

DEMOCRATS SEEK BROAD REFORMS

Demand End of Penrose Regime in Pennsylvania

SOUND PROGRESSIVE KEYNOTE

Platform Vigorously Upholds Wilson Pledges Party to Constructive Program—Great Confidence Shown at Meeting.

Harrisburg, Pa., June 7. "Progress in every plank was the watchword of the Democratic state candidates and committee that framed the platform announced following the meeting of the state committee here. Promises of sweeping reforms in the state government in order to destroy Penroseism, to eliminate waste, graft, corruption and inefficiency in all departments are supported by a proud reference to the achievements of the Wilson administration in the same direction and the fulfillment by the national Democratic party of its every promise to the people in its last campaign.

The statement of principles on national issues follows closely the original platform upon which Congressman A. Mitchell Palmer announced his candidacy for the United States senate. On state issues the broad and progressive platform of once C. McCormick, Democratic candidate for governor, is incorporated in the platform, while on other subjects it includes all the progressive demands of the time in Pennsylvania.

The platform follows: **National Issues.** In a single year the present national administration has written a record of achievement which commands the admiration and support of a vast majority of the people of the country. We commend and approve the whole of that record.

It has passed a tariff law which has stricken out the iniquitous taxes imposed for the exclusive benefit of trusts, relieved the shortage of food stuff, and by the general policy of putting raw materials on the free list enabled American manufacturers to compete in the markets of the world. It has done this without injury to any legitimate industry, without lessening the employment of labor and in a way which will lower the prices of commodities, whose cost to the consumer has inordinately increased under a high protective tariff.

It has written into the fiscal system of the nation an income tax law which equalizes the burdens of taxation by compelling the rich to pay the share which they had abated under the indirect system of tariff taxes upon consumption.

It has eliminated the lobby from the halls of congress and the seat of government as the result of its exposure by President Wilson and has left the congress free to write laws in the public interest without the baneful influence of the highly paid agents of special privilege.

In the passage of a new currency law it has broken the power of a few capitalists who controlled the instruments of credit and exchange; it has banished the spectre of panic; it has assured to every legitimate enterprise access to capital and credit on fair and equal terms.

Existing laws are being enforced to do justice between railroads and shippers and to prevent the continuance of private monopolies; pending legislation, the passage of which is assured, will prevent the further creation of such monopolies, secure fair business methods, give publicity to the operations of dangerously great business combinations and assure to labor the free and untrammelled right to organize and by co-operation demand a fair living wage.

The Mexican policy of the president gives every promise of resulting in the establishment of a stable government in Mexico, founded on principle and justice and adapted to the needs and wishes of the Mexican people, an outcome thoroughly in accord with the highest principles of Christian civilization.

President Wilson has maintained the honor and integrity of the nation by demanding strict compliance with its contracts with foreign powers by the repeal of the law exempting American coastwise shipping from the payment of tolls through the Panama canal. The overwhelming support which the Democratic members of the house of representatives gave to the president and which will be given also in the senate is renewed evidence of our party's continued opposition to the principle of subsidy to monopolies.

The enactment of the Lever law providing for farm extension work which carries directly to the farm all the scientific discoveries made by the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges and which will add much to the productivity of American farms and the consequent increased prosperity of those engaged in agriculture; the action of the president in bringing together representatives of capital and labor and the prompt passage by the congress of the industrial employes arbitration act, under which many distressing industrial disturbances have already been composed; the negotiation of treaties with thirty or more countries providing for postponement and investigation of international disputes before declarations of war; the deposit of fifty millions of government funds in the banks of the south and west to assist in the movement of crops; the inauguration of partial self-government in the Philippine Islands in pursuance of the often declared Democratic policy; the enlargement and development of the great parcel post system, which has created new markets for farm and factory products and cheapened the cost of living away from the large centers of population;

the extension of the pure food law to the inspection of meats; the establishment by the department of agriculture of a system of markets in the interest of producers and distributors and of a bureau devoted to the interest of the home life of the farmer; the passage by the house of representatives of the first law in the history of the country to give government aid in the building of highways; these are some of the accomplishments of the present administration in congress and in the executive departments which give ample assurance on the intent and ability of the Democratic party to do constructive work along legislative and executive lines in the true interest of popular government.

