

# DEMOCRATS DECIDE ON CANDIDATES

## Wilson and Marshall Renominated.

### VOTE BY ACCLAMATION

#### Platform For Americanism and Adequate Defense.

#### WILSON'S RECORD PRAISED.

Speeches by Judge Wescott, Nominating Wilson; Temporary Chairman Martin H. Glynn, Permanent Chairman Ollie M. James and William J. Bryan, Statements of the Nominees.

St. Louis, June 15.—Here in the political history of the United States have there been national conventions concerning which public attention has been centered not on the men to be nominated, but on the declaration of principles—the platform to be adopted. Yet such was the case of the Democratic national convention which adjourned here after nominating Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey for the presidency and Thomas Hilley Marshall of Indiana for the vice presidency.

Long before the convention met it was known that President Wilson would be renominated. Concerning Vice President Marshall there was some doubt, owing to the announced ambitions of a few prominent Democrats to take his place. But the differences were smoothed out when it became known that the president desired to have Mr. Marshall for his running mate again. So Mr. Marshall was renominated by acclamation as well as Mr. Wilson.

The "Americanism" plank. The platform was in doubt almost to the hour of its adoption. The plank that seemed to have the most splinters was the woman suffrage declaration, which after a hot fight was adopted. It leaves the matter to the states. The speech of



WOODROW WILSON.

President Wilson in Washington, June 14, in which he accused a disloyal minority of working underground and attempting to levy a kind of political blackmail on those who did not meet their views, influenced greatly the making of planks in the Democratic platform. The other planks in the platform, which was drawn with the knowledge of President Wilson as to its main provisions, relate to the tariff, Mexico, the merchant marine, etc. The "Americanism" plank condemns any "whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people."

Chairman Glynn's Address. The opening address of Temporary Chairman Martin H. Glynn, former governor of New York, dealt with many questions of domestic and foreign policy, but the part which aroused the convention most was that in which he asserted that in averting war the president had followed the precedent of many men famed in American history. Mr. Glynn cited the names of many prominent Republicans who had acted when in office as Mr. Wilson has done in his administration, he said, and challenged the Republican party to repudiate the deeds of its former leaders.

The resolutions committee, which framed the platform, was headed by Senator William J. Stone of Missouri.

It included some of the most prominent Democrats of the United States, senators, governors, representatives in congress and others. The certainty as to the presidential nominee naturally detracted from the excitement that is usually manifested at national conventions and was so much in evidence at Chicago when the Republicans and Progressives met there for the contest which ended in the nomination of Charles E. Hughes for president and Charles Warren Fairbanks for vice president by the Republicans, the nomination of Theodore Roosevelt by the Progressives and the subsequent designation of the last named man to run.

Bryan Makes a Speech. For the first time in many years, also, William Jennings Bryan of Nebraska has been neither a delegate nor an alternate to the convention, acting in St. Louis as he did in Chicago, merely as a newspaper reporter. But with all he was one of the conspicuous figures in the convention, every one knew.



THOMAS HILLEY MARSHALL.

ing and bearing in mind the large figure he has made in Democratic history since his first nomination for the presidency in Chicago twenty years ago.

Mr. Bryan was called upon by enthusiastic delegates to address the convention. A resolution to that effect was carried, and he was cheered frantically when he reviewed the achievements of the Democratic party since Woodrow Wilson took office. He praised the president without stint, referring to his "activities in the interest of peace."

The speech of Ollie M. James, senator from Kentucky and permanent chairman of the convention, was shorter than that of Temporary Chairman Glynn and reviewed the record of the present administration. It also roused the convention to enthusiasm, especially when Senator James lauded President Wilson's stand in regard to the war in Europe.

The convention finished its work in three days instead of four, nominating Wilson and Marshall near midnight of June 15 instead of June 16 or 17, as had been expected.

### KEPT NATION AT PEACE.

#### Wescott, Nominating Wilson, Calls Administration Best of Recent Times.

St. Louis, June 17.—Judge John W. Wescott, attorney general of the state of New Jersey, who nominated Wilson for president four years ago, again placed his name in nomination at the Democratic convention here. He said:

The nation is at work. The nation is at peace. The nation is accomplishing the destiny of Democracy. Four years ago the nation was not at work. With resources hoarded, with a hundred million people eager to achieve and do, commerce languished, industries halted, men were idle. The country struggled in the coils of an inadequate financial system. Wealth was at the mercy of piracy. The small business man was bound hand and foot. Panic hung like a storm cloud over the business world.

