

Wilson and Marshall Both Nominated.

Democrats Decide on Candidates. Both Nominated by Acclamation. Platform for Americanism and Defense. Wilson's Record Praised.

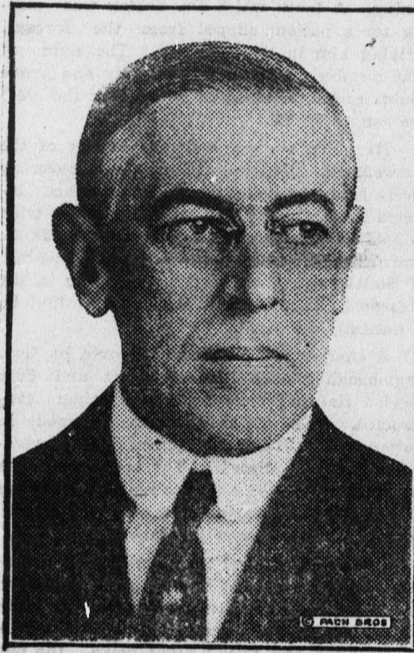
NOMINATIONS HAILED WITH VOCIFEROUS CHEERS.

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.—Rarely 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 Riley 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 splitters 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 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.

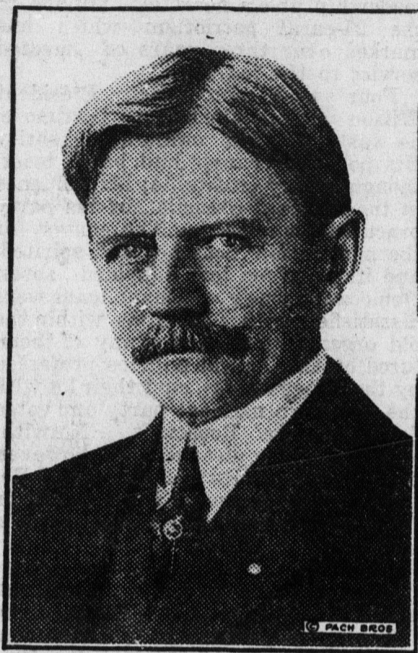
The resolutions committee, which framed the platform, was headed by Senator William J. Stone of Missouri. It included some of the most prominent Democrats of the United States, senators, governors, representatives in congress and others.

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 declaration 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 withal he was one of the conspicuous figures in the convention, every one know-



THOMAS RILEY 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.

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."

GLYNN STRIKES KEYNOTE.

Democratic Temporary Chairman Calls Americanism, Peace, Preparedness, Prosperity, the Issues.

In his keynote speech before the Democratic national convention the temporary chairman, ex-Governor Martin H. Glynn of New York, acclaimed Woodrow Wilson as among the greatest patriots and presidents America has produced and warmly eulogized his course in keeping the country out of the European war. No president since the civil war, he said, has had as crucial problems to solve, and no president has displayed a grasp more sure, a statesmanship more profound. Declaring that Americanism and peace, preparedness and prosperity are the issues upon which the Democratic party stands, he predicted the re-election of President Wilson.

By the records of history Mr. Glynn maintained that if Washington and Lincoln were right President Wilson was right. The neutrality that President Wilson stands for today was advocated by Washington, by Hamilton, by Jefferson and by Lincoln. By citing precedents in which, he said, the United States had cause for declaring war and still kept the peace Mr. Glynn justified and defended the course of the president in the Louisiana sinking and similar incidents. Mr. Glynn said:

In the face of this record do Republicans realize that when they arraign the policy of the president of the United States, of Blaine, of Lincoln and of Grant? For the pleasure of criticizing a Democratic president are they willing to read out of the Republican party the greatest men the Republican party ever had? Are they willing that the Republican party of today condemn what

What President Wilson Said

"I am very grateful to my generous friends."

Hamilton did in Revolutionary days, what Lincoln did in civil war days and what Grant and Blaine and Harrison did but yesterday?

In his policy of peaceful negotiations today the president of the United States follows the example set him by the greatest presidents which the Democratic party and the greatest presidents the Republican party ever gave this nation.

Mr. Glynn asserted that it was the business of this convention "representing every section of the United States, speaking for every racial strain in America, to send forth a message to all the world that will leave no room for doubt." He continued:

We must enable every real American to stand up and assert his Americanism. We must make the issue so clear that every ballot box in the land may become a monument to the loyalty of American manhood. The citizens of this country must stand behind their president because his policies are right.

Mr. Glynn pointed out that the promise made four years ago that a Democratic administration would liberate the nation from the chains of industrial tyranny has been carried out. He eulogized the federal reserve act, the laws restraining big business from stifling competition, the trade commission act, the movement to foster expansion of American trade and the close union of economic, commercial and financial interests between the United States and the nations of South America. The Underwood tariff Mr. Glynn characterized as the fairest and the best we have enacted.

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 boundless, 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. Credit was at the mercy of piracy. The small business man was bound hand and foot. Panic hung like a storm cloud over the bustling world.

