PLATFORM BUILDERS COMPLETE WORK ON DRAFT

DRAFT OF THE PROPOSED PLATFORM

Following is the text of the Democratic platform submitted by the subcommittee to the full committee on resolutions:

"We, the delegates of the Democratic party of the United States, in national convention assembled, declare our devotion to the essential principles of the Democratic faith which brings us together in party communication.

"Under them local self-government, national unity and prosperity were alike established. They underlaid our independence, the structure of our free republic and every Democratic extension from Louisiana to California and Texas to Oregon, which preserves faithfully in all the states the tie between taxation and representation. They yet inspire the masses of our people, guarding jealously their rights and liberties, and cherishing their fraternity, peace and orderly development. They remind us of our duties and responsibilities as citizens and impress upon us, particularly at this time, the necessity of reform and the rescue of the administration of government from the headstrong, arbitrary and spasmodic methods which distract business by uncertainty and pervade the public mind with dread, distrust and perturbation.

PEACE, SAFETY AND PROGRESS

"The application of those fundamental principles to the living issues of the day constitutes the first step toward the assured peace, safety and progress of our nation. Freedom of the press, of conscience and of speech; equality before the law of all citizens; the right of trial by jury; freedom of the person defended by the writ of habeas corpus; liberty of personal contract untrammeled by sumptuary laws; the supremacy of the civil over military authority; a well disciplined militia; the separation of church and state; economy in expenditures; low taxes, that labor may be lightly burdened; the prompt and sacred fulfillment of public and private obligations; fidelity to treaties; peace and friendship with all nations, entangling alliances with none; absolute acquiescence in the will of the majority, the vital principle of republics—these are doctrines which Democracy has established as proverbs of the nation, and they should be constantly invoked, preached, resorted to and enforced.

REDUCE EXPENDITURES

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

HONEST PUBLIC SERVICE

2. The enforcement of honesty in the public service and to the end a thorough legislative investigation of those executive departments of the government already known to teem with corruption, as well as other departments suspected of harboring corruption, and the punishment of ascertained corruptionists without fear or favor or regard to persons. The persistent and deliberate refusal of both the senate and house of representatives to permit such investigation to be made by either branch of congress, demonstrates that only by a change in the executive and in the house of representatives can complete exposure, punishment and correction be obtained. In broader substance of that end the federal government should not permit itself to be robbed by entering into contracts with convicted trusts, or unlawful combinations in restraint of trade, existing in violation of law. We believe that one of the best methods of procuring economy and honesty in the public service is to have public officials, from the occupant of the White house down to the lowest of them, return as nearly as may be to Jeffersonian simplicity of living.

NO EXECUTIVE USURPATION

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

4. The Democratic party has been and will continue to be the consistent opponent of that class of tariff legislation by which certain interests have been permitted, through congressional favor, to draw a heavy tribute from the American people. This monstrous perversion of those equal opportunities, which our political institutions were established to secure, has caused what may once have been infant industries to become the greatest combinations of capital that the world has ever known. These publicly favored enterprises have through the trust methods been converted into monopolies, thus bringing to an end the domestic competition which was the only check upon the extravagant profits made possible by the protective system. These industrial combinations, by the financial assistance they can give now control the policy of the Republican party.

TARIFF REVISION AND REDUCTION

We favor a wise and conservative and business like revision and the gradual reduction of the tariff by the masses and for the common weal, and not by the friends of its abuses, its extortions and its discriminations, keeping in view the ultimate end of "equality" of burdens and equality of opportunities" and the constitutional purpose of raising a revenue by taxation, to-wit:

The support of the federal government in all its integrity and virility, but in simplicity; and keeping also in view, as men of common sense should, existing conditions however wrongfully mistakenly or unjustly brought about, and the danger to the cause of tariff reform itself of abrupt and revolutionary reversal of policy.

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

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

THE MONEY QUESTION

"The discoveries of gold within the past few years and the great increase in the production thereof, adding two thousand million dollars to the world's supply, of which seven hundred million falls to the share of the United States, has contributed to the maintenance of a money standard of value, no longer open to question, removing that issue from the field of political contention."

