

DEMOCRAT PLATFORM CONDEMNS FOREIGN DICTATION

GERMANS ARE NOW STRONGER THAN BEFORE

Imperial Chancellor Mentions Peace in Talk Before Reichstag, Recalling Previous Statement.

FRENCH TAKE POSITIONS BUT LATER LOSE THEM

Paris Report Says Attacks by Kaiser's Forces Break Down Under Heavy Artillery Fire.

OCCUPY POSITIONS.

BERLIN, June 15.—French troops succeeded in occupying German positions on the southern slope of Le Mort Homme last night, but were afterwards driven out by the Germans. It was announced today by the German war office.

MAKE COUNTER ATTACK.

Following is the report in full: "West Front: On the left bank of the Meuse the French attacked on the southern slope of Le Mort Homme (Dead Man's hill) and succeeded in gaining some ground there. Subsequently they were driven back by a German counter attack. We took eight officers and 238 men as well as several machine guns. Further assaults were delivered by the French but all were repulsed. Heavy losses were sustained by the enemy.

USE ARTILLERY FIRE.

PARIS, June 15.—The repulse of numerous attacks delivered by the Germans on the Verdun front last night was reported by the French war office today.

CZERNOWITZ TAKEN?

PETROGRAD, June 15.—Although no official announcement has been made of the capture of Czernowitz, the capital of Bukovina, by the Russian forces, military experts in Petrograd believe that the city is already held by the czar's troops.

The Candidates and Their Platform

Political Party Changing Policy at Dictation of Foreign Influences is Denounced.

International News Service: NATIONAL PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY, AS REPORTED TO THE CONVENTION AT ST. LOUIS, MO., JUNE 16, 1916.

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.

RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS

We endorse 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 elastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends.

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.

Adjusted Tariff

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share.

We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workman 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 parcels post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 10,000 rural routes and extensions, thus reaching two and one half millions additional people, improved the postal service in every branch, and for the first time in our history, placed the postoffice system on a self supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1912, 1914 and 1915.

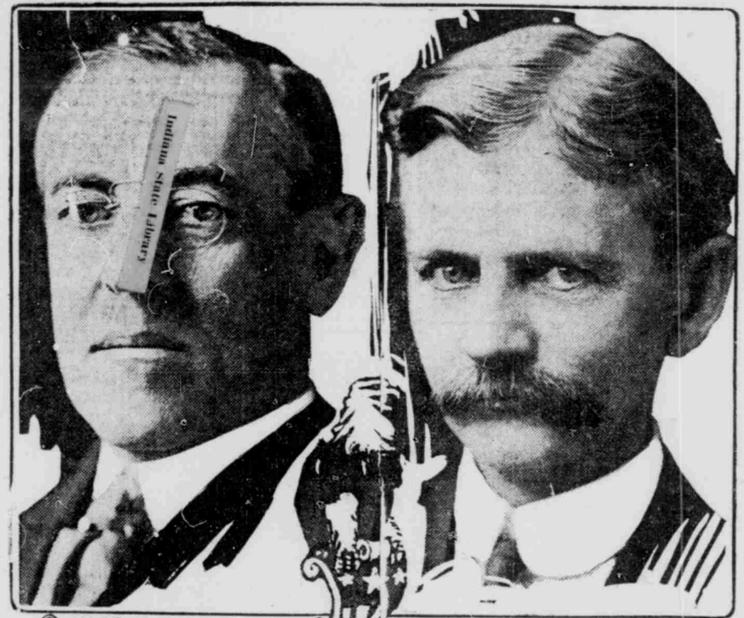
ECONOMIC FREEDOM

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

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 endorse the Underwood tariff as a 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.

In order to ascertain just what



PREST WILSON.

VICE PREST MARSHALL.

these changes may be, the democratic congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light 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.

AMERICANISM

The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationship 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 strength of the nation, as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manhood 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 interests of a foreign power, in disregard of our own country's welfare or to injure this government in its foreign relations or to bring about the destruction of 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 whole process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of our citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country. 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 organized 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, and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United States to join with 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 seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

PAN-AMERICAN CONCORD

We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States and the other peoples and republics of the western hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity. To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promote commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south of us, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends. We commend the action of the democratic administration in holding the Pan-American congress at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the international high commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of Latin American republics at Buenos Ayres, April, 1916, which have so

Intervention in Mexico Declared to be Repugnant to Ideals of American People.

sole ambition to play, that they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, safety, and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of sea coast defense, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to defend 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 its 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 the same respect for their territorial integrity 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 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 seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

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 mere material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights, and 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 in action.

EVIDENCE TURNS AGAINST ORPET

Experts Testify That Poison Was Taken to Woods in Container.

Waukegan, Ill., June 15.—The trial of Will Orpet on charges of murdering Marian Lambert opened in Judge Donnelly's court here today with the chain of circumstantial evidence against the youth almost as strong as it was before Josephine Davis, the dead girl's closest chum, snipped it by testifying for Orpet.

Through poison experts of nationwide repute, the state has proved pretty conclusively that the poison that caused the girl's death was in liquid form—a contention that has been bitterly fought by the student's counsel. The prosecution regards this as a distinct triumph, for, if it is proved that the poison was in liquid form it had to be carried to the fatal trying place in a container. No container has been found and the state will set forth that it must have been carried away by Will Orpet, as Marian Lambert herself obviously could not have done away with it after the cyanide was getting in its deadly work.

