NO DEMOCRAT DARED KNOCK SAYS BLYTHE

"Everybody" at Convention Was for Wilson "in the Open"

UNDERCURRENT OF ANGER

By SAMUEL G. BLYTHE (Copyright, 1916, by the Central Press

ST. LOUIS, June 16 .- The one place where the unexpected we have been told always happens does not happen is a national political convention which has as

sembled to renominate for President an occupant of the White House. There have been several of those since 1888, mostly Republican, although the Dem-

ceratic Convention of 1892 performed in the expected manner and three expected mes have not been delayed or deterred by the efforts of discontented partisans to change the ordained current of affairs. However, with the exception of the McKinley convention in Philadelphia in 1900, and even there there was a lively fight over the vice presidency, and the Roosevelt convention in 1904 there has not been a convention in many years that was so accurately on schedule and performed so perfectly in accord with the plans made for it as this Democratic Convention.

The reason is, of course, that the man in the White House has so much power, and dominates so thoroughly that his plans are perforce the plans of the convention, and his suggestions the convention's law. The delegates, no matter what their private delegates, no matter what their private opinions and preferences may be, are too partissh to let any display of ill temper or soreness come out in the open to en-danger the ticket they know they must name, and even if the rank and file are unruly the bosses always pocket their griev-ances and hold things steady in the exact manner desired by the prospective nominee. That makes the convention uninteresting from a seaing elegandic but makes them

from a seeing viewpoint, but makes them effective from a party angle. There is no doubt that if the roof could be taken off some of the men who have had most to do nome of the men who have had most to do toward making this Democratic National Convention all harmonious there would be disclosed a considerable, amount of antipathy for President Wilson, and not a little real anger, but that never comes out except in private and heart-to-heart dis-cubasion. In the open, everybody was for Wilson. There was no recourse, for any attempt to do anything or start anything that was against the wishes of the President would have met with the instant rebuke from the majority of those present at this time, and with a popular admonition later. Nobody dared begin an assault, either on the President personally, or on any of his

Notwithstanding this, as has been the cus tom in the past, here President Wilson kept a firm hand on the convention. He had three of his Cabinet members, Baker, Danthree of his Cabinet memoers, Baker, Dah-iels and Houston, present and in constant conferences, besides many unofficial friends and supporters. There wasn't a minute when the White House was not in instant touch with the Jefferson Hotel and the con-vention hall. He selected the temporary chairman and the permanent chairman and chairman and the permanent chairman, and he knew what was in their speeches and what the order of the convention was to be It was at Washington suggestion that the nominations were made last night instead of today, and the principal portions of the platform were known, down to the last word, to the President before they were embodied in the report of the Committee on

WILSON AT THE HELM.

The President, as was his right, selected his campaign managers, and told the Na-tional Committee who they would be. He was cognizant of every movement made, and squelched the vice presidential aspirations of several ambitious, but not available patriots

This was President Wilson's convention,

Law Forces Democratic Chairman Quit Philadelphia Reserve WASHINGTON, June 16 .- Vance McCor WASHINGTON, June 16.-Vance McCor-mick, chosen by President Wilson to become chairman of the Democratic National Com-mittee, must resign his position as a director of the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadel-phin, now that he has agreed to accept ap-pointment to the political job. This was announced at the Federal Reserve Board here today. here today. Under a regulation of the board, no n

ber may be a director of a Federal Re-nerve Lank if he holds political office. By the terms of the regulation this ban was expressly intended to cover political com-

C. E. CHAMBERS HEADS MASTER CAR BUILDERS

Central Railroad Motive Power Chief Succeeds J. H. MacBain as President

ATLANTIC CITY, June 16 .- The master car-builders section of the Railway Con-gress, at its closing session here today. elected C. E. Chambers, superintendent of motive power of the Central Railroad of New Jersey, president, to succeed J. H. MacBain, of the Union Pacific, T. W. Demerest, of the Pennsylvania; James Cole-man, of the Canadian Grand Trunk, and G. W. Whildin, of the New York, New Haven and Hartford, were made vice presidents

J. S. Lentz, master car builder of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for more than 50 years, was re-elected treasurer by unanlmous vote. Samuel Lynn, of the Pitts-burgh and Lake Erie; J. C. Fritts, of the Lackawana, and C. B. Young, of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, were elected executive committeemen.

J. T. Wallis, of the Pennsylvania Railroad, a member of a special committee in-vestigating the subject of car-frame weld-ing, today submitted the first minority reng, bouy submitted the majority report of the convention. It caused the holding up of the majority report and ref-erence of the whole subject to the Execu-tive Committee. Mr. Wallis insisted the practice of welding involved peril for the traveling public.

J. F. MORRISON DEAD; CIVIL WAR VETERAN

Continued from Page One

Continued from Fage One publican and the James F. Morrison Club bears his name. His education was receiv-ed in the public schools and he was grad-nated from the Central High School with high honors. He was not of age when the Civil War began, but in June, 1801, was mustered in as a private in an organiza-tion which afterward became Company K. 2d Pennsylvania Regiment of Reserves. He emerged from the war with the rank of captain.