THE ISTHMIAN CANAL

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

TRUSTS AND UNLAWFUL COMBINATIONS

"We recognize that the gigantic trusts and combinations designed to enable capital to secure more than its just share of the joint product of capital and labor, and which have been fostered and promoted under Republican rule, are a menace to beneficial competition and an obstacle to permanent business prosperity.

"We demand the vigorous and impartial enforcement of the laws already made to prevent and control such trusts and combinations, and we favor such further legislation in restraint thereof as experience shows to be necessary.

"Corporations chartered by authority of the people must forever remain subject to regulation in the interest of the people.

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

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

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

"We demand an enlargement of the powers of the interstate commerce commission, to the end that the traveling public and shippers of this country may have prompt and adequate relief for the abuses they are subjected to in the matter of transportation.

MONROE DOCTRINE

"We favor the maintenance of the Monroe doctrine in its full integrity.

RECIPROCITY

"We favor a liberal trade treaty with Canada.

ARMY AND NAVY

"We favor the reduction of the army and of army expenditure to the point historically demonstrated to be safe and sufficient.

"We favor the maintenance and liberal annual increase of the navy as our best defense in our isolated continental condition against a foreign foe, and a source of no possible danger to our liberties as a people.

CAPITAL AND LABOR

"We favor the enactment and administration of laws giving labor and capital impartially their just rights. Capital and labor ought not to be enemies. Each is necessary to the other. Each has its rights, but the rights of labor are certainly no less "vested," no less "sacred" and no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital.

AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP

"We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and lawful protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to use all proper measures to secure for them, whether native-born or naturalized, and without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of laws and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under the covenants of our treaties of friendship and commerce; and if under existing treaties the right of travel and sojourn is denied to American citizens, or recognition is withheld from American passports by any countries on the ground of race or creed, we favor the beginning of negotiations with the governments of such countries to secure by new treaties the removal of these unjust discriminations.

PENSIONS

"The Democracy would secure to the surviving soldiers and sailors and their dependents generous pensions, not by an arbitrary executive order, but by legislation which a grateful people stand ready to enact.

"Our soldiers and sailors who defend with their lives the constitution and the laws have a sacred interest in their just administration. They must therefore share with us the humiliation with which we have witnessed the exaltation of court favorites, without distinguished service, over the scarred heroes of many battles, or aggrandized by executive appropriation out of the treasuries of a prostrate people, in violation of the act of congress which fixes the compensation and allowances of the military officers.

MERCHANT MARINE

"We denounce the ship subsidy bill recently passed by the United States senate as an iniquitous appropriation of public funds for private purposes and a wasteful, illogical and useless attempt to overcome by subsidy the obstructions raised by Republican legislation to the growth and development of American commerce on the sea.

"We favor the upbuilding of a merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public treasury.

CIVIL SERVICE

"The Democratic party stands committed to the principles of civil service reform, and we demand their honest, just and impartial enforcement.

"We denounce the Republican party for its continuous and sinister encroachments upon the spirit and operation of civil service rules, whereby it has arbitrarily dispensed with examinations for office in the interests of favorites, and employed all manner of devices to overreach and set aside the principles upon which the civil service was established.

CONDEMNATION OF POLYGAMY

"We demand the extermination of polygamy within the jurisdiction of the United States and the complete separation of church and state in political affairs.

RECLAMATION OF ARID LANDS AND DOMESTIC DEVELOPMENT

"We congratulate our Western citizens upon the passage of the measure known as the Newlands irrigation act for the irrigation and reclamation of arid lands of the West—a measure framed by a Democrat, passed in the senate by a nonpartisan vote, and passed in the house against the opposition of almost all the Republican leaders by a vote, the majority of which was Democratic. We call attention to this great Democratic measure, broad and comprehensive as it is, working automatically throughout all time without further action of congress, until the reclamation of all the lands in the arid West capable of reclamation is accomplished, reserving the lands reclaimed for homeseekers in small tracts, and rigidly guarding against land monopoly, as an evidence of the policy of domestic development contemplated by the Democratic party, should it be placed in power.

