MISSOURI DEMOCRACY.

TICKET NOMINATED AT JEFFERSON CITY--THE PLATFORM--BRYAN INDORSED FOR 1908.

[illegible]

State Chairman

[illegible] County

New State Committee.

MISSOURI DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM IN 1906.

Denounces Tariff.
Denounces Roosevelt.
Favors Bryan in 1908.
Against Railroad Passes.
Indorses State Administration.
Home Rule For Philippines.
Favors Statehood.
Indorses Senator Stone.
Indorses Democratic Congressmen.
Indorses Sunday Law.
Favors General Primary.
Favors Good Roads.
Favors R. R. Rate Reduction.
Corporations and Law.

The democrats of Missouri, in convention assembled, hereby renew their faith in the immortal and imperishable principles of Thomas Jefferson. Founded, as they are, upon high conceptions of human justice and expressing, as they do, the rights of free men, the perpetuity of the republic depends upon their maintenance.

[illegible]

Greed and Anarchy.

[illegible] which often disturbed the deliberations of the fathers of the republic, the fear of democracy, lest it should result rather than [illegible]

To prevent the accumulation of honest wealth is one of the chief objects of all evil political organizations. To prevent the accumulation of ill-gotten wealth by dishonest and law-defying methods is to destroy one of the grave evils which threaten the democratic party.

We find ourselves face to face with two [illegible] of which, if left to itself, will wreck the nation upon the shoals of anarchy. On the one hand are those who [illegible] principle of fair play [illegible] upon the law in their zeal [illegible] for the dollar on the other hand are those who, [illegible] unjustly [illegible] to conditions of the time, would appeal to force, rather than to [illegible] and the laws of the land.

In this great emergency it is the duty of the democratic party to interpose itself between these forces and to say to the misguided captains of industry that the great mass of people, honest, as we know, [illegible] the penitentiary, and to the men who [illegible] that they must respect the law and to the rich or poor, or suffer the consequences.

Protective Tariff.

Of the innumerable political imposities visited upon the people by the republican party, we hold that the most intolerable is the protective tariff. As far back as 1888 all parties had practically agreed that the tariff, then known as the American system, had accomplished its purpose, and that the infantile infant industries were able to hold their own in the markets of the world's commerce.

As a result, the protective feature of the tariff was practically abrogated. A few years later, however, the clouds of civil war rolled upon the nation, and under the pretext of raising funds for the federal cause, special interests, ever watchful, saw their opportunity and fastened the system upon the people, and there the republican party has not only kept it, but has continually added to its enormity.

Insisting that the American manufacturer still needs protection against the cheap labor of Europe, it has enabled them first, to rob the American consumer and then to invade foreign markets and there undersell this so-called foreign pauper in his own markets.

Pretending to protect American labor, they have encouraged the immigration into this country of cheap foreign labor, and thus the greatest injustice to the American laboring man of to-day is not the foreign pauper in Europe, but the foreign pauper in the United States.

On the one hand the republican party demands the open door in other nations, whereas, on the other hand, it maintains a wall of commercial prohibition around the United States.

Reciprocity.

Beginning, if once and but recipro-city with our neighbors, the nations of Europe are seen to be coming together upon a reciprocity policy, and unless some concessions are made in the near future, the American people will find themselves confronted with a world boycott against the shipping of American commerce.

While such a blow will be directed mainly against the great surplus products of American agriculture, it will also be felt in other industries, and if European retaliation are presented in their tariff-formed policy, the result will be most disastrous to our country.

Under this tariff policy, supplemented by our navigation laws, our merchant marine has been driven from the high seas, and to-day the only American flag seen in foreign ports floats from American battleships. We would not remove it from the battleships, but we would tie it to the masthead of merchant ships laden with the surplus products of farm and factory, and supply the markets of the world.

THE DINGLEY BILL fosters the trust, which wages for beneath its sheltering care and enables it to take the American consumer by the throat and rob him to its heart's content. Again, a tax which is levied upon what men consume is vicious, because it takes no account of their ability to pay, and therefore does not belong to the enlightened age in which we live.

The democracy of Missouri regards the tariff question as the greatest economic issue now before the American people.

