the President were Moore of Ohio, Clark Howell of Georgia, whose proxy was held by Moore; Col. Bill Sapp of Kansas, and the national committeeman from Arizona.

After the vote had been recorded the Arizona man withdrew his ballot on the ground that he had misunderstood the question. Objection was raised to the voting of the Georgia proxy, and it was ruled out. Finally Col. Sapp also switched, leaving Moore of Ohio standing alone. The resolution was finally defeated, therefore, 47 to 1.

Moore contended hotly that the vote did not represent the sentiment in the committee, but he finally permitted the President's entire slate to go through without further protest. W. W. Marsh of Iowa being named treasurer of the national committee and Representative Carter Glass of Virginia secretary. Very bitter remarks were exchanged between the President's supporters and the insurgents before the row finally ended.

In the course of the meeting strong feeling developed between William F. McCombs, the retiring chairman, and A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, one of the Wilson lieutenants. Palmer accused McCombs of unfairness in his rulings as chairman. McCombs had refused to recognize the Pennsylvanian.

A. Mitchell Palmer defended the President. He insisted that it was foreign to the President's nature ever to dictate on any subject, that he always "communed" with his colleagues in a spirit of common counsel. Col. McGraw allowed that if there had been a little more frankness about the whole matter he would have been better pleased. He hadn't been able to find out what the President wanted, although other members of the committee seemed to have received an inspiration direct from the White House.

Democratic leaders are leaving St. Louis convinced that the party's chances in the November election depend in large measure on the attitude of the Progressive vote toward Woodrow Wilson.

Recalling that in 1912 Mr. Wilson polled 1,300,000 less votes than the combined opposition, Democratic managers admit they have a big fight on their hands. They concede privately that Mr. Hughes, the Republican nominee, will make a spirited campaign, but insist that as things now stand, President Wilson has the advantage, by reason of the prestige he has gained by "keeping the country out of the war."

As the leaders recall the convention debates they are impressed by the enthusiasm of both delegates and spectators over every peace sentiment that was expressed by the speakers. This was notably true in the case of the speech made by ex-Gov. Glynn of New York, the temporary chairman. Mr. Glynn's references to the part played by the President in keeping the United States out of the world conflict invoked great demonstrations.

"Reasonable" Preparedness.

The convention also gave impressive evidence that it approved the President's policy of "reasonable" preparedness, and was opposed to the big defence programme advocated by the Republicans. The leaders appear to be confident that if Mr. Wilson wins he will owe his victory to the fact that the United States is at peace with the world. They insist he will be given credit for this.

Leaders closely identified with the Administration argue that while old guardsmen may grumble over the selection of Mr. McCormack as campaign manager, the party is in good shape to wage a successful campaign. For months it had been advertised that Mr. Bryan would "spill the beans" at St. Louis, and that in all probability he would oppose the President's reelection. Whatever thoughts of the kind Mr. Bryan may have entertained before he came to St. Louis, he departed leaving a statement that he would do his utmost to bring about the reelection of Mr. Wilson.

To Placate Tammany.

The general impression existing here now that the convention is over, is that the party has presented a notable appearance of harmony and that it will enter the fight with all factions seemingly pulling together. The fact should not be overlooked, however, that there was little enthusiasm for Mr. Wilson personally and that many of the old time leaders like Murphy of New York and Sullivan of Illinois are disgruntled over patronage.

Whether these leaders will be satisfied to bury the hatchet and roll their sleeves up for Wilson remains to be seen. The probability is that they will be guided by their own necessities in regard to local elections. Certainly there was apparent a disposition on the part of the Wilson men during the convention period to placate Tammany, and many of the braves left here confident that the organization will have a show for the few remaining patronage crumbs from now on.

REBUKE TO ADMINISTRATION.

Burleson and Gregory's Efforts in Texas Contest Resented.

St. Louis, June 16.—The Wilson Administration was severely rebuked tonight for an attempt to interfere with the organization of the national committee when that body seated W. H. Poindexter as the Texas member of the committee in the face of representations made by Postmaster-General Burleson and Attorney-General Gregory that the place should be given to Tom L. Love. Burleson and Gregory, who are from Texas, sought to prevent the admission of Poindexted to the national committee, and it is understood they were prompted to do so because of Poindexter's opposition to the Wilson organization in the State.