IMPERIALISM

"We favor the preservation, in so far as we can, of an open door for the world's commerce in the Orient without unnecessary entanglement in Oriental and European affairs, and without arbitrary, unlimited, irresponsible and absolute government anywhere within our jurisdiction. We oppose, as fervently as did George Washington himself, an indefinite, irresponsible, discretionary and vague absolutism and policy of colonial exploitation, no matter where or by whom invoked or exercised; we believe with Thomas Jefferson and John Adams that no government has a right to make one set of laws for those at home and another and a different set of laws, absolute in their character, for those 'in the colonies.' All men under the American flag are entitled to the protection of the institutions whose emblem is the flag; if they are inherently unfit for those institutions, then they are inherently unfit to be members of the American body politic. Wherever there may exist a people incapable of being governed under American laws in consonance with the American constitution, the territory of that people ought not to be part of the American domain.

"We insist that we ought to do for the Filipinos what we have already done for the Cubans. And it is our intent, as soon as it can be done wisely and safely for the Filipinos themselves and after amicable arrangements with them concerning naval stations, coaling stations and trade relations, and upon suitable guarantees of protection to all national and international interests, to set the Filipino people upon their feet free and independent, to work out their own destiny.

"The endeavor of the secretary of war by pledging the government's indorsement for 'promoters' in the Philippine islands to make the United States a partner in speculative exploitation of the archipelago which was only temporarily held up by the opposition of Democratic senators in the last session, will, if successful, lead to a permaent entanglement from which it will be difficult to escape.

STATEHOOD FOR TERRITORIES

"We favor statehood for Oklahoma and the Indian territory, statehood for Arizona, statehood for New Mexico and a territorial government for Porto Rico.

ELECTION OF SENATORS BY THE PEOPLE

"We favor the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people."

CONVENTION IS IN A CONTINUOUS DIN

(Continued From First Page)

Nebraska delegation drew every gaze in that direction. As if to make up for the tardy welcome extended to Mr. Bryan yesterday, great numbers opened the cheering simultaneously from the center galleries. That there should be no misunderstanding in regard to who was the object of the ovation, the Nebraska delegates wrenched from the floor the standard marking their location in the hall and waved the banner high above all others. That was a signal for Mr. Bryan's following to congregate about their leader. Adopting the Nebraska delegation's example, other anti-Parker states tore loose their standard and rallied about Mr. Bryan's.

For a short time some degree of organization was maintained among the majority of delegates, but the sight of great human walls, forming the galleries, shouting themselves hoarse, throwing and waving hats, umbrellas and coats, and many persons on the elevated platforms yelling and motioning encouragement, proved too much for the more orderly delegates to withstand. They joined with the demonstrative ones until the thunderous applause was converted into a deafening roar.

CHAIRMAN IS POWERLESS

As the applause opened Temporary Chairman Williams, who was ready to call the convention to order, started in to subdue it with his gavel. Soon that was drowned out completely. Seeing that he was getting no aid from his fellow convention officials, Mr. Williams contented himself with a desultory pounding with his heavy mallet, which could be seen but not heard.

The confusion in the hall was unprecedented. Strong-lunged admirers of the Nebraskan openly left the seats in the spectators' reservation and massed about the Nebraska delegation. The noise of the demonstration increased in volume even after it seemed the limit of endurance must have been reached. All other displays of enthusiasm were dwarfed in comparison.

After the applause had continued unbroken for more than fifteen minutes, Temporary Chairman Williams again tried to get the attention of the delegates and motioned the band to play. Again and again he signaled the musicians, only to learn a moment later that the instruments were pouring out all the volume of which they were capable. Not a note could be heard on the speaker's platform, unless it was listened for intently.

DEMONSTRATION FOR PARKER

Then it was that the conservative forces turned to the aid of the chair. They started applause for Parker. His name proved as magnetic as Bryan in the flesh. From one idol to another the gathering turned.

The Georgia delegation, carrying the Parker banner, marched to the platform and the cheering was increased, if that were possible. The applause was general, coming from delegates, from the galleries and other parts of the Coliseum. While the delegations participating were different in some instances from those which led the Bryan reception, the galleries did not discriminate. Every new movement was the signal for renewed efforts.