Now bustling granaries, teeming factories, crowded railroads and overland ships distribute wealth and comfort to untold millions the world over. Production outruns the means of distribution. The parallel of American prosperity is not found in industrial history; nor is it elsewhere. When the European empires struck the world moratoria fell like a sheet upon many of the neutral nations, but not upon the United States.

There stands the astounding phenomenon of American prosperity. What is its explanation? The world of financial theory worked to a demonstration measure for the country's relief. He promptly put into effect the legislative expression of a great program. He did not talk. He did things. He dynamited the monetary dam and let credit flow to the remotest corners of the land, its spray dashing even upon foreign shores. He released the nation's resources and set the energies of all men free to exploit them. He destroyed commercial slavery. He struck off its shackles. The prosperity of the nation in the product of statesmanship and financial genius. The schoolmaster is statesman, the statesman is financier, the financier is emancipator.

From the vantage ground of imperishable Americanism the matchless craft of a real pacifist has not only avoided all war, but is leading the world into the ways of peace. What is peace but the assertion of moral progress? What is the assertion of moral progress but the industrial civilization of Europe and America? From the smoldering ruins of a thousand cities, over the graves of millions of brave men, out of the blackness of the battle smoke, arising from the obscurities of national passions, already the peoples of the earth recognize the dim outlines, growing ever more distinct, of the composite soul of America in the patient and humane wisdom of the world's real pacifist. Of what avail all the wealth of our beloved land if it had been squandered in the travails of human progress? What thousand years had not the schoolmaster and statesman been pacifist? His achievement is so great that ambitious men are blind to its reality. But the plain

methods of all creeds and nationalities recognize in it the imperishable glories of a Christian civilization. Therefore, my fellow countrymen, not I, but his deeds and achievements; not I, but the spirit and purposes of America; not I, but civilization itself, nominates me myself to the presidency of the United States, to the presidency of a hundred million free people, bound in inalienable union, the scholar, the statesman, the financier, the emancipator, the pacifist, the moral leader of democracy, Woodrow Wilson.

### Vice President Marshall's Statement

"All I can say is to express my gratitude to my Indiana and other friends for their great loyalty and to the convention for the high compliment of a renomination with my chieftain. I believe in the certainty of his re-election. My only purpose is to serve his cause, which I believe to be that of our party and our country, whole heartedly."

### Mr. Bryan's Tribute

"I join the people in thanking God that we have a president who does not want the nation to fight. As a Democrat I want my party to have the honor of bringing the peace about, and I want the country to give Woodrow Wilson a chance to bring it about."

### The Railway Wage Question.

Chicago, Ill., June 16, 1916. Conference committee in New York

last night's meeting yesterday afternoon. Statement of National Railway wage controversy, either by arbitration under present law or preferably by submission to Interstate Commerce Commission for thorough and speedy investigation, was proposed by railroads today at conclusion of conference in New York with train service brotherhoods. Rejected by Brotherhoods, who announced they would take strike vote. Railroads pointed out that Interstate Commerce Commission, with its control of rate regulations of revenue of railways and its thorough knowledge of whole railway situation, is in position to avert national strike and settle controversy with justice to employees, employers and public. The committee in making this proposal to Brotherhoods says, "National conference committee railways has carefully considered your proposals and your explanations of their meaning and intended application, and in our judgment no reasons developed during our conferences to justify extraordinary charges in operating methods and practices and large expenditures for additional facilities which your proposals involve, nor has anything presented to justify your requested radical revision of established basis of compensation for men in engine, train and yard service. Present rates and rules are largely result of recent arbitration awards and in our judgment now provide for men liberal compensation and favorable working conditions. Moreover, best obtainable estimates indicate that to accept your proposals would increase cost of operation of railroads approximately one hundred million dollars a year, all of which must eventually be borne by the public. We are confident that you and the men you represent appreciate the responsibilities of this committee to three substantial interests, viz: (a) To employees here involved whose efficient service is acknowledged and with whom railroads have no differences, which can not be fairly and decided justly by some impartial body. (b) To all other employees of railways whose material welfare should not suffer because of preference of any particular group of fellow workers. (c) To owners of railways who have a right to participate in earnings of their business on a fair and equitable basis. (3) To the public who are vitally interested in maintenance of an uninterrupted and efficient transportation service and whose ultimate control of the situation we all recognize as fundamental. We reiterate statement given by railroads to their men and that railroads have no desire to charge either existing rates of pay or working rules nor to reduce the earnings possibilities of the employees under their existing schedules, but your proposals in connection with the interpretations given during our conferences are so inherently and fundamentally opposed to the views of this committee that we feel constrained to decline and do hereby decline them. Our conferences have demonstrated that we can not harmonize our differences of opinion and that eventually matters in controversy must be passed upon by other and disinterested agencies. Therefore, we propose that your proposals (consisting of articles one and four inclusive) referred to during our conferences as form 25, and the proposition of the railroads, viz: That in connection with and as a part of consideration and disposition those provisions in schedules or practices there under governing compensation in classes of service affected by your proposals or those in conflict with following principals as they apply to such classes: (a) No double compensation for the same time or service. (b) Same classification for purposes of compensation to be applied to all members of a train and engine crew. (c) Two or more differently paid classes of service performed in same day or trip to be paid proportionate rate according to class service with not less than minimum pay for the combined service, be disposed by one or other of the following