Poindexter was recommended by the Texas Democratic State Convention and the majority of the delegation to St. Louis carried out the instructions. Love at once appealed to the Postmaster-General and the Attorney-General and they promptly wired to leaders in St. Louis that Love should be seated. Mr. Love exhibited a telegram, in which Mr. Burleson, addressing Love, said:

"Your well known loyalty to the Administration ought to insure your success."

Representative John Garner of Texas, one of the leaders in the House, spoke against Love declaring that Poindexter had been elected in accordance with the forms prescribed by party practice in Texas, and that he was entitled to the seat. The committee gave an hour's time to this contest and then took a vote without leaving their seats. Only two members voted for Love, the Administration favorite. Thirty-eight voted against him.

COULDN'T GIVE $8,470 AWAY.

For Fear He Might Police Lock Up a Jersey Joy Visitor.

Plainfield, N. J., June 16.—Clark S. Perrine, a real estate operator of Westfield, who visited Plainfield to-day, would have made a good Santa Claus but for the interference of the police. When Perrine arrived here he was overburdened with money, having considerably more than $8,000 in currency and because he imbibed too freely the wealth bothered him. He visited several sample parlors and during his stay tried hard to give the money away.

While Perrine was trying to make every one happy the police stepped in and escorted the visitor to headquarters. There his possessions were counted and a total of $8,470.05 was found. Perrine was given an opportunity to sober up, and in the meantime his money is being safely kept in one of the local banks.

Just what started the Westfielder off on his joy trip has not been explained. It is thought Perrine gave away about $300 before taken into custody by the police.

COMPLETE TEXT OF THE DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM ADOPTED BY THE ST. LOUIS CONVENTION

Plank on Americanism Demands Undivided Allegiance.

St. Louis, June 16.—Following is the platform adopted by the Democratic convention to-day:

"The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

"We indorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad.

"We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation, with those of any party of any time.

"We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Reserve Act and Trade Board.

"Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican Administration—long the refuge of the money trust—has been supplanted by the Federal reserve act, a true democracy of credit, under Government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

"We have created a Federal Trade Commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

"We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress, and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

Workingman—Parcel Post.

"We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the working man the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside of the presence of the court.

"We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,000 additional people; improved the postal service in every branch and for the first time in our history placed the post office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surpluses in 1913, 1914 and 1915.

"The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advantages have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, so far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business men of America and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff and Federal Board.

"We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the Government economically administered, and unreservedly indorse the Underwood law as truly exemplifying that doctrine.

"We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of a war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world, and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations, are bringing about economic changes more varied and far reaching than the world has ever before experienced.

"In order to ascertain just what these changes may be the Democratic Congress is providing for a non-partisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light either upon our past or upon our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on.

"We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly establishhed facts, rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism.

"The part the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day, in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans to join in making clear to all the world the unity and consequent power of America.

"This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show itself, not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the blood, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation.

"Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare, or to injure this Government in its foreign relations, or cripple or destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and is disloyal to his country.

"Alliances" Condemned.

"We therefore condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign Power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the Government, a political party, or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups, and thus to destroy that complete agreement, and solidarity of the people, and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

"We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our Government, or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or negotiating with any foreign Power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instituted for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy."

Preparedness.

"Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise, but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, but they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas in any part of the world.

"We therefore foster the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of safety and to the protection of the nation's rights, the full development of modern methods of seacoast defence and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of this nation and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present Congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

International Relations.

"The Democratic Administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and to the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world, and both for this end and in the interest of humanity to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice.

"We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon; and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations; and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve those principles to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the sea for the complete and unhindered use of all nations.

Aim for World Peace.

"The present Administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principle that should be the object of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller States even to property interests and has secured the friendship of the people of these States for the United States by refusing to make a more material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

Pan-American Concord.

"We commend the action of the Democratic Administration in holding the Pan-American Financial Conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the International High Commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin-American republics at Buenos Ayres, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western hemisphere.

Mexico.

"The Monroe Doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well the more scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We court their good will. We seek not to despoil them.

"The want of a stable, responsible Government in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy by our armed forces a portion of the territory of that friendly state.