The South Carolina standard was held beside the Georgia banner. Inasmuch as the South Carolina delegation was originally anti-Parker, the movement was significant. Other delegates followed suit and soon the standards of Arkansas, Pennsylvania, Indiana, New Jersey, Alabama and others which could be removed from the floor were uplifted over the platform. Some of the standards which were marched to the Parker rally a few minutes before had been a part of the Bryan demonstration. Hissing was started in the galleries when the Parker movement broke out, but it was soon effaced by the shouting masses.

HEAD IS MISSING

When at 2:30 the temporary chairman was able to make himself heard he demanded order and called for the report of the committee on credentials. There was a long delay. Chairman Head, of Tennessee, could not be found. Mr. Bryan, the custodian of the minority report, thinking that Mr. Head was on his way to the platform to make his report, made his own way to the front and appeared on the stage. That provoked another outburst which could not be quelled for two minutes or more. The confusion was so great that Mr. Williams used a megaphone to make himself heard, and various delegates used similar instruments in addressing the chair. The chairman of the committee on credentials was called for several times and then somebody yelled, "The convention has lost its Head." Word was received by Mr. Williams that Chairman Head would be delayed a few minutes in getting his report ready for presentation.

BAND IS BUSY

The band supplied the entertainment during the wait with a concert appreciatively applauded. Starting with the "Star-Spangled Banner," and followed by "Dixie," the musicians provoked spontaneous applause. "Yankee Doodle," "Hail Columbia" and "Maryland" were played by request and kept the convention in good humor.

At about 3 o'clock Mr. Head reached the platform. As he began to read an uproar started and Mr. Williams threatened to have the sergeant-at-arms and the police clear the galleries. One man who persisted in his interruptions was removed from the hall.

Mr. Head was listened to attentively as he read his report and moved its adoption. He explained that some of the contests had been brought to the convention in the form of minority reports and suggested that these be acted upon separately. The contest in relation to the District of Columbia delegation was first considered. One of the contestants moved that both delegations be seated and each given half a vote, but his motion was lost. That left the Illinois case the only one before the convention.

NOW FOR ILLINOIS

Fifteen minutes were allowed to each side, and Mr. Bryan opened with a statement that he was appearing on behalf of a minority. He launched into a review of the Illinois Democratic convention and referred to Messrs. Messrs. Hopkins and Quinn, who were in control, as highwaymen. He compared them also to train robbers. The convention, he declared, had been controlled by the minority with "gavel rules." Throughout he was cheered and given close attention.

Maj. Menzies, of Indiana, followed, speaking for the credentials committee. He charged Mr. Bryan with ignorance of the facts concerning the hearing before the committee for the reason that the Nebraskan had been in the room not more than three-quarters of an hour. Mr. Quinn, who was in the convention, scored Mr. Bryan for his reference to the methods employed by the Hopkins forces. Mr. Bryan again spoke briefly and the arguments were closed by Mr. Head. Mr. Bryan received greater applause than all the other speakers combined, but when the vote was counted he had less than a third of the voting delegates.

PROGRESS OF ROLL CALL

The roll call on Mr. Brayn's motion to substitute the minority report for the majority report proceeded without incident until Illinois was called. The chairman of the Illinois delegation announced that the state would pass. On account of its interest in the result it did not participate. When Pennsylvania was called the acting chairman of the delegation cast the full vote in opposition to the minority report and sustaining the action of the credentials committee. The delegation is controlled by the unit rule.

Radical delegates started a turmoil which forced the chair to recognize a demand for a poll of the delegation. This was had, a roll call within a roll call, which showed that the chairman had been warranted in casting the solid vote for the credentials report. The remainder of the call showed that the convention to be overwhelmingly in favor of adopting the report of the credentials committee. New York's solid vote gave the committee the votes needed to assure it a victory and a defeat for Mr. Bryan.