Now burning granaries, teeming factories, crowded railroads and overladen ships distribute wealth and comfort to uncounted millions the world over. Production outruns the means of distribution. The parallel of American prosperity is not found in industrial history; nor is it causeless. When the European cataclysm struck the world moratoria fell like a blight 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 Euclid of financial theory worked to a demonstration measures 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 dams 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 the shackles. The property of the nation is the instrument 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 war, but his deeds and achievements; not I, but his spirit and purposes of America; not I, but the prayers of just men; not I, but civilization itself, nominates to succeed himself to the presidency of the United States, to the presidency of a hundred million free people, bound in imperishable union, the scholar, the statesman, the financier, the emancipator, the pacifier, the moral leader of democracy, Woodrow Wilson.

Therefore, my fellow countrymen, not I, but his deeds and achievements; not I, but his spirit and purposes of America; not I, but the prayers of just men; not I, but civilization itself, nominates to succeed himself to the presidency of the United States, to the presidency of a hundred million free people, bound in imperishable union, the scholar, the statesman, the financier, the emancipator, the pacifier, 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 chief. 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."

PLATFORM OF THE DEMOCRATS

Treats of Preparedness, Mexico, Tariff and Other Points of Importance to Nation.

The platform adopted by the Democratic convention reads as follows:

The Democratic party, in national convention assembled, adopts the following declaration to the end that the people of the United States may both realize the achievements wrought by four years of Democratic administration and be apprised of the policies to which the party is committed for the further conduct of national affairs.

Record of Achievement. We endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad. We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation with those of any party of any time.

We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency. The nation was dominated by the commercial interests for their selfish ends. The Republican party, despite repeated pledges, was impotent to correct abuses which it had fostered. Under our administration, under a leadership which never faltered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

Our chaotic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Republican administration—long the refuge of the money trust—has been supplanted by the federal reserve act, under the democracy of credit, under government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, increasing credit and the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

Federal Trade Commission. We have created a federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws. The monopoly which has strangled the birth and legitimate industry enterprise. Fair competition in business is now assured.

We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burdens of taxation so that swollen incomes are not penalized, and that revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

We have freed human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted exactions of trusts and monopolies and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in all alleged contempt proceedings outside of the presence of the court. We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal system, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 100,000 additional people; improved the postal service in every branch and for the first time in our history placed the postoffice system on a self-sustaining basis with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Economic Freedom. The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privileges, prevent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and adjectives, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, as far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business man of America and secure for them a certain period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

Tariff. We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for the operation of the government economically administered and unreservedly indorsing the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine.

We recognize that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing conditions in the world's production and trade. The events of the last two years have brought about many momentous changes. In some respects their effects are yet conjectural and wait to be disclosed, particularly in regard to our foreign trade. Two years of our war which has directly involved most of the chief industrial nations of the world and which has indirectly affected the life and industry of all nations are bringing about economic changes more varied and far-reaching than the world has ever before experienced.

In order to ascertain just what those changes may be the Democratic congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may bear upon the tariff. We believe that our future fiscal policy with regard to the imposition of taxes on imports or with regard to the changed and changing conditions under which our trade is carried on.

We cordially indorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism. The part the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party, therefore, recognizes the assertion of these the federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example put into effect the following principles of just employment:

First—A living wage for all employees. Second—A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven. Third—The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thorough sanitary conditions of labor. Fourth—Adequate compensation for industrial accidents. Fifth—The standards of the "uniform child labor law" wherever minors are employed. Sixth—Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race. Seventh—An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states with regard to labor within their borders, and that by every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Seaman's Act. We declare our faith in the Seaman's act, passed by the Democratic congress,

tion, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party or representatives of the people or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups and thus to destroy that complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

Condemn Alliances. We condemn all alliances and combinations of individuals in this country, of whatever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of embarrassing or weakening our government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a limited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of foreign countries to the prejudice and detriment of our own country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

Preparedness. Along with the proof of our character as a nation must go the proof of our power to play the part that legitimately belongs to us. The people of the United States love peace. They respect the rights and covet the friendship of all other nations. They desire neither any additional territory nor any advantage which cannot be peacefully gained by their skill, their industry or their enterprise, but they insist upon having absolute freedom of national life and policy and feel that they owe it to themselves and to the world to be prepared in the event that it is their sole ambition to play which they should render themselves secure against the hazard of interference from any quarter and should be able to protect their rights upon the seas or in any part of the world.

We therefore favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order and safety and the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of sea defense, and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may unexpectedly arise, and a fixed policy for the continuous development of a navy worthy to support the great naval traditions of the United States and fully equal to the international tasks which the United States hopes and expects to take a part in performing. The plans and enactments of the present congress afford substantial proof of our purpose in this exigent matter.

[The platform here asserts that the Wilson administration has observed strict neutrality and has consistently sought to secure the peace of the world, with respect for the rights of smaller nations and the complete security of the highway of the seas, for the use of all nations.]

Mexican Policy. The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well the most scrupulous regard upon the part of the sovereignty of each of our people, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, only as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the president and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is credible alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks.

Merchant Marine. Immediate provision should be made for the development of the carrying trade of the United States. We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill.

Conservation. For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people, we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country by means of a policy which shall be positive rather than negative.