"Until, by the restoration of law and order therein a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity for their remaining will continue. They must remain. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine.

"Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of Republican Congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of international credit and exchange until the formal formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine, it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair condition of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

Conservation.

"For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people, we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country by means of a policy which shall be positive rather than negative, a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development, but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects and we reaffirm the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject. The policy of reclaiming our arid lands should be steadily adhered to.

Rural Credits—The Farmer.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable, attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement, farming still lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advance in civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present Administration—far more than any previous Administration. In the Federal Reserve act of the last Congress and the Rural Credits act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises.

"Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been established, or are in the course of being established, by law. The long needed Cotton Futures act, passed by the Sixty-third Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years.

Aided by Administration.

"A grain grades bill, long needed, and a permissive warehouse bill intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate and will probably become law during the present session of the Congress. Both houses have passed a good roads measure which will be of far reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming.

"But it is also necessary that rural activities should be better directed through cooperation and organization, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created. We approve the Democratic Administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the office of markets and rural organization in connection with the Department of Agriculture and for extending the cooperative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstration. We favor continued liberal provision, not only for the benefit of production but also for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

Good Roads.

"The happiness, comforts and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor national aid in the construction of post roads for military purposes.

Government Employment.

"We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest assets, and that in the conservation of these the Federal Government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example put into effect the following principles of just employment:

"1. A living wage for all employees.

"2. A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.

"3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.

"4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

"5. The standards of the 'uniform child labor law' wherever minors are employed.

"6. Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.

"7. An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

"We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within their borders, and that by every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Public Health.

"We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Federal Government handles questions of public health, to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

"We favor the establishment by the Federal Government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

Senate Rules.

"We favor such an alteration for the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

Economy and the Budget.

"We demand careful economy in all expenditures of the support of the Government, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centred, expenditures standardized and made uniform, and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided; we favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

Civil Service.

"We reaffirm our declaration of the

For Adequate Preparedness to Defend Nation on Land and Sea.

rigid enforcement of the civil service laws.

Philippine Islands.

"We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives further promoting self-government in the Philippine Islands as being in fulfilment of the policy declared by the Democratic party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine islands expressed in the preamble of that measure.

Labor.

"We declare our faith in the seamen's act passed by the Democratic Congress and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

"We favor the speedy enactment of an effective Federal child labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison made goods in interstate commerce.

"We favor the creation of a Federal Bureau of Safety in the Department of Labor to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

"We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the Federal Bureau of Mines.

"We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means, already begun under the present Administration, to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension by the Federal Government by the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training; we heartily commend our newly established Department of Labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Suffrage.

"We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men.

Protection of Citizens.

"We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and that no treaty with any other Government shall receive the sanction of our Government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation.

"The American Government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home, but abroad, and any country having a Government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them either to person or property.

"At the earliest practical opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

Prison Reform.

"We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our Federal penal system. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations so that they make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of a net wage for the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of the Federal parole law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society, the adoption of the probation system, and especially in the case of first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

Pensions.

"We renew the declarations of recent Democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

Waterways and Control.

"We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulation of river flow by additional bank and levee protection below, and diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands, and developments 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 an additional problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley, 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 national Government.

"We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

Alaska.

"It has been and will be the policy of the Democratic party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

Territories.

"We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico the traditional territorial government accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our Government, and we believe the officials appointed to administer the government of these several territories should be qualified by previous bona fide residence.

The Candidates.

"We unreservedly indorse our President, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and Thomas Riley Marshall, Vice-President, of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially, and with distinguished ability.

"In particular we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President, who has preserved the vital interests of our Government and its citizens and kept us out of war.

"Woodrow Wilson stands to-day the greatest American of his generation.

Conclusion.

"This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development; upon the record of the Democratic Administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States and at the same time retained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world; and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the ennobling of our international relations as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country."

WILSON FACES STIFF FIGHT, CABINET VIEW

Believe President Will Win, However—Contest to Be on a Lofty Plane.

ALL IN HIGH SPIRITS

Washington, June 16.—President Wilson and his Cabinet were in high spirits to-day when they met to canvass the political situation as it has been shaped by the national conventions of the past two weeks.