The Philippines.

WE BELIEVE that the policy of the republican party in the Philippine Islands is not only contrary to the spirit of the Declaration of Independence and the constitution of the United States, but that it has been a most unfortunate policy in other respects, and therefore we recommend that the right of the Filipino to govern himself—the right which our forefathers demanded of King George—be conceded him at the earliest possible moment consistent with existing circumstances and in the judgment of the Missouri democracy the government of the United States should take no steps, nor perform any act, legislative or executive, that would lead to establish permanent political relations between this government and the Philippine Islands, or that would tend to complicate and make more difficult the task of severing as speedily as possible our present relations with them.

Statehood.

WE ASSERT NOW, the republican party [illegible] by the president of [illegible] the just demands of [illegible] the Indian territories for admission as a state, and for holding them out of the Union, greatly to their detriment, and until the territories of Arizona and New Mexico should be admitted as one state, we protest, and admission as one state.

The manifest intent of this monstrous wrong is the scheme of both party and personal advantage. It is a wrong committed to increase the probable strength of republican and democratic senators, and to compel the creation of a few new states as possible in the great southwest.

And we denounce the unworthy part borne in this contest by republican representatives from Missouri in both houses of congress.

Railroad Rates.

WE DENOUNCE the surrender of President Roosevelt to the influences which defeated the passage of an effective law regulating railroad rates. The power of regulating these great arteries of interstate commerce in this particular is a well-defined democratic policy, the time commanded in democratic national conventions and strenuously advocated by William J. Bryan and those who fought under his leadership.

So universally was it conceded to be a democratic policy that a republican committee of the United States senate, having the bill in charge, turned it over to a democratic senator to be managed on the floor of the senate.

Under the leadership of that senator, the democrats of the senate, with few exceptions, sought to enact a law that would place the power of establishing rates in the hands of the interstate commerce commission, and that the orders of the commission should stand and be operative until set aside upon a full and final hearing by the courts on constitutional grounds.

The president, proclaiming that he, also, favored that character of legislation, sought an alliance with democratic senators and pledged his assistance to promote the common object.

Roosevelt Denounced.

WE DENOUNCE the action of the president in abandoning his allies without warning or the courtesy of a notice and going over bodily to those whom he had himself denounced as representing the interests of the railroads and adding them in passing amendments to the bill which have, in a large measure, destroyed its efficiency.

WE BELIEVE Theodore Roosevelt insincere. Pretending to lambast against the crimes of trusts and corporations, he openly defended Paul Morton when, as manager of the Santa Fe railroad, he was compelled to confess enormous rebates to the Colorado Fuel & Iron Co.

IT WAS ROOSEVELT who advanced the pernicious document that you must punish the corporation, not its official who caused it to commit the crime. It was Roosevelt who denounced large campaign contributions, while his secretary of commerce and labor was fleecing the corporations out of one of the biggest slush funds ever known in the history of American politics.

IT WAS ROOSEVELT who promised a revision of the tariff during his recent campaign for the presidency, but who has not in any message to congress since that time mentioned this great subject.

IT WAS ROOSEVELT who insisted that rather than to hold up by the American trusts, the Panama canal commission should buy its supplies abroad and then surrendered to the trusts and purchased practically all supplies from them at trust prices. Whatever confidence he has received from the American people is due chiefly to the fact that he has apparently stood for things which the democratic party has been demanding for years, but which he has lacked the courage to carry through to the end.

Corporations.

We are distinctly and unalterably opposed to the interference of corporations in political affairs. Corporations are the creatures of the law; they exist by the favor of the people, whose representatives have enacted laws under which they may be organized for the public convenience or for the convenience of individual citizens in the conduct of industrial enterprises.

But when they become insolent and strong, and undertake to defy the law and to exercise their power and influence to control public affairs, they become a menace to the public safety.

Railroad Passes.

WE FAVOR making it a crime to give free railroad passes to delegates to political conventions. With free passes excluded, the railroads can well afford to materially reduce passenger rates, and we favor the enactment of a law to that end.

WE BELIEVE in treating the railroads fairly, and they should be allowed a reasonable compensation on passengers and freight hauled by them, but we believe the time has come in this state when a substantial reduction should be made.