ALLEN CONSPIRACIES DENOUNCED IN STRONG PLEA FOR AMERICANISM

Resolutions Also Favor Adequate Preparedness For Defense, Endorse Wilson's Mexican Policy and Recount Achievements of Administration

ST. LOUIS, Mo., June 16.—Americanism—"the indivisibility and coherent strength of the nation"—was proclaimed the "supreme issue of this day" by the platform today submitted to the democratic national convention as a declaration of party faith. Military and naval preparedness "to assert and demonstrate" this Americanism and a violent denunciation of "conspirators for the advancement of the interest of a foreign power" marked the strong planks of the platform.

A weary all-night session of the resolutions committee of the convention that was a tumult of discussion that at times became acrid, wrote the platform. But the committee was dominated and controlled over the long light strand of a telephone wire that stretched from the committee room to the white house. Every plank agreed to was read to Prest' Wilson, the candidate of the party, who sat at the telephone through the long night. When the platform was completed it had the unqualified endorsement of the president.

Woman suffrage, an issue which roused the committee to a violent disagreement, was written into the platform in a plank that was objectionable to both supporters and opponents of votes for women. It declares in favor of the enfranchisement of women "by the states." Both sides promised to air the controversy before the convention and Committee-men Ferguson of Texas; Nugent of New Jersey, and Bartlett of Georgia, prepared a minority report to the convention, opposing any suffrage declaration.

Among the declarations on which Prest' Wilson and Vice Prest' Marshall will base their fight for reelection next fall were the following: A review of the achievements of the administration, prepared a minority report to the convention, opposing any suffrage declaration. A declaration of faith in tariff for revenue only, specifically endorsing the Underwood tariff law and a demand for a nonpartisan tariff commission to adjust tariff rates to "changing conditions in the world's production and trade." There is no specific recommendation for an "anti-dumping law."

Conspiracies Charged A powerful declaration for an "America, not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots," charging that conspiracies exist among limited number of groups of citizens, "and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our country." The plank "condemns any political party which in view of the activity of such conspirators surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy."

A demand for preparedness that would make the citizens of the United States "secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter and able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world." The plank declares for an army "adequate to the requirements of order, safety and presentation of the nation's rights" the fullest development of sea coast defense, and the maintenance of a reserve of "citizens trained to arms."

Move for Peace A strong declaration that it is the duty of the United States to use its power to secure peace throughout the world. To this end the platform recommends an association of the states of the world to guarantee the principles of protection of the sovereignty of all peoples, the protection of small nations and freedom from every disturbance of world peace that comes from aggression or a disregard of the rights of nations or individuals.

An endorsement of the foreign policy of the administration with the statement that it has "reaffirmed the lives of its citizens and the claims of humanity of greater moment than material rights and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims." A reiteration of the Monroe doctrine and a demand for "Pan-Americanism." A plank setting forth conditions in

T. R. IS WORSE, GOES TO DOCTOR

Colonel is Hurried to Physician's Office For Thorough Examination.

NEW YORK, June 15.—The condition of Col. Theodore Roosevelt was considerably worse today. He had a bad night last night, coughing a great deal, and this morning could hardly speak above a whisper.

The colonel spent the night at the hotel Langdon, where he has been since he was taken ill several days ago. The first thing this morning Mrs. Roosevelt notified the hotel authorities that the colonel was too ill to see any one and that no one was to be allowed to go to his apartment. Then she called Dr. Hubert V. Guile. He reached the hotel in a few minutes and went to the colonel's room. Shortly afterward he came down with the colonel and Mrs. Roosevelt. The colonel walked between the two and looked thoroughly ill.

Wilson-Marshall Ticket Selected In Record Time

St. Louis, June 15.—The renomination of Prest' Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey was accompanied by a demonstration that was kept going for 45 minutes. And only four minutes' actual time elapsed between the announcement of that renomination and the declaration of United States Sen. Ollie M. James of Kentucky, that Thomas R. Marshall of Indiana, likewise had been made the choice of the convention as its candidate for vice president.

The actual time of the nominations was: Prest' Wilson; Motion to suspend the rules and make his nomination by acclamation put by Sen. James at 11:52; demand by Robert Emmet Burk of Illinois, for roll call denied at 11:53; announcement by Chairman James that Woodrow Wilson had been renominated by the vote of 1,292 to 1, made at 11:54.

Vice Prest' Thomas R. Marshall nominated by Sen. John W. Kern at 11:55; motion to suspend the rules and make the nomination by acclamation carried without waiting for seconding speeches and Marshall formally declared the nominee by chairman at 11:58. The scenes that preceded the renominations were the wildest that have marked a democratic national convention in many years. The great big hall was jammed to the doors. Within its gates were thousands who passed through the police lines by counterfeit badges and bogus credentials issued by the local officials.

FINISH CARRANZA NOTE

WASHINGTON, June 15.—Prest' Wilson and his cabinet today finished the note to Carranza refusing to withdraw American forces from Mexico as demanded and stating that the forces cannot be withdrawn until order has been restored along the Mexican border. After the cabinet meeting it was officially stated that the note would be on its way to Mexico City before 5 o'clock tonight.

M'CORMICK MUST QUIT BANK OFFICE TO HEAD COMMITTEE

WASHINGTON, June 16.—Vance McCormick, chosen by Prest' Wilson to be chairman of the democratic national committee, must resign his position as director of the federal reserve bank of Philadelphia now that he has agreed to accept appointment to the political job. This was stated at the Federal reserve board here today.

Under a resolution of the board, no man may be a director of a federal reserve bank if he holds a political office. By the terms of the regulation, this ban was expressly extended to cover political committees. Mr. McCormick has been considered a valuable member of the Philadelphia directorate, according to board officials.

COMMANDANT DIES

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 14.—Lieut. Col. Morton E. Smith, commandant of the military academy, died today aged 41. He was a native of Colorado and graduated from the academy in 1892.

(CONTINUED ON PAGE NINE.)