The Administration and the Farmer. We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and country life more healthful and comfortable and attractive, and we believe this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the states. Much has been accomplished in this field under the present administration—far more than under any previous administration. In the federal reserve act of the last congress and rural credits act of the present congress the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer constantly and readily, and he has at last been put on a footing of equality with the merchant and manufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises.

Good Roads. The happiness, comforts and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We therefore favor national aid in the construction of good roads and roads for military purposes.

Government Employment. We hold that the life, health and strength of the men, women and children of the nation are its greatest asset and that in the conservation of these the federal government, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example put into effect the following principles of just employment:

First—A living wage for all employees. Second—A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven. Third—The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thorough sanitary conditions of labor. Fourth—Adequate compensation for industrial accidents. Fifth—The standards of the "uniform child labor law" wherever minors are employed. Sixth—Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race. Seventh—An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states with regard to labor within their borders, and that by every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

Seaman's Act. We declare our faith in the Seaman's act, passed by the Democratic congress,

and we promise our earnest continuance of its enforcement.

We favor the speedy enactment of an effective child labor law and the regulation of the shipment of prison made goods in interstate commerce.

We favor the creation of a federal bureau of safety for the shipment of labor to gather facts concerning industrial hazards and recommend legislation to prevent the maiming and killing of human beings.

We favor the extension of the powers and functions of the federal bureau of mines.

We favor the development upon a systematic scale of the means, already begun under the present administration, to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension by the federal government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training. We heartily commend our newly established department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Public Health. We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the federal government has the means, already begun under the present administration, to assist laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension by the federal government of the same assistance and encouragement as is now given to agricultural training. We heartily commend our newly established department of labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by personal advice and through conciliating agents.

Woman Suffrage, Etc. Other planks of the platform demand economy in government expenditures, indorse the bill promoting self government in the Philippines and assert that the sacred rights of American citizenship, irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, must be preserved at home and abroad. Generous pensions for soldiers are favored. We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the states upon the same terms as to men. The "splendid diplomacy" of the administration is commended, and the conclusion of the platform refers to its "great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domestic and internal development." We recommend the record of the administration in foreign affairs is lauded.

SENATOR JAMES' SPEECH
The Convention Chairman's Eulogy of President Wilson.

Chicago, June 16.—Senator Ollie M. James in his address as permanent chairman of the Democratic national convention praised the present administration for its "matchless record of promises kept" and for freeing the senate from the control of the great interests by making it elective by the people at the polls and for driving invisible government, the lobby, out of Washington.

Referring to the tariff question, Mr. James said the present law was an achievement to be proud of, declared that "not a schedule in it fosters a monopoly; not a rate in it protects a trust," and said that new trade conditions after the war would be met by appropriate legislation. Then he touched on the federal reserve law and declared that it abolished panics and that it had saved this country from a financial upheaval when the present war broke out.

Referring to the Mexican situation, Mr. James said President Wilson has handled it ably and that "his policy has been the same as that of Abraham Lincoln under like conditions more than half a century ago. When the Republican platform at Chicago denounced the Mexican policy of Woodrow Wilson it denounced at the same time the similar Mexican policy of Abraham Lincoln—the one they have heretofore called the 'patron saint' of the Republican party."

Mr. James, discussing Americanism, said that of those who came here, as well as those who were born here, "all we ask is that the song you shall hold dearest to your heart is the 'Star Spangled Banner.'"

Mr. James defended the preparedness policy of the administration and delivered a powerful and glowing eulogy of President Wilson's achievements in the cause of peace. He said:

Some of the president's opponents tell us that the present's foreign policy has been evil and vacillating. Tonight 20,000 American fathers will gather around an unbroken family fireside with their wives at their sides and their children around their knees and contrast that with the old world, the world of broken firesides and gloom and mourning upon every hand. If that is evil and vacillating, may God prosper it and teach it to the rulers of the old world.

Without orphaning a single American child, without widow a single American mother, without firing a single gun or shedding a drop of blood, he wrung from the most militant spirit that ever brooded above a battlefield the concession of American demands and American rights.

He has struggled for peace. His fondest hope, his most fervent prayer is for the peace, not only of his own beloved country, but of all the world. When the last great day shall come, and before the court of God the nations of this earth shall march in judgment review, who is it that would have our president exchange places with the blood-battered monarchs of the old world, with the white light streaming upon his head and hear the Master say, "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the children of God."

In the bloodiest crucible of all history he has kept the stainless banner of the republic flying above 100,000,000 of people in peace and in honor. He elevates himself to that lofty but lonely eminence occupied by George Washington, Abraham Lincoln and Woodrow Wilson, the three worst abused but best-beloved Americans the republic ever knew.

America cannot afford to change leadership during this great cataclysm that shakes the nations of the earth, for to Woodrow Wilson more than any other citizen in all the world the Christian people, wherever the rain falls or the sun shines this world around, look anxiously, hopefully and prayerfully that he will bring peace to the struggling armies of Europe. What party is it now that would dare undertake to discredit this master diplomat, this unconquerable leader, this great American, for by that you may play the hand that may write the peace-treaty of the world!