CHAMP CLARK APPEARS

The report of the committee on permanent organization was made. Mr. Williams named Senator J. W. Bailey, of Texas, and Representative Cockran to escort Champ Clark to the platform to assume the chairmanship. Mr. Williams said in yielding the gavel that he was not reluctant to part with it and his sigh of relief when his labors were over showed he was in earnest.

The delegates and spectators alike were tired out when the permanent chairman stepped forward to address them. Mr. Clark realized the situation and wisely made a few remarks and recognized a motion to adjourn until 10 o'clock tomorrow. The motion was carried with cheers.

FOR CLOSING DAY

Before tomorrow night the Democratic convention will have adopted a platform, nominated candidates for president and vice president and adjourned sine die, if the programme of the leaders can be carried out. The Parker men are now talking of his nomination on the first ballot, but they do not anticipate that more than two ballots at the outside will be necessary.

The vote today on the Illinois case was the test and favorable to Parker. There were 946 votes cast of the 1,000 votes in the convention, the 54 of Illinois being withheld. The negative vote on Mr. Bryan's minority report was 647, which is 20 votes short of the necessary two-thirds to nominate. It represented with some exceptions the Parker strength, although it has in it also some of the opposition, including the 32 votes of Massachusetts. At the same time there were cast on the other side 18 votes of South Carolina and the 26 votes of Kentucky and the 18 votes of Louisiana, making a total of 62 votes from states that have declared for Parker. Deducting the 32 votes of Massachusetts and adding the 62 votes of the Parker states gives a total of 677 votes, which may be classed as Parker with some exceptions from the smaller states which did not vote Parker or anti-Parker on the contested cases. It would seem likely that these few votes would be balanced by those who voted in the affirmative today and are likely to vote for Parker tomorrow.

PARKER MAY HAVE ILLINOIS

But in addition to the 677 votes accounted, for there are 54 in Illinois that are ready to come to Parker when he needs them. There is a report tonight that the Illinois delegation, under instructions from Hearst, may feel that they are no longer obligated to vote for him because the Hearst men all joined in an effort to unseat them. At all events, it would seem that Illinois is in a position to make Parker's nomination sure, if even some of the votes cast that were in the negative column should be cast for other candidates for president.

The anti-Parker men are building some hopes of the action of the subcommittee on platform in adopting a gold standard and asserting that some of the Southern states instructed or pledged for Parker will desert him if the convention adopts the gold standard plank. Among the states named in this connection are South Carolina, Kentucky, Mississippi and Texas. This is the only apparent hope the anti-Parker men have tonight.

FOR RUNNING MATE

With the end of the convention in sight there is still a chaotic condition in regard to the vice president, and the outlook now is that a number of candidates will be voted for and perhaps several ballots be taken before a choice. Among those whose names are connected with the second place are David R. Francis and Gov. Alexander M. Dockery, of Missouri, John W. Kern, of Indianapolis; James R. Williams, of Illinois; Senator John W. Daniel, of Virginia; Gov. Charles B. Aycock, of North Carolina, and George Turner, of Washington.

Quite an effort has been made to concentrate on Francis, and also for Kern. The Carolinas are for Aycock and the Virginia delegation tonight secured the consent of Senator Daniel for the presentation of his name. Conferences on this subject were held late in the night and will probably convene during the convention hours tomorrow.

TAMMANY PREPARES TO LEAVE

Tammany is arranging to start for home tomorrow, and that is taken as an indication of agreement on their part to the programme arranged by the Parker men. Former Lieut. Gov. Sheehan held court tonight as usual, many delegation heads coming to see him, and the animation at his headquarters was in great contrast to the quiet at Tammany.

The Parker people, with their usual cautiousness, refused to give out any figures tonight, but August Belmont was authority for the statement that Parker would be nominated on the first ballot. Indeed, the impression is general that in spite of Senator Hill's desire to allow the first ballot to pass, it will develop enough votes to nominate.

CHAMP CLARK STIRS THE CONVENTION

Continued From Sixth Page

felony to get property of any sort—or to attempt to get it by false pretenses. If the same rule applied to the getting of offices or to attempts to get them the whole Republican party could be sent to the penitentiary.