methods: (1) Preferably by submission to Interstate Commerce Commission, only tribunal which by reason of its accumulated information bearing on railway conditions and its control of the revenue of the railways is in a position to consider and protect rights and equities of all the interests affected to provide additional revenue necessary to meet added cost of operation in case your proposals are found by the commission to be just and reasonable or in event the Interstate Commerce Commission can not under existing laws act in the premises that we jointly request Congress to take such action as may be necessary to enable commission to consider and promptly dispose of the question involved or, (2) by arbitration in accordance with the provisions of the federal law entitled "An act providing for mediation, conciliation and arbitration in controversies between certain employers and employees," approved July 13, 1913, and commonly known as the Newlands Act. This committee urges most careful consideration of the proposal herein made for a submission of the controversy to a federal tribunal to the end that a peaceful and equitable adjustment may be brought about.

In a later wire they state: "Garretson did not threaten strike. He indicated officers wanted the authority a strike vote would give them at another conference. He said they would never agree to arbitration at this stage of the game when no man can truly say 'interposition' or 'traffic threatened.' We have immense settling power. He said men would never consent to arbitration railroad proposal, but would go back to men with absolute statement facts and be guided by their verdict. He said it would take about forty days for a vote."

H. E. BYRAM.

—Miss "24"—St. Paul, Minn. Got one of Hemingway's Sanctuary Fountain.

### Fortescue.

—Mrs. Anna Kahn went to St. Joe, Friday, for a visit with relatives.

—H. Dunn, of St. Joseph, spent Sunday at the J. L. Minton home.

—Miss Stella Butrick is the guest of Mrs. H. H. Brown, near Marion, Ind.

—Mrs. John F. Iden and daughter, Zepia, spent Thursday in St. Joseph.

—Glen Hill has returned from a visit with his aunt, Mrs. John Keoves, of Oregon.

—Mrs. Hayes, of Hitchfield, Iowa, is visiting her nephew, Oren Hayes, and family.

—B. E. Hitz, of Indianapolis, Ind., came Sunday to visit his nephew, C. E. Hitz, and family.

—Misses Florence and Zoe Boyd spent Sunday in Rulo, the guest of Miss Lena Caversaue.

—Judge VanCamp spent Sunday with his son, Chas. VanCamp, and family, near Forest City.

—Jerry McKeown left for his home Monday, after a two weeks' visit with his father, Geo. McKeown.

—Misses Genevieve and Louise Price, of Mound City, were guests at the J. L. Minton home, Sunday.

—Wm. Wood, of New Albany, Ind., left Friday for his home, after a few days' visit with his sister, Mrs. C. E. Hitz.

—Miss Nelle Minton returned Wednesday from a week's visit with her mother, Mrs. Julia Minton, at Warrensburg.

—Mr. and Mrs. Jesse Brown and daughter, Nellie, of Kansas City, are the guests of Fortescue relatives and friends.

—Miss Mary Vandever, who attends the Kansas State Agricultural College, at Manhattan, is home for the summer vacation.

—Mr. and Mrs. Springer, of Mound City, drove over in their car, Sunday, and spent the day with their daughter, Mrs. Blanche Meyer.

—Mr. and Mrs. Mylo Zeller and daughter, Elaine, of Kansas City, returned to their home, Monday, after a short visit with Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Brownlee.

—Mr. and Mrs. Roy Williams and daughter, Dorothy, drove over in their car from Rulo, Sunday. Dorothy remained for a few days' visit with her grandmother, Mrs. Settie Williams.

—Mr. and Mrs. John E. Slater went to St. Joseph, Monday. Mrs. Slater has been taking treatment for rheumatism for several weeks and spends the greater part of her time in the city.

—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Fred Binder, Wednesday, June 14, a son, to whom they have given the name of Robert Frederick. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Binder will be sorry to learn that the infant is very ill and little hopes are entertained for his recovery.