State Issues. The Democratic party of Pennsylvania demands the absolute destruction of the entire system which is so thoroughly established with its organization and its acknowledged leader, that it is known throughout the length and breadth of the country as "Penroseism." This system made Pennsylvania the most conspicuous example of mis-government in all the Union. Any number of particulars and examples might be given. The following should suffice:

Taxation. The state collects an unnecessary amount of revenue, by diverting to state purposes sources of revenue that should be left to the cities and counties. If entrusted with power, we shall revise the system of state taxation so that various taxes, properly local in their nature, may be left to the cities and counties, which shall be given a larger measure of home rule with respect to all matters of taxation. The tax laws should be plainly stated and literally enforced, and the whole system should be so administered that not only will there be equality, but that every citizen may know that this equality exists. By cutting out the extravagance and inefficiency of present and past state administrations, and the evasions and discriminations now practiced, and suggesting economy and proper management, the expenses of the state government may be so reduced that without abandoning any of its present usefulness, the burdens of taxation may be both equalized and reduced.

Appropriations. The legislature has for many years made appropriations greatly in excess of the estimated revenues, leaving it to the governor to perform legislative duties by cutting down these appropriations. These appropriations are made by the legislature solely for the purposes of political deception, and with the full knowledge that the promises cannot be fulfilled. No system could be more unscientific or more productive of corruption and coercion.

HIGH SPOTS OF DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM.

- Endorsement of National Administration.
- Equal Taxation.
- Reform of Appropriation System.
- Increased Funds for the Public Schools.
- State Pensions for Civil War Veterans.
- Liberalization of Legislative Rules.
- Reorganization of State Highway Department.
- Good Roads, including Plan of Maintenance.
- Special Attention to Dirt Roads.
- Local Option.
- Abolition of Minority Representation.
- Eight-Hour Day for Children.
- Municipal Home Rule.
- Employers' Liability Law.
- Workmen's Compensation Act.
- State Civil Service Law.
- Initiative and Referendum.
- Woman Suffrage.
- Conservation of Natural Resources, especially the soil.
- Constitutional Convention.

Every appropriation bill is used as an instrument of either bribery or retaliation, and the whole machinery of appropriations is made to serve the purpose of corrupting and demoralizing the citizenship of the commonwealth. The poison of political corruption has entered even into the appropriations for charities, and the endeavor is persistently made to use these appropriations as a reward for political service, or to force the worthy citizens who are managers of these charities into subservience to any iniquitous political machine. Legislative appropriations should not exceed the estimated revenues; they should be primarily for public purposes; and where they are used to aid worthy charities, the aims of the charities should be honestly and fairly determined by a non-political board or allowed under a general law prescribing the standard which shall entitle the institutions to state aid.

Public Schools. We pledge ourselves to an increased appropriation for the public schools of the state.

Pensions. We also favor a just system of state pensions to Pennsylvania's soldiers of the Civil War.

Legislative Procedure. Under the system of committee appointments as at present practiced, there have always been what are usually known as "graveyard" committees, to which are referred measures which the Republican machine does not intend shall be passed, but which it is unwilling to take the responsibility of publicly defeating. The advocates of justice to women and children, of protection to workmen, of better government for cities, and of all other progressive measures, are sadly familiar with these committees. In the interest of popular government we demand the change of the rules of the legislature, so as to require that all committee members shall be elected by the members of the house and senate respectively.

Local Option. The wishes of communities in regard to the sale of liquor within their borders have been disregarded, licenses have been arbitrarily granted or refused, and issues have been created which have tended to impair the confidence of various communities in their judges. We declare for the passage of a local option law placing the sale of liquor in every county within the control of the people of that county as expressed by their votes at the polls. It is a cardinal principle of the Democratic faith that local self-government and home rule are essential to the preservation of the real liberties of the people.