Democrats Don't Favor Free Trade

One of their false pretenses—the one on which they harp the most this year—is that the Democratic party is in favor of free trade. The charge is utterly false—a lie out of whole cloth. There are individual Democrats who are free traders just as there are individual Republicans who are atheists, but it would be precisely as true and fair to denounce the Republican as the party of atheism as to denominate the Democratic party as the party of free trade.

It never was a free trade party, and is not now. The man who charges that it is does so because of his ignorance or because of his mendacity.

Democrats favor the cutting down of exorbitant tariff rates to a reasonable basis. They believe that in many schedules of the present law the rates are too high; those that are too high we are in favor of cutting down.

"We favor any modification of the tariff schedules that may be required to prevent them becoming a shelter for monopoly." I wonder if Mr. Secretary Shaw ever heard those words before? They are taken verbatim from the Iowa Republican platform of 1901. The secretary whooped it up at a great rate for Gov. A. B. Cummins and others nominated on that platform. He denounces it now as "the dead Iowa idea." But it was a righteous declaration borrowed from Democrats and is not dead—not even dying.

Where tariff rates are so high that they enable American manufacturers to sell their wares abroad cheaper than they do to Americans here at home, we say that they ought to be reduced. Is this anarchy or treason? If so, make the most of it.

Let Republican spellbinders and editors explain why an American farmer should pay from a third to one-half more for an American plow than his competitor in farming pays for it in Australia or South America or at the ends of the earth. Democrats say it is wrong and they stand by the American farmer. Republicans say it is right and they stand by the Australian and South American farmers.

Choose ye between us in November. Not quite all Republican statesmen believe it right. Once in a while a ray of light breaks in upon the benighted intellects of a Republican.

Quotes Babcock's Example

For example, a year or two ago Hon. J. W. Babcock, of Wisconsin, chairman of the Republican congressional committee, had a lucid interval and advocated in several interviews the cutting down of tariff rates when they are so high as to encourage the formation of trusts and when they enabled the manufacturer to sell his wares cheaper abroad than at home. He went farther and introduced bills to that effect; but the Republican leaders got hold of Babcock and by coaxing, bullying or other means checked his ardor as a tariff reformer, since when he has been as dumb as an oyster.

I am citing Babcock's performance in his moment of lucidity to show that to advocate the cutting down of outrageous tariff, as in the foregoing case, does not prove that a man is the enemy of his country as the standpatters would have you believe.

The stand pat organs and speakers claim that only antiquated sorts of our manufactured articles are sold abroad cheaper than to Americans at home. That theory is very ingenious, but unfortunately it is not true, for steel rails are sold abroad at $8 per ton less than they are sold at home, and the fashions in steel rails remain the same, or substantially so.

Will he or some other standpatter explain why Americans should be made to pay one-third more for American steel rails than the citizens of other nations pay for them?

He may answer as did Representative Olmstead, of Pennsylvania, that the railroad companies pay for the steel rails, and that it is the business of nobody else how much they pay for them; but Olmstead had more courage than information, for everybody with two ideas above a Hottentot knows that everybody that travels on a railroad, everybody that ships anything on one, everybody that uses anything so shipped, helps pay for the steel rails. The railroad companies foot the bills in the first instance and then make their customers repay them with interest—at the highest rate the traffic will bear.

Not Hostile to Industries

Of a piece with the foregoing false pretenses is that other one that Democrats would destroy American industries. There is not a syllable of truth in it. Why should they desire to destroy industries? They are vitally interested in maintaining them and they wish to see them all have an equal chance and not by fostering some at the expense of others.

The Democratic position on the tariff is this: Recognizing the fact that a large portion of our revenue has always been raised from customs duties, or taxes, Democrats divide all imports into three classes—necessaries, comforts and luxuries—and contend that the tariff taxes should be higher on luxuries, lower on comforts and lowest or none at all on the necessaries. They furthermore say that taxes should be uniform on all articles belonging to one class.

That is the Democratic party's position, from which it will not be driven or coaxed or bullied. No amount of misrepresentation will cause them to budge from that position. We say furthermore that not one dollar more in the shape of tariff taxes or any other sort of taxes should be taken from the people than is necessary to pay the expenses of a government economically administered. On these propositions we believe we are right and on them we confidently rely in our appeal to the American people in November.