—Miss Alice Banks, Mr. and Mrs. Reager and Ruby LeClair, of Preston, Neb., motored over in Mr. LeClair's car, Sunday, and spent the day with Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Henderson. Mrs. Henderson and children, Ruth and Raymond, returned home with them for a few days' visit.

—The "Loyal Workers' Sunday school class met with Miss Zoe Boyd, Thursday afternoon. A pleasant afternoon was spent by the following members of the class: Meadames I. T. Huffman, Dan Wilson, Roy Hinkle, Harry Stanley, Oren Hayes, Blanche Meyer and J. W. Hayes, of Grand Island, Neb.; Misses Edith Stuart, Hazel Carter, Allie Williams, Serilda Wilson, Selma Hayes and the hostess.

—Several members of the Woodman lodge attended a meeting at Mound City, Monday evening. Three candidates were initiated, and a big banquet followed. Fortescue was represented by I. T. Huffman, Thos. Cain, Frank Wilson, Geo. Minton, Jr., Oren and Joe Butrick. The Bigelow team are composed of: Thos. Bridgeman, Guy Jones, Harold Larabee, Chas. Morris, Fred Gresham, Geo. Minton, I. T. Huffman, Geo. Preston, Ralph Lease, Frank Wilson, Orville Schoonover, Thos. Cain, Dick Larabee, and Wm. Wilson, many of whom are from this vicinity.

ITEMIZER.

—The C. E. society will give an ice cream social on the church lawn, at the Christian church, Friday evening, June 23. Everybody cordially invited to come.

### Tale of a Lost Engagement Ring

By ETHEL HOLMES

"What do you mean, Clara, by associating with that thief Ralph Cummins? Do you wish to be ostracized by all your friends?"

A singular expression came over Miss Rathbone's face, an expression that cannot be described, though some idea of it may be formed by an understanding of what caused it.

"That thief, as you call him, is my fiancé."

"Your fiancé?"

"Yes, we will be married next month. I shall acquaint you with the story attending Ralph's being considered a thief, after which you will be able to form an opinion of my reasons for marrying a man so branded. You are my sister and have a right to know them."

"Why may not all the world know them?"

"That you will understand when you have heard the story. When the Tophams gave their house party the episode occurred which branded Ralph as a thief. You were not there; I was one afternoon all the automobiles on the place were got out, and the whole party was taken on a ride. I wore a short astrakhan jacket with a pocket on each side. Of course we were plentifully supplied with robes. When we returned, before taking of our wraps Alfred Topham asked us into the dining room to warm up, as he expressed it. We gathered around the sideboard and were warming up when a servant started up to 'I had found him a little box that had come by express during his absence on the auto ride. We all knew that 'Alf' had seen after to it, and I had been told that it was the one which had been stolen."

"It is the engagement ring. Let's see it, Alf."

"I flipped the box and took out a ring set with a ruby between two diamonds. It was passed from one to another for inspection while the men continued to warm up. We spent some fifteen or twenty minutes in the dining room, and when we were about to separate Alf sang out:

"Who's got my ring?"

"Every one looked at every one else, but no one produced the ring. For a time it was supposed that it would be forthcoming, but since it did not appear Alf's brows began to knit. We all joined in a search for it on the floor, under the furniture. The ring was not found. The matter began to look serious. Had some one of the guests purloined it? Alf, being host, of course could not suggest such a thing, but his chum, Ned Thurston, presently said:

"I offer myself to be searched, and I declare that all of you will volunteer for the same thing."

Everybody volunteered except Ralph. He said that he must defer to such a process. We were all supposed to be ladies and gentlemen, and it would be an insult to each and every one of us to search us.

It took the party some time to digest what he had said, but the prevailing opinion was against it. Alf settled the matter by saying that he would rather lose the ring than put an indignity on any guest of his and forgo the search. Nearly every one considered Ralph's objection a virtual admission of guilt. It was believed that he had taken the ring, not foreseeing that he would so soon be caught with it on his person, and was obliged to choose between the course he took and full exposure. He did not wait to receive the cold shoulder, but left during the afternoon.

The blow fell as hard on me as it did on him. I had received nearly all his attention while at the Tophams, and the announcement of our engagement was expected before the party broke up. I didn't know what to do or say in the matter, so I took no course whatever, declining to express an opinion. But it was not pleasant for me to remain after what had occurred, and I made an excuse to go away the next day. They were all very nice to me, urging me to stay it out.

"Soon after my arrival at home I was called to the telephone, and Ralph spoke to me.

"Have you found Alf Topham's ring?" he asked.

"Have I found a ring? Do you mean to accuse me of being the thief?"

"Look in the pocket of the jacket you wore on the auto ride. I have honed you had found it. God grant it's there!"