Campaign Funds.

It has been demonstrated to the satisfaction of every patriotic, intelligent and fair-minded American that William J. Bryan was defeated for the presidency when he was the candidate of the democratic party by the corrupt use of an enormous slush fund, aggregating millions of dollars, contributed by great corporations and by those interested in special industries enjoying special privileges, under the law.

The charges made by democratic leaders and the democratic press that this was true, which charges were at the time indignantly denied, with a great show of virtue, are now substantially proven to be true.

WE DECLARE that it is alike due to Mr. Bryan himself, and to the integrity of our institutions that he should be elected to the high position he was deprived of by methods calculated to discredit and put to shame the entire American electorate, and we pledge to him our support and aid that his nomination and election be attained.

We unequivocally declare that a fair and honest election, free from coercion or the corrupt use of money, at which the American people may be given what is their right to have, an untrammeled opportunity to express their sovereign will at the ballot box, is an important issue in American politics to-day.

WE CONGRATULATE the people of Missouri on the management progress the state has made under democratic rule for more than a third of a century, and we believe each democratic administration, beginning with the administration of Gov. Woodson, upon the return of the democratic party to power, down to and including the present administration of public affairs by Gov. Joseph W. Folk.

When the democratic party came into power it found a bonded debt of $27,700,000, which has been entirely discharged, the interest reduced to 2 per cent, the outstanding obligation of the state represented by the school fund certificates, which is $[illegible] in the nature of a loan without interest for the benefit of education for the children of Missouri.

The democratic party has reduced the tax rate in Missouri to 35 cents on the $100, this being the lowest of any state in the Union, and Missouri, [illegible] this distinction. This is the only state that has lowered the tax rate and paid off her bonded debt at the same time.

Law Enforcement.

The democratic party has favored the enforcement of the laws. The only way the people can rule is through the laws they make through their representatives. If these laws are not enforced the will of the people is thwarted. We do not need in this state new laws so much as the enforcement of the laws we have.

No corporation magnate shall be made to respect laws that regulate the conduct of the corporation, as he asks others to respect the laws protecting the property of the corporation.

We are not opposed to corporations that obey the law, but demand that they obey it. We are not like angry ones. We are not hunting any lawful interests, but we insist that the legitimate interests must give due obedience to law that is demanded of all other interests.

The democratic party gives its aid, encouragement and indorsement to every effort to maintain the laws of the state.

The enforcement of the Sunday drumshop law has made it an issue in this campaign. The republican party, with characteristic cowardice, evades it. The democratic party meets it nobly, and declares that this is a law not only in the interest of good morals, but of good government, and the result of a year and a half of the strict enforcement of this statue has demonstrated its wisdom. Crime has been greatly lessened; criminal costs have been largely reduced, and moral conditions vastly improved.

WE INDORSE the enforcement of the law under which winerooms of the cities have been closed, gambling houses shut, and the greatest race-track syndicate in the world driven from the state, after it had enjoyed the special protection of Republican officials in the county where it was located.

Likewise, the elimination of graft from the police departments of the cities and the taking the police out of politics, deserves the commendation of all good citizens.

Missouri is today the most law-abiding state in the Union, and is leading the fight for law enforcement, which is rapidly becoming a national issue.

Primary Election.

WE BELIEVE that the nearer a government can be brought to the people, the better that government will be. To this end we favor a general state primary law, whereby primaries of all parties shall be held on the same day, all over the state, with the same number of polling places as in the general election, and with the same protection necessary to secure an honest and fair expression of the voters at such primaries, as is now provided by law with reference to general elections.

WE FAVOR the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people, and urge upon our representatives in congress to demand the submission of a constitutional amendment for this purpose.

Police Commissioners.

WE FAVOR such amendments of existing laws as will give the various municipalities of the state the right to select their police and election commissioners by direct vote, if they so elect.

Good Roads.

WE FAVOR good roads and laws that will enable the raising of ample road funds by which roads can be built and maintained.

Education and Child Labor.