They had before them a mass of telegrams of congratulation upon the renomination of the President and the Democracy's preparedness for the campaign. All of these messages displayed abundant confidence. Many of them were couched in terms which, the chief officials of the Administration believed, indicated a well grounded hope of success.

The only message which was made public was one from Vice-President Marshall, who said:

"In the fight which you are to win, I am always yours to command."

Others were received from Speaker Clark, House and Senate leaders, Secretary of War Baker, who acted as the personal representative of the President at St. Louis, and scores of persons from without the realm of politics. Officials said that several indorsements already had been received from independent voters.

The President frankly expressed his gratification at the psychological effect of the Democratic convention. He subscribed to the opinion that the Democratic delegates had conducted themselves in a fashion becoming to the representatives of the party in power. The President is convinced that as a result of the spirit in which the convention was held a feeling of confidence has been engendered in the rank and file of the party which will influence the national campaign.

Feared Union of Rivals.

The President had shared with his advisers some anxiety to the effect of a harmonious Republican convention upon the morale of the Democrats. The fear had been entertained that with their disunion ironed out the Republicans might be enabled to set up a current of thought to the effect that their party constituted a normal majority of the electorate.

The White House opinion now is that the outcome has been entirely different from this. The character of the speeches made at the convention and the platform adopted by it, together with the spirit in which the whole affair was managed, are expected to have an inspiring influence upon the party leaders.

The White House believes there has been no slump in Democratic confidence in the past week; that, if anything, the Democrats left St. Louis with a stronger expectation of victory than they had before any of the political parties assembled.

The President's advisers are united in supporting the stand he has taken on Americanism and the hyphenate issue. It became known to-day that practically all the members of the Cabinet approved the President's strong declarations before he uttered them.

The interchange of opinion at to-day's session disclosed a conviction that the President has followed the course of political wisdom in delivering his Flag Day speech and in insisting upon the phraseology of the hyphenism plank which the party convention adopted. The Cabinet feels that the President already has gained an advantage over Justice Hughes in the first skirmish of the campaign.

Predict Party Victory.

After the Cabinet meeting members openly prophesied the success of the Democratic ticket in November. One member said:

"The fight will be a stiff one, but the President will again carry his party to victory."

It was evident that he expressed the conviction of his colleagues that the campaign will be an arduous undertaking for both contestants.

The President had a brief conversation with his official advisers on campaign plans. It is understood to be his belief that the country expects the national contest to be conducted on a lofty plane. The President thinks he caught the spirit of public opinion as to the character which the campaign should assume when he gave directions that no reference to Mr. Hughes's judicial career should be made in the Democratic platform.

The opinion among the President's advisers is that he has definitely decided against raising this issue against Justice Hughes. For one thing the President's advisers believe that no extended public discussion of the matter is necessary in order that the people may form their own conclusions as to the propriety of Mr. Hughes's candidacy. The fact that he was an Associate Justice of the Supreme Court when he was voted upon for the Presidential nomination they believe to have been advertised sufficiently.

The President is said to be ready to rest his political future upon an appeal to the intellect of the country. His intention is to discuss issues and not personalities and in general to confine his campaign utterances to a logical analysis of the principles and measures upon which judgment is to be passed at the polls, in other words, he wishes the thought and not the feelings of the nation to be the paramount factor in the outcome of the November election.

This is the sort of campaign which the President believes will make the surest appeal to the independent voters, whom he believes hold the balance of power in the election. The man who has cast party ties aside, in the opinion of the President, can be counted upon to weigh the merits of the campaign issues thoroughly and to separate facts from opinion in regard to them.

ROOSEVELT TO BACK THE HUGHES TICKET

Continued from First Page.

when he came down from the Roosevelt suite.

The Colonel would not say anything, but it is believed that his next utterance will depend upon the Hughes speech of acceptance.

Whitman a Big Factor.

In all the conferences Gov. Whitman appeared as a powerful factor in the Hughes preliminary campaign. He was confident that harmony was near last night when he took the 12:25 train back to Albany. Meanwhile he had seen George W. Perkins a third time, as well as Col. William Hayward, Public Service Commissioners Charles D. Hervey and Travis H. Whitney, William R. Willcox and Justice John Proctor Clarke, and had talked over the telephone with Herbert Parsons, William Barnes's successor as New York National Committeeman.