Good Roads. The state highway department has been administered as an adjunct of the Republican political machine. The improvement of roads has been made a matter of personal or political favor. There has been either incompetent engineering or none at all, and the waste of money has been so shameful that



A. M. Palmer (top) for U. S. Senator Vance McCormick (below) for Governor

one branch of the Republican party actually refuses to entrust money for that purpose to the other wing of the party. The people of the state have expressed their disgust with the whole system by overwhelmingly defeating the constitutional amendment providing for a large issue of bonds to be used by this department. We propose to inaugurate a comprehensive plan of road improvement out of funds derived from current revenues under a system of fair and equitable distribution. The burden of maintaining the township roads of the state falls most heavily on the agricultural sections. Their proper maintenance is essential to the economic, social and educational development of the rural districts. They have no place in politics and should be divorced from political control. The aid and co-operation of the agricultural interests should be sought in drafting legislation that will provide for a system of township roads that will meet the crying needs of this great producing class and give to the local authorities the largest possible control over their local affairs. We promise also a thorough reorganization of the state highway department, eliminating favoritism, graft and extravagance.

Progressive Laws. The same interests which piled up the iniquitous tariff taxes have prevented the passage of proper laws regulating the relations of employers and employees. We again demand the passage of the progressive measures recommended by the legislative committee of the Democratic state central committee before the legislative session of 1912, including legislation forbidding the employment of children for longer than eight hours in the day or at night.

The same interests which present existing evils in the ballot laws, particularly the abolition of the party square and the voter's assistant; the extension of the civil service law to the state and its municipal divisions.

Initiative and Referendum. The people of our state have been left without power to initiate or veto legislation. This should be corrected not by destroying the whole representative system of government, but by giving to the people for use in an emergency the initiative and referendum.

Woman Suffrage. The denial of the right of suffrage of the women of our state has aroused a deep feeling that they are deprived of those equal rights to which, as American citizens, we believe they are entitled. We favor an immediate referendum on this important question.

Conservation. Many sections of our state have been denuded of their natural resources, and we favor the passage of such laws as will conserve their use and particularly conserve the soil for the development of agriculture.

Bi-Partisanship. Under the demoralizing influence of "minority representation" in appointive boards the danger of the minority party being degraded into the position of a mere adjunct of the majority party, has been a real menace to party integrity. The Democratic party has been relieved of this stigma, and we favor a constitutional provision which will abolish such arbitrary minority representation and leave the people and the appointed officers whom they place in power, free to exercise their judgment, subject only to the provisions of a reasonable civil service law.

Constitutional Convention. The social and economic development of recent years has necessitated the enactment of legislation that was not foreseen when the constitution was adopted forty years ago. If these new conditions are to be met effectively, our fundamental law must be revised. We, therefore, favor the calling of a constitutional convention and the adoption of a new constitution that will permit of the legislation necessary to meet these modern conditions.

Adopted June 3, 1914.
C. H. AKENS, Chairman.
ROBERT S. BRIGHT, Secretary.
Resolution committee of the state committee:
C. H. Akens, Lawrence county
Dr. Geo. W. McNeil Alleghany
W. D. Derby, Centre.
Daniel L. Hart, Luzerne.
D. J. Driscoll, Elk.
Benjamin F. Davis, Lancaster.
James Gillespie, Philadelphia, Seventh district.
George H. Rowley, Mercer.
William Alexander, Franklin.

ALL SIGN THE FIRST PROTOCOL

Actual Beginning of the Peace Agreement.

TOOK THREE WEEKS TO DO IT

Omits Method Of Transfer Of Government Of Mexico, Which The Mexican Delegates and the Mediators Suggested.

Niagara Falls, Ontario.—Delegates from the United States and the Huerta government Friday formally affixed their signatures, in the presence of the mediating representatives of Argentina, Brazil and Chile, to the first protocol of the series through which it is hoped to restore peace in Mexico.

The agreement reached Friday in relation to the manner of transferring the executive power from Huerta to the new provisional government stood the acid test of reduction to writing. It provides this:

A government is to be constituted in Mexico of a character to be later provided, which shall be recognized by the United States on (date to be fixed), and which from that day forward shall exercise public functions until there shall be inaugurated a constitutional president.

This plank in the peace plan was reduced to the form of a protocol after more than three weeks of discussion in the last three days of which so serious a disagreement had arisen that the success of the entire mediation program was threatened.

No Mention Of Huerta. The brief protocol was significant of two things:

It makes no mention of General Huerta as the provisional president and it omits the method of transfer which the Mexican delegates and mediators suggested and to which the United States strenuously objected on the ground that its retention would be tantamount to recognition of the existing regime. The Mexican plan provided that Huerta should name as Minister of Foreign Affairs the man agreed upon here for provisional president.

