entered the ball was the grandest that I every saw. The multitude was lashed by a tempest and again and again for 50 minutes the storm of enthusiasm raged and thundered. Everywhere that you went in St. Louis the talk was of Bryan."

100,000 GOLD DEMOCRATS.

In New York Says Nicoll, Will Mean That the State Is Certain for Parker.

New York, July 16.—The Democrats—and there were millions of them who refused to support Bryan are back in the party," said De Lancey Nicoll today. Nicoll was the chief mover in the gold movement of 1896.

"Not only back," continued Nicoll, but they are bringing in an army of Republicans with them. Two hundred thousand gold Democrats in New York alone will mean that the state is certain for Parker."

Wm. E. Curtis the former assistant secretary of the treasury, also declared that every gold bolter is back in ranks. John G. Carlisle is to take the stump for Parker.