WE REAFFIRM our devotion to the cause of education and pledge a continued liberal support to all the state educational institutions, and increasing annual per capita contribution from state treasury to the support of the common schools until there be a good school for every child in the state, taught by an efficient teacher, for not less than eight months each year, and we demand that every child be kept in school during the period of most active physical and mental development, instead of being employed in shops, factories and stores. We are, therefore, in favor of still further strengthening the laws enacted by previous democratic administrations against the employment of child labor in factories and workshops.

Public-Service Charges.

WE PLEDGE ourselves to pass the necessary laws giving the municipalities of the state full power to regulate rates, charges and rates for gas, electric lights, telephones and other public utilities within such cities, and compelling the interchange of telephone service and fixing and regulating the charges therefor.

Municipal Ownership.

BELIEVING that the various municipalities of the state ought to be permitted to own and operate any public utility within the borders thereof, we pledge ourselves to submit an amendment to the constitution allowing the people of city and municipality to acquire such utility whenever they shall vote to do so and issue bonds in payment thereof.

WE HEREBY INDORSE the aggressive and fearless course of William J. Stone in the senate of the United States, and of Champ Clark, James T. Lloyd, W. W. Rucker, David A. De Armond, Dorsey W. Shackleford and John T. Hunt, in the house of representatives.

The course of these public servants in the national senate and congress has at all times been in line with democratic principles and in the interest of the great mass of the people of the country, and they have at all times been found arrayed against the greed and graft of monopolies and corporations.

Judge Vickers Elected.

Vienna, Ill. — Johnson county complete gives Judge A. K. Vickers 1,200 votes and Boggs 865 votes, a majority of 335.

Farmer in Second District.

Vandalia, Ill. — With only the socialist candidate, N. E. Barth, in opposition, Judge William M. Farmer, democrat, of this city, easily won in the election for supreme court justice from the Second judicial district.

Carter in the Seventh.

Chicago, Ill.—Chicago and the Seventh judicial district elected Judge Carter to the supreme bench by a plurality of 14,000.

OF AID TO HOSTESS

SUGGESTIONS FOR NOVEL AND PLEASING ENTERTAINMENTS.

A Unique Penny Social Profitable—A Clever Guessing Contest—A Luncheon for the Girl Graduate.

A Penny Social.

The Junior society of a church devised this method of raising some money for a picture they wished to purchase. They advertised the affair by hand bills and posters and did considerable talking themselves, so every one was consumed with curiosity to see "what those young things could do." On the night in question "they" found it took a penny to get in as well as a penny to get out. There was pop corn for a penny a glass; it was popped on the spot by a street vender, who was glad to come for a small share in the profits, and then there was a very popular candy table, and there were refreshments which were retailed by the penny worth.

Fortunes were told for a cent, and the "present," "past" and "future" were continued to an indefinite length by the forthcoming cent. These ingenious Juniors had concocted many a scheme to inveigle the little red Indian out of the pockets of the long-suffering public. You could find out your weight, your height, and buy a stick of gum for a cent each. There was a flower booth, a penny a blossom; a boot-blacking stand, with a seat reserved for ladies which was under a huge umbrella. The street fakirs peddled fruit, and there was a scissors grinder, also a hand organ man. It was conducted on the order of a street fair, and the treasurer found the result of the evening's profit to be more than enough for the picture. This fair was managed entirely by the young people, of whom the oldest was 15.

A Guessing Contest.

For this contest pass cards ornamented with bees and wasps flying about, with the word "Stings." Write the questions:

1—A sting that cures fatigue? Answer: Resting.

2—A sting that cures hunger? Feasting.

3—A sting that tidies your room? Dusting?

4—A sting that cooks your meat? Roasting.

5—A sting that makes you laugh? Jesting.

6—A sting that foolish people indulge? Boasting.

7—A sting that browns your bread? Toasting.

8—A sting that spoils your tools? Rusting.

9—A sting that makes you read a book through? Interesting.

10—A sting that tries? Testing.

11—A sting that adapts? Adjusting.

12—A sting that shop keepers dislike? Trusting.

A Luncheon for the Girl Graduate.