The omission of reference to the method of succession and the date that on a certain date a provisional government shall arise in Mexico to which the United States will accord recognition satisfy the insistence of the American delegates that no steps should be taken that could be construed as a recognition of Huerta.

On the other hand, the Mexican delegates, while abandoning the Constitutional form of succession as a part of the protocol, are satisfied because it does not specifically deny Huerta's right to name as minister of foreign affairs the man chosen here for provisional president if the latter sees fit to accept designation from him. It is not considered probable, however, that the new provisional president, who is likely to be a Constitutionalist, would take the executive power directly from Huerta, but he might do so from some other individual whom Huerta might leave in authority.

TO THE SALVATION ARMY. President Wilson Sends a Message Of Good Will.

Washington, D. C.—President Wilson's message to the Salvation Army convention in London, read there by General Booth, was as follows:

"Sympathizing with the Salvation Army in its efforts to succor the weak and erring, I desire on this occasion of the gathering at London of its representatives from all parts of the world, to give expression to my good will toward the organization and to my recognition of the great good that has resulted from its evangelical and philanthropic work. The American people are deeply distressed that your meeting opens under the shadow of a great grief in the tragic death of so many of your brave fellow-members, and I express in behalf of my fellow-citizens and in my own name, sincere and heartfelt sympathy."

GENERALS INVITED BACK. Marker On Monocacy Battlefield To Be Unveiled July 9.

Frederick, Md.—Work has been started on the marker which Fitzhugh Lee Chapter, United Daughters of the Confederacy, will unveil July 9 on Monocacy battlefield to the memory of Southern soldiers who fell in that engagement. The unveiling will be on the fiftieth anniversary of the battle. General John S. McCausland, the last surviving general who commanded troops on either side in that battle, has been invited to make the principal address.

ANTILLA LANDS AMMUNITION. 1,600 Cases and Two Aeroplanes Sent To Rebels From Tampico.

Tampico, Mexico.—The steamship Antilla, in from New York, discharged her cargo of ammunition for the Constitutionalists. Sixteen hundred cases of ammunition and two aeroplanes were immediately dispatched north on a special train. The Antilla will sail for Tantopuca to recover the body of Weston Burwell, the American reporter murdered by Federals April 22.

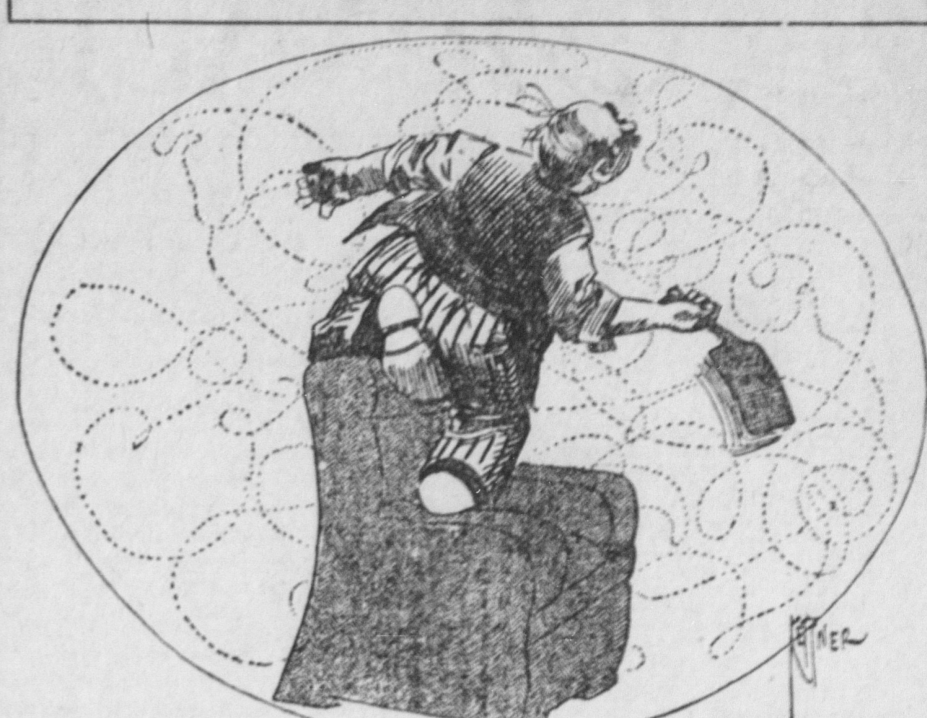
INSANE PEOPLE IN WRECK. B. & O. Limited, Carrying Old Soldiers, Is Ditched.