Decay of Merchant Marine

When Napoleon signed the title deeds to this vast country west of the Mississippi he turned to the American commissioners and said: "Now I have given England a maritime rival," and so he had until its insatiable greed and criminal maladministration banished the starry banner of the republic from the high seas and abdicated the rich domain of the ocean. In 1860 we had the second largest merchant marine in the world—our sails whitened every harbor and our flag floated in every breeze under the heavens. How sadly all this has changed after thirty-five years of Republican misrule! Of all the merchantmen that went through the Suez canal not a single vessel, great or small, except battleships, bore the American flag at its masthead, and our flag is seen in foreign waters only when flying over a man-of-war.

Worse than this—more humiliating than this—a few years ago when congress appropriated a large sum of money to buy corn and wheat and meat to send to the famine stricken East Indians, we could not send it in an American ship, for the all sufficient reason that there was none to send it in, but, to our great humiliation, had to hire a foreign ship in which to send over charity to our starving fellow men.

When an American goes abroad he must sail under a foreign flag, on a foreign ship, under a foreign officer.

Why have things come to this shameful, this pitiful complexion in a country that has the finest material for ships and sailors in the world? Because our exorbitant tariff system made it impossible for an American to build a ship in competition with the British shipbuilders on the river Clyde.

Yet the Republican gang has the infinite gall to prate about its patriotism.

Our boys are rushing off to face death in search of gold in the Klondike region, when the oceans of the world contain a million Klondikes, if the Republican party would only permit them to work the watery main.

Knox's Appointment a Straw

Republicans claim in public to be the great and only trust busters, notwithstanding the fact that under Republican misrule trusts have sprung up like mushrooms in a damp cellar and have become plentiful as berries in June.

It is said that straws show which way the wind blows. Here is a straw which indicates that the trusts have nothing to fear from Republican trust-busters. It is the appointment of Attorney General P. C. Knox, Republican trust buster par excellence, to succeed the late Matthew Stanley Quay, of Pennsylvania, in the senate of the United States. There would have been nothing strange or suspicious about that performance were it not for the influences which secured the appointment for Mr. Knox. There can be no question about his intellectual qualifications for the position. The same can be said truly of some other Pennsylvania Republicans—Congressman John Dalzell and Joseph C. Sibley, for instance.

People will open up their eyes in astonishment and begin to inquire as to the why and wherefore of his appointment, when they learn that the transfer of Mr. Knox from the attorney generalship to the senate was procured by the earnest and successful efforts of Mr. Frick, Mr. Cassatt and Donald Cameron to induce United States Senator Boise Penrose, the new Republican boss of Pennsylvania, to permit Mr. Knox to be senator—for Gov. Pennypacker, who nominally made the appointment, does not appear to have been considered at all in the premises.

Knox's Trust Friends

The amazement of the people will grow like Jonah's gourd-vine when they learn that Mr. Frick is the heaviest stockholder in the steel trust; that Mr. Cassatt is president of the Pennsylvania railroad company, which is one of the defendants in the coal trust suit now pending, and that Mr. Cameron represented the Standard Oil trust and Wall street interests in persuading Boss Penrose to let Mr. Knox go to the senate.

Here we have the strange spectacle—the mystifying anomaly—of three of the chief trust magnates in the land securing the appointment to the senate of Attorney General P. C. Knox, who has been exploited far and wide as the greatest trust buster on terra firma.

Folks who still dare to think will be forced to one of two conclusions: First, either that Mr. Knox is the only lawyer in America capable of conducting a suit against a trust—which is absolutely preposterous, for there are hundreds of lawyers as able as he—and that the trusts were anxious to get him out of the attorney general's office, because they fear him more than they do any other human being; or, secondly, that the Knox anti-crusade has been a bunco game from the beginning and that Messrs. Frick, Cassatt and Cameron, together with those whom they represent, procured for him the senatorship as a reward for favors already rendered the trusts secretly while in the cabinet and to be hereafter rendered in the senate.