I was thunderstruck. On entering the dining room after the ride my jacket being too warm for the heated room I had taken it off and laid it on a chair in a corner of the room. Telling Ralph to hold the wire, I ran to a closet in my room, thrust my hand into the pocket of my astrakhan jacket and took out the ring.

"Running back to the phone, I told Ralph what I had done. He begged me not to utter a word to any one about finding the ring till I saw him. He would come right over.

"And now, Belle, I shall tell you how the ring got into my pocket only on your promise never to reveal it without my permission."

"I give it."

"You know you warned me against Rebecca Townsend."

"I did."

"Ralph, while the others were intent on warming up, saw Beck put the ring in the pocket of my jacket. Ralph saved me from her venom by taking the blame himself."

### My Cousin From America

By EUNICE ELAKE

The Von Muellers are one of the oldest families in Prussia. But there have been spendthrifts in the family, men who despised the making of money and who have had no other profession than the army, which, to say the least, is not lucrative. The original family estates were conferred on Otto von Mueller for military service.

One of my uncles, Caspar von Mueller, rather than be a poor aristocrat in Prussia chose to be a rich commoner in America. At any rate, he went there to attempt to make a fortune. He succeeded, and at the beginning of the twentieth century was the only rich one of the family. He was loyal to his relatives and entered upon a correspondence with my father, his brother, with a view to starting the family on a new career of prosperity by means of his great wealth. He had only one child, a son, and his plan was to marry him to one of the family in Prussia. Then the young man was to remove to the fatherland and by means of his wealth secure a position at the Kaiser's court.

Our Von Muellers in Germany were quite pleased with the plan. The aristocracy and the commercial classes had been drawing closer together. The Kaiser himself owned a pottery. Caspar von Mueller's millions, though acquired in trade, were not to be despised. To make a long story short, it was arranged that he should come over to Germany, and I, being the only girl of Von Mueller of suitable age for him, it was hoped that a match might be arranged between him and me.

One evening a lot of us Von Muellers were sitting in a public garden listening to an orchestra and drinking wine or beer. Two young men came in and took seats at a table near us. They seemed to be English—at least they spoke the English language. The feeling against the English people was very strong, and even the language was irritating. But one of the young men opposite me was very handsome, and I could not help glancing at him occasionally. Whether or no he was encouraged by this or because he admired me, he gazed at me continually. Finally my brother Otto, a lieutenant in the army, noticed his eyes continually bent on me. Rising, Otto went to the table where the young man was sitting and said, "I will pig stick you," and threw a card on the table bearing his name and address.

This was equivalent to a challenge to fight. As soon as Otto returned to us I gave him a piece of my mind, telling him that I did not need him to protect me and he had no right to challenge a man simply for admiring me.

I did not know whether the stranger would fight, but I determined to prevent a meeting if possible. My cousin Gustav, a boy of fifteen, was of our party, and Otto having left us, taking Gustav with me, I went to the table where the two strangers were sitting and said to the one who had been looking at me:

"I have a request to make of you, sir."

Rising and removing his hat, he asked to be informed what it was. I spoke in German, and he replied in the same language, though with a foreign accent.

"I have seen my brother challenge you. I beg that you will decline to fight."

"But your German men expect?"

"Never mind what our German men expect. You have the request of a German woman. It should be of greater import to you than the demand of any man."

He hesitated for a few moments, then said:

"Fraulein, I shall consider your request a command. I beg to offer an apology for looking so intently upon you. In the first place, I lost a sister a few years ago who greatly resembled you. In the second place, I admit that you excited my admiration the moment I looked at you."

"No apology is necessary. I thank you very much for granting my request."

As I was turning away to rejoin the party at our table he said:

"May I ask, fraulein, to be informed as to whom I have the honor to obey?"

"I am Bertha von Mueller."

He looked at me with an expression which I did not understand, but said nothing further.

The duel, of course, did not take place. My brother in speaking of it said contemptuously that the man was doubtless an Englishman and the English would not fight. A few days after the occurrence my father told me that my cousin had come from America and would call the next afternoon. Father hoped that I would make myself as agreeable as possible.

The next day when I went down into the drawing room to see my cousin I stood speechless with astonishment. He looked at me with an amused smile. He was the man who had admired me at the garden and whom I had prevented fighting my brother.

"Cousin Bertha," he said, "that was quite an episode, my meeting the girl I had come across the water to see, was it not?"

"Indeed it was!" I stammered.

"I married my cousin, but instead of his remaining in Germany I went back with him to America. He said he did not care to remain where a man was liable to be pig stuck for admiring a woman. Besides, he preferred the activity of life in America."