Clarksburg, W. Va.—A score of persons were injured, but none fatally, when the fast Baltimore and Ohio Railroad limited was ditched by an open switch 20 miles east of here. A panic occurred in a car load of insane old soldiers being taken from Dayton to the Government Hospital for the Insane at Washington. They were subdued with difficulty by attendants.

LAST OF GITEAU JURORS. John P. Hamlin, the Foreman, Dies In Washington.

Washington, D. C.—John P. Hamlin, foreman and last survivor of the jury that condemned Charles J. Giteau for the assassination of President Garfield, died at the Providence Hospital here. He was nearly 90 years old, and had been a resident of this city all his life. He had been ill for more than a year. Shortly before he died he wrote a brief history of the famous trial.

NATIONAL PASTIMING



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SENATE PASSES REPEAL BILL

Goes Through By Vote of 50 to 35.

SENATORS NEAR BLOWS MARRIED SECOND TIME

One of the Senate's Biggest Men Steps Between Disputants—Repeal Measure Now Goes To the House.

RESERVES UNITED STATE'S RIGHTS.

Repeal of Panama Canal tolls exemption for American coastwise shipping passed the Senate by a vote of 50 to 35.

The measure now goes back to the House, which is expected to accept the Simmons-Norris amendment specifically reserving all rights the United States may have under the Hay-Pauncefote treaty.

Bitterness among Democratic Senators flared up in the last debate on the bill, Senator Vardaman, of Mississippi, and Senator West, of Georgia, coming near blows.

Senator Ashurst and the presence of the sergeant-at-arms probably prevented a physical encounter.

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The passage of the bill, after a bitter struggle that has lasted several months, was regarded as another distinct victory for President Wilson.

Although 13 Republicans came to the aid of the 37 Democrats who voted for the bill, on final passage, the President initiated the movement in his party for repeal, and it was behind him that many of the Democrats who voted "aye" lined up on the last test.

There has been no certain promise from the White House that the President will sign the bill with its qualifying amendment, but no declaration that he will veto it has been forthcoming, and party leaders in the Senate were practically certain that its approval as amended by the House will lead to favorable action by the President.

Eleven Democrats, led by Senator O'Gorman, fought consistently to the end and even an hour before the last vote was taken they did not abandon their efforts to amend the bill to meet their views of the manner in which American rights in the canal and American rights to exempt coastwise shipping from toll payment should be guarded. Although vote after vote on all sorts of amendments were passed over by majorities that never fell below 12 and on one occasion went as high as 55, the minority Democrats kept up the fight to the end.

The Senate was weary with its long grind and watching for any attempt to gain a parliamentary advantage, and by the time Vice-President Marshall put the question for the passage of the bill the oratory had died down, the chamber was quiet and the vote was taken with little excitement.

CLARK AT MARSHALL. Speaker Makes Address At College He Formerly Guided.

Huntington, W. Va.—Speaking from the same rostrum that he occupied in 1873 as president of Marshall College, Speaker Champ Clark delivered the college commencement address here. He was the youngest college president in the United States at 23 years of age, when he had charge here.

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PEACE PAGEANT BRILLIANT. American Women Shine In Albert Hall Centenary Fete.

London.—The ball and pageant in Albert Hall commemorating the centenary of Anglo-American peace provided the most brilliant spectacle seen here for a long time. Many of the notable people of the London social world were present, together with a large number of American and colonial visitors. There was a marvelous display of historical costumes, and the music had been especially written or adapted for the fete.

RELIGIOUS CEREMONY AT BRITISH EMBASSY IN SPAIN. A Crowd Of Spectators Assemble Outside The Chapel In A Drenching Rain—The Honeymoon In The South Of Spain.

Madrid.—The religious wedding ceremony of Kermit Roosevelt, son of Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and Miss Belle Wyatt Willard, daughter of Ambassador Willard, was performed Thursday in the chapel of the British embassy here.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Dr. Samuel Watson, rector of the American Church of the Holy Trinity at Paris, assisted by the Rev. Herbert Brown, of the British embassy chapel here.