The third visit of Mr. Perkins about 11 o'clock last night was unexpected. It followed another talk which Mr. Perkins had had with Col. Roosevelt after he left the St. Regis earlier in the night.

The overtures for peace—not one of those concerned denied that they were peace overtures except the Colonel, who refused to countenance any discussion of the occurrences for publication—it was said had proceeded from the Roosevelt camp. Supporters of Mr. Hughes made no effort to conceal their belief that they would be successful. The belief was more certain last night than ever before that Mr. Hughes and Col. Roosevelt would meet probably within a week.

T. R. May Meet Hughes Monday.

It was presumed last night that one of the objects of the St. Regis conferences was to bring the two men together as soon as possible. They may get together on Monday after the Republican steering committee meets Mr. Hughes.

Reports have been afloat for several days that a meeting had been arranged at the Union League Club, but the Colonel's secretary believes that they will not meet for a political confab until after a week from Monday, the date of the Progressive National Committee meeting.

"I had a pleasant talk with the Governor," was what Mr. Perkins said of his conference. "I suppose I shall have to admit that there was political significance in them, but as to whether I delivered a message from Col. Roosevelt [some one asked him that question] there isn't a thing I can say."

Gov. Whitman had planned to go back to Albany in the afternoon, but the progress of the peace conference caused a postponement of his Albany trip until after midnight. It was only a few minutes before he boarded a train that Mr. Perkins and he finished their third conference.

CALL HYPHEN PLANK 'KNOWNOTHING' IDEA

German Newspapers Attack Wilson and Democratic Platform.

President Wilson's "hyphen plank" in the Democratic platform is discussed in many of the German newspapers this morning.

The *New Yorker Herold*, under the caption, "Knownothings," recalls the organization in 1849 of the "Supreme Order of the Star Spangled Banner," or "Sons of 1776," and says:

"At present alien hating organizations are again at work. In view of this regrettable movement, directed against all aliens, it is the more painful that a President of the United States is endeavoring to assist these knownothings. This Mr. Wilson does in his 'hyphen paragraph' of the Democratic platform.

"Even in the days when the knownothings were strongest and had elected two Governors, no President attempted to catch votes of this element. There is no doubt that the 'knownothings' of our time will as one man support Mr. Wilson, and every vote cast for him will be considered by them to be a vote of approval of their efforts and particularly of his 'hyphen' ban.

"If there were no other reasons this would be sufficient to prompt a most determined fight against the reelection of Mr. Wilson."

Sees "Acute Fit of Fury."

The *Staats-Zeitung* says:

"President Wilson's 'hyphen plank' represents an acute fit of fury translated into phrases that are supposed to bear a deep meaning to those who know, but which in their vague and slippery form manifest the fear lest somebody prove to the President that he has really said something.

"The words of President Wilson are always formed in such a manner that he can later, with the most pleasant smile, deny anything one may have read between the lines.

"Presumably this plank is aimed at taking the place of the 'one term plank' of 1912; it is equally as untenable, equally as insincere, only longer; but its effect will be proved in a shorter period of time than was that of the 'one term plank.'

"It was with the greatest reluctance and after stubborn remonstrance that the Democratic convention swallowed this ridiculous piece of work as a declaration of principles; only the threat that President Wilson would himself come to St. Louis to swing the whip on the plank through. The delegates viewed lest their lackey's role be exposed more blatantly than was absolutely necessary.

"Here's luck!"

JERSEY MOOSE DENY THEY ARE FOR HUGHES

Leaders Contradict Published Statement Attributed to Everett Colby.

Irving K. Taylor, New Jersey national committeeman of the Progressive party, and J. A. H. Hopkins of Morristown, the Progressive State chairman, made the joint announcement yesterday that the published statement attributed to ex-State Senator Everett Colby of Essex county, to the effect that the Progressives of New Jersey intend unanimously to support Justice Hughes, is "quite incorrect."

"Mr. Colby has not been authorized to make any official statements on our behalf," the announcement continues, "and at the present time the indications do not by any means support this opinion. However, as already stated, we are awaiting the action of our national committee at its meeting on June 26 and will then call our delegates together and agree upon our future course.

"Until then we desire the public to understand that any statements which may appear are unofficial and unauthorized and cannot represent anything other than the author's personal views."

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