Captain Morrison's military career was Captain Morrison's military career was an honorable one. He served in the Peninsular campaign, and the battles of Mechanicsvillo, Gaines Mills, White Oak Swamp and Savage Station. He was wounded and captured during the battle of Fredericksburg and was imprisoned at Richmond and Libby. He was mustered out with his regiment in June, 1864. After the war Cantain Morrison bacame

After the war Captain Morrison became a member of George G. Meade Post No. 1, and was one of its most active members. His Grand Army activities earned for him the office of commander of the Department of Pennsylvania, to which he was elected by acclamation at Wilkes-Barre in June, 1899. He was prominent in all matters concerning the affairs of Civil War veterans, and was named on various commis-sions in charge of memorials and other military affairs.

He was appointed clerk in the Tax Office in April, 1896, having previously been a member of the music publishing firm of Lee & Walker. Five years later, in April, 1895, he became chief clerk, a \$3000 position, and held that office continuously through suc-

ceeding administrations. Captain Morrison was noted for his in-timate knowledge of the minute details of the Tax Office, which won for him the confidence and esteem of the many oc-cupants of the receivership during his long In his early days Captain Morrison was

This was President Wilson's convention, and he saw to it that it was the exact kind of a convention he desired. About was president of the old Southwark Liter-ary Society. His fraternal affiliations in-cluded membership in Integrity Lodge, F. and A. M., which organization will par-ticide there would be some sort of a Bryan demonstration, and while there was ticipate in the funeral services.

POLICY OF PRESIDENT WILSON WINS M'CORMICK'S POLITICAL JOB **OUSTS HIM AS BANK DIRECTOR APPLAUSE IN DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM**

ST. LOUIS, June 16 .- Following is the national platform of the Democratic party, as reported to the convention today:

in the state of the

The Democratic party, in national con-vention 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 com-mitted for the further conduct of national affairs:

affairs: RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENTS. We indorse the Administration of Wood-row Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exposition of sound Democratic polity at home and abroad. We challenge comparison of our record, ir pledges and our reconstructive legisla-

our pledges and our reconstructive legisla-tion with those of any party of any time. We found our country hampered by spe-cial privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking haws and an inelastic currency Our foreign affairs were dominated by com-mercial 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 has never faitered, these abuses have been corrected, and our people have been freed therefrom.

have been freed therefrom. Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under Re ublican administration-long the refuge of the money trust—has been supplanted by the Federal reserve act, a true democ-racy of credit under Government control. already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, plac-ing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry, and making a currency

We have created a Federal Trade Com-mission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

wured. 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 bear their equitable share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress and will burght exceed the avneoitives of

have been sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditures of the current fiscal year. We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the workingman the right of voluntary association for his protection and welfare. We have protected the rights of the laborer against the unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in cases of alleged contempt committed outside of the presence of the court.

We have advanced the parcels post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postals sav-ings systems, added 10,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,500,-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-supporting basis with ac-tual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916.

ECONOMIC FREEDOM.

The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away special privilege, pre-vent unfair discrimination and release the energies of men of all ranks and advan-tages have been effected by recent legisla-tion. We must now remove, so far as pos-sible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the busi-ness men of America and secure for them ness men of America and secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

TARIFF. We reaffirm our bellef in the doctrine We realift out belief in the observations of a tariff for the purpose of providing such revenue for operation of the Govern-ment economically administered and unre-servedly indorse the Underwood tariff law as truly exemplifying that doctrine. We as truly exemplify that tariff rates are necessarily subject to change to meet changing condi-tions 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 con-jectural and wait to be disclosed, partic-ularly in regard to our foreign trade.

Two years of war, which has directly involved most of the chief industrial na-tions 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 to ascertain just what

and functions of the Federal bureau of VITAL POINTS IN THE PLATFORM We favor the development upon a sys-ematic scale of the means, already begun nder the present Administration, to assist

OF THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY

ACHIEVEMENT—Woodrow Wilson's Administration the best exposi-tion of sound Democratic policy at home and abroad. Special privilege cleared away and unfair discrimination prevented by passage of Federal reserve banking act, creating of Federal Trade Commis-sion, adjustment of tariff providing adequate revenue under peace conditions and fair to consumer and producer

and fair to consumer and producer. Human labor lifted from the category of commodities and workingman protected from unwarranted issuance of writs of injunction. TARIFF—Underwood bill unreservedly indorsed as the expression of the

TARIFF—Underwood bill unreservedly indorsed as the expression of the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing revenue for the economical administration of the Government. Nonpartisan Tariff Commission favored. AMERICANISM—Undividability and coherent strength of the nation the supreme issue of the day. Alliances of organizations or of individuals of whatever nationality or descent, for the purpose of weakening this country in its dealings with a foreign Power or coercing the Government condemned as faithers to the trust of citizonshin.

as faithless to the trust of citizenship. PREPAREDNESS—The people of the United States desire peace, yet owe it to themselves and to the spirit of independence to secure them-selves against the hazard of interference from any quarter and be able to protect their rights upon the sea; to which end the fullest development of seacoast defense and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms