

PLATFORM MAKES STRONG APPEAL

Country's Advance Under Wise and Able Democratic Statesmanship.

TARIFF BODY IS INDORSED

Underwood Measure Upheld—Unqualified Stand on Americanism—Would Keep Army in Mexico—Labor Plank Is Emphatic—For National Defense.

St. Louis.—Following is the Democratic national platform:

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 inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were dominated by commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impatient 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.

Lauds Banking Reform.
Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administrations—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 antitrust 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.

Claims Aid to Labor.
We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman 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 outside 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 surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1915.

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 indorse the Underwood tariff 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.

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 nonpartisan tariff commission to make an 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 condition 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 established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

SHIPPING BILL.
Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been hampered to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legisla-

tion of Republican congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legislation, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation.

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.

AMERICANISM.
The part that 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 life and a magnificent society, to be melted into a mighty and splendid nation.

Plea for Unity.
Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power, in disregard to 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 disloyal to the 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 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.

Bans Alien Alliances.
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 instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own 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 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 and coast defense, 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 the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing.

SAFETY OF SEA.
The Democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the peaceful paths of neutrality and of 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 could have foreseen.

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 demand 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 these principles, to maintain inviolate the complete security of the highway of the seas for the common and unhampered use of all nations.

PAN-AMERICA.
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.

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith.

MEXICO.
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.

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.

THE FARMER.
We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the states.

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.

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, comfort 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 postroads and roads for military purposes.

EMPLOYMENT.
We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset, 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:
A living wage for all employees.
A working day not to exceed eight hours, one day of rest in seven.
Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

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

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 heartily commend our newly-established department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

PUBLIC HEALTH.
We favor the 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 disease, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

We favor establishment by the federal government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tubercular patients.

BUDGET SYSTEM.
We demand careful economy in all expenditures for 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. We favor this as a practicable step toward a budget system.

PHILIPPINES.
We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill, recently passed by the house of representatives, further promoting self-government in the Philippine islands, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

SUPPLY.
We recommend the extension of franchises to the owners of the capacity by the states upon the same terms as to coal.

CRUCIAL POINT IS REACHED IN EAST

Capture of Czernowitz Gives Russians Powerful Key to Austrian Positions.

ARE CLOSING IN ON LEMBERG

Petrograd Believes Teuton Armies Must Retreat or Surrender—German Positions are in Danger.

Petrograd, June 20.—With an average Austrian retirement of twenty-five miles over the entire Volhynian and Galician fronts, except in the immediate region of Tarnopol, with the Russian seizure of Czernowitz and the flight of the southern Austrian army toward the Carpathians and with the Russians closing in on Lemberg from two directions, the operations on the southwestern front have reached the crucial point. It is believed here the Austrian armies must either make a final stand or by their further retreat automatically compel a general retirement of the German army from positions which it has held against the Russians for nearly a year.

Unable to Make Stand.
Such a stand, in the unanimous opinion of military officials here, will be an impossibility, as the separated Austrian armies are unable to communicate with each other and, all available troops and reserves having been called up, a rehabilitation of the crippled armies of the Austrians is manifestly unlikely. The prevailing confidence in the speedy consummation of a Russian triumph over Austria is reflected in all the comments of the newspapers.

The Petrograd Gazette says:
"The thought we have all lived with since the beginning of the war—a final victory over Austria—now is at hand. Soon the last notes of the swan song of the dual monarchy will be heard."

Close In On Lemberg.
The Austrians are concentrating their forces in an attempt to ward off a Russian advance on Lemberg, but, according to the latest dispatches, the Russian troops pressing along the Dubno-Lemberg Railway with Radziviloff well in their rear, are close upon the Galician frontier town of Brody, which is nearly half way to Lemberg.

The other advance on Lemberg is being directed from a point north of Bucarz toward Malicz, from which latter town the road to Lemberg is an easy one and almost unfortified. The effect of the advance of these two lines is to place the Austrian center near the Tarnopol extended position in great danger and an Austrian collapse here is considered inevitable by military observers.

Admit Fall of Czernowitz.
Petrograd, June 19.—The capture by the Russians of Czernowitz, capital of the Austro-Hungarian crownland of Bukovina, was officially announced today by the Russian war office.

The official statement follows:
"The emperor has received a congratulatory telegram from the king of Servia on the overwhelming success of the brilliant Russian troops, with warm wishes for continued success. A similar telegram was received from the Russian crown prince, stating that the Servian troops were filled with warm admiration and joy over the Russian victories."

"On the front of General Brussiloff's army the enemy maintains his resistance, making repeated counter efforts, which our troops repulsed successfully, pressing the enemy more closely in various directions and taking prisoners and booty."

Pursue the Austrians.
"Yesterday, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, General Lechnitzky's troops captured by assault the bridgehead at Czernowitz, on the left bank of the Pruth. After desperate fighting for the passage of the river, where the enemy had destroyed the bridges, we occupied Czernowitz. Our troops are pursuing the enemy, who is retreating in the direction of the Carpathian passes. In the course of the capture of the bridgehead we took more than 1,000 prisoners and also seized guns in Czernowitz."

Capture 70,000 Men.
"According to the latest particulars of the fighting from the 5th to the 17th, General Kaledine has taken as prisoners 1,305 officers, one surgeon, 70,000 men, eighty-three guns, 234 machine guns and an enormous quantity of material."

Vienna Admits Defeat.
Vienna, June 19.—The evacuation of Czernowitz by the Austrians, after the Russians had forced the passage of the Pruth and penetrated the city, was announced by the war office today.

A Second Note to Austria.
Washington, June 20.—A second note to Austria-Hungary regarding the attack by an Austrian submarine upon the American tank steamer, *Petrolina*, was coded at the State Department today for immediate transmission.

Italian Officers Can't Fight.
Chicago, June 20.—The Italian officers who were relieved of service during the 10th of the present campaign, are being sent to the front again.

Here's Hoping
EVERY FARMER IN BATES COUNTY RAISES A BUMPER CROP THIS YEAR
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T. R. Has Snapped Tendons.
New York, June 15.—The X-ray examination made to determine the condition of Theodore Roosevelt, who suffered an attack of pain in his side yesterday, disclosed that several small tendons attached to one of his ribs had snapped, the Colonel told inquirers today. He said his physician had assured him, however, that the injury, due to his violent coughing, was not serious and would heal in a few days if he remained quiet.

H. E. MULKEY
VETERINARY SURGEON
In order that the farmers and breeders of Bates and adjoining counties may be sure of being able to get at all times fresh and potent serum, I have opened a distributing station for the Crown Serum Company's
Anti-Hog Cholera Serum
Will have on hand at all times fresh serum, manufactured under veterinary license No. 22. Write or call us for prospectus and prices. Office at Capital's Brewery here.
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