This description of a luncheon to be given by the mother of a sweet girl graduate may be of assistance to others who wish to have similar affairs. The class colors are orange, and purple, gorgeous in the extreme, yet they combine very prettily. There are just 12 girls, and they are to sit around a polished table, with lace mats over purple.

The candles are to be individual ones in brass holders, with shades of lace paper filagree over purple. Tiny dolls dressed in purple gowns with caps of orange are to hold the place cards, which are cut out in book form from purplish cardboard lettered in gold with the words: "The History of Miss Blank."

The menu is to be the usual one, so I'll not give the dishes, but the salad of orange, nuts, celery and white grapes is to be served in halves of oranges made into baskets with a bow of orange and purple on the handle. The ice is to be orange, with cake frosted with the egg yolks instead of the whites. With the after-dinner coffee paper rolls tied up like diplomas with the class colors will be passed bearing this pretty verse, which is most appropriate for the guests just starting out on the next period of life's journey:

"A little journeying through shade and sun,
A little rest where quiet waters run,
A little parleying with friend and foe,
A little oasis where blossoms grow,
A little darkness ere the light is won."

MADAME MERRI.

Lemon Juice for Freckles.

See if this remedy for freckles will not prove successful: Thirty grains of pulverized borax, dissolved in two and one-half ounces of lemon juice, makes a lotion that is very effective in keeping freckles in abeyance where it agrees with the skin. It should be applied at night after the face has been thoroughly washed and rinsed.

Summer Stuffs.

Following in the wake of pompadour silks are a thousand and one flowered stuffs, organdies and muslins and ginalities, and the rest of the tribe of sheer summer stuff, some of them woven so that the threads grow closer here and there, forming effective plaids, upon which background the flower designs loom up in more picturesque style than ever.

In the Spring.

Why not take some old-fashioned treacle, made of sulphur and molasses? Or you can take port wine and sulphur.

PRESENTS FOR GENTLEMEN

Quite a Windfall to Have at Least Six Presents Described for This Difficult Person.

The accompanying illustration give some suggestions for ladies who wish to make, with their own hands, some useful little presents for their gentlemen friends.

No. 1 is an ordinary rubber tobacco pouch (one should be chosen capable of holding about two ounces of tobacco) that has been covered with wash-leather, and the initial of the recipient or giver worked in silk on the front part of it.

No. 2 is a sketch of a pipe case, which may also be made out of wash-leather or kid, and buttons over to inclose the pipe.

No. 3 is a case to hold two razors and some shaving-papers and is made to fold up and fasten with two little

SOME USEFUL LITTLE GIFTS.

buttons. It can be made in art linen, in silk, or fine cloth, and should be about 9 inches wide and 12 inches deep. If the pockets are formed of wash leather they will help to keep the razors bright, and it is quite easy to work the lettering on the leather.

No. 4, a circular flat pincushion for carrying in the waistcoat pocket, and to the right of this sketch is shown a side view of the same article. It should be about two inches in diameter. It is made from two discs of card covered with embroidered silk. They are seamed together, and pins are stuck in round the edges.

No. 5 illustrates a case to hold ties, handkerchiefs, and gloves, constructed with pockets, and to fold up in the same manner as the razor and shaving-paper case, but larger, the width at least 11 inches and 18 inches deep; the pockets are stitched on the lining before that is laid over the material that forms the outside. A pretty dark-colored fine cloth, lined with white silk, are the best things to use, as the white is clean-looking.

No. 6, like the pipe-case, may be made of wash-leather, or kid, and is intended for a purse for gold, and should be in size about 1¾ inches deep by 1½ inches in width, and fasten with a small button. This also is for carrying in the waistcoat pocket, and has an initial worked in silk on the front.

FOR CHAPPED HANDS.

Wear Gloves as Much as Possible and Do Not Wash the Hands More Than Is Necessary.

Just as there is a constitutional tendency of certain skins to become roughened and excoriated by the stimulating effect of cold winds, so is there a constitutional tendency for the hands to chap at some seasons of the year under the influence of cold water or an irritating cleansing medium. Soaps containing an excess of alkali, and water containing even small quantities of soda, are particular offenders in this direction.