According to the press reports President Roosevelt stood by consenting to the transfer of Knox from the cabinet to the senate just as Paul stood by consenting to the stoning of Stephen.

One paper says: "The president is greatly pleased that Mr. Knox will accept the position," which looks as though he is glad to be rid of him.

Wall Street Sentiment Changes

Here is another straw: It has been told in Gath and proclaimed on the streets of Askalon by the Roosevelt shouters for these many months that the trust magnates—especially those whose habitat lair is Wall street—are bitterly opposed to the president. A change appears to have come o'er the spirit of their dream, if Hon. Francis B. Loomis, assistant secretary of state, can be believed. That illustrious public functionary recently "swung around the circle" in New York and elsewhere to "survey the situation." Upon his return to Washington he delivered himself of an interview, in which inter alia he says:

"While in New York I spent two days on Wall street, chatting with many representatives of the financial interests, and I find that there is no longer any disposition to make a fight, and in accepting the situation the feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt seems to have undergone a change, and I heard many friendly comments. I confess I was surprised at the extent of this change."

Yes, indeed, "the feeling toward Mr. Roosevelt seems to have undergone a change"—among the Wall street trust magnates, and Brother Loomis "heard many friendly comments"—by the aforesaid trust magnates.

Mr. Loomis does not vouchsafe to an eager and inquisitive world the reasons why Wall street feeling has undergone such a change as to cause Wall street magnates who were erstwhile abusing the president as a menace to the republic to make "many friendly comments" upon him now.

Has the president changed his views or have the trust magnates changed theirs?

Plain people cannot be blamed for being bewildered by all this kaleidoscopic performance. They cannot be censured because by an old process they figure it out that two and two make four and that the transfer of Mr. Knox from cabinet to senate at the behest of Messrs. Frick, Cassatt and Cameron, taken in connection with the change of feeling in Wall street in favor of the president, has a sinister meaning.

The trust magnates who secured the senatorial toga for Mr. Knox, since they have established the entente cordiale with that famous trust buster, ought to compel the young ruffianly scions of great trust houses who sometime ago insulted and assaulted Mr. Knox in a public restaurant to go down on their knees and make to him the amende honorable. Then all will be lovely—away the trust and the trust buster.

DEMOCRATS ACCEPT NEW LEADERSHIP

(Continued From First Page)

real master of the situation. He is a general commanding in the field. August Belmont and David B. Hill are but his lieutenants. After the Bryan hubbub had gone on for a quarter of an hour today, Mr. Sheehan had the standard of a dozen states that are supporting Judge Parker marshaled on the stage.

This began a counter demonstration. The cheers for Bryan had come from the spectators; the cheers for Parker came from the delegates.

But the test vote today reveals more important things than the nomination of Judge Parker. It reveals that Mr. Bryan is beaten and beaten badly. It reveals that he cannot even successfully bolt the nomination of Judge Parker.

PLATFORM IS CONSERVATIVE

The platform will be conservative, but will not partake of that timidity and ambiguity which characterizes the so-called Parker platform adopted at Albany, N. Y., by the Democrats in April. It will not reaffirm any of Mr. Bryan's platform. It is not likely to mention the existing money standard. The Bryan radicals and the Cleveland radicals alike have been beaten on that. The leaders think they have blocked Mr. Bryan by meeting his demand for a condemnation of the asset currency idea. It will consider the money question settled and by imputation express the satisfaction of the Democratic party with gold.

MAY NOT ADJOURN TILL SATURDAY

The convention will resume its work at 10 o'clock tomorrow morning. It is said that Champ Clark, of Missouri, who was elected premanent chairman today, will require a gatling gun and a cast iron gavel to keep order. It is impossible for the convention to complete its work and adjourn tomorrow night. Some of the Democratic leaders seriously object to nominating a ticket on Friday, because they consider Friday an unlucky day. But Judge Parker will be named tomorrow and the ticket completed Saturday.

The vice presidency is still unsettled. The men in control of the convention have been so busy beating Mr. Bryan and stifling Tammany hall that they have not really given any serious consideration as yet to the candidate for second place.