As is well known, washerwomen whose hands are constantly immersed in strong solutions of soda are particularly liable not only to chapped hands, but actually to eczema of the skin, and bakers who are in the habit of kneading dough which also often contains a fair proportion of carbonate of soda, very frequently suffer in the same way.

The best recipe therefore that I can give you to avoid chapping of the hands is to avoid using indifferently prepared soaps and as far as possible to dispense with manual ablutions. To protect the hands from atmospheric conditions it is advisable to wear gloves, not only out of doors but as much as possible in the house also. This serves the additional purpose of obviating the necessity for frequent washing. It is possible now to procure some very thin India rubber gloves which fit the hand closely and in no way interfere with the delicate manipulations of the fingers. Surgeons are now in the habit of using these gloves in the performance of their operations, for they are in no way damaged by washing and they both protect the hands from irritating antiseptics and other fluids with which they come in contact and they also protect the person operated on from any possible contamination that may be contained on the skin of the surgeon.

These gloves, as I have remarked, are exceedingly useful for domestic use by people who are liable to chapped hands and in whom the condition, if it arises, amounts to something more than an inconvenience.

To Improve the Arms.

Immediately after washing in warm water massage the arms with the skin food and if the conditions be favorable you will see an improvement in a month.

More Wholesome Complexion.

Give up tea and coffee, take out-of-door exercise, a daily bath, drink plenty of water, as much as a quart a day; eat plenty of fruit.

IN STRICT CONFIDENCE.

Women Obtain Mrs. Pinkham's Advice and Help.

She Has Guided Thousands to Health.—How Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound Cured Mrs. Alice Berryhill.

It is a great satisfaction for a woman to feel that she can write to another telling her the most private and confidential details about her illness, and know that her letter will be seen by a woman only.

Many thousands of cases of female diseases come before Mrs. Pinkham every year, some personally, others by mail. Mrs. Pinkham is the daughter-in-law of Lydia E. Pinkham and for twenty-five years under her direction and since her decease she has been advising sick women free of charge.

Mrs. Pinkham never violates the confidence of women, and every testimonial letter published is done so with the written consent or request of the writer, in order that other sick women may be benefited as she has been.

Mrs. Alice Berryhill, of 313 Boyce Street, Chattanooga, Tenn., writes:

Dear Mrs. Pinkham:—

"Three years ago life looked dark to me. I had ulceration and inflammation of the female organs and was in a serious condition.

"My health was completely broken down and the doctor told me that if I was not operated upon I would die within six months. I told him I would have no operation but would try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound. He tried to influence me against it but I sent for the medicine that same day and began to use it faithfully. Within five days I felt relief but was not entirely cured until I used it for some time.

"Your medicine is certainly fine. I have induced several friends and neighbors to take it and I know more than a dozen who had female troubles and who to-day are as well and strong as I am from using your Vegetable Compound."

Just as surely as Mrs. Berryhill was cured, will Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound cure every woman suffering from any form of female ills.

If you are sick write Mrs. Pinkham for advice. It is free and always helpful.

PROFIT POINTERS.

Nobody wants an over-anxious man. He gets on one's nerves.

Did you ever know a "tricky" man to make a permanent success?

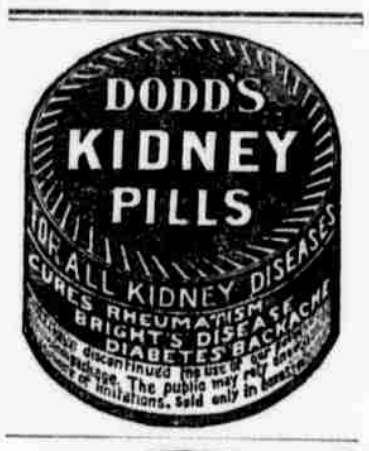
Matter is composed of atoms. Businesses are built up by attention to details.

Business is not necessarily hard work. Make it good fun, and you'll do more.

Behind the Times.

"Janie is so mortified at her husband's illness that she won't tell anyone what is the matter with him."

"What disease has he?"

"Old-fashioned consumption."—N. Y. Times.

Every man has his trade. The bookkeeper can't juggle cannon balls any more than the juggler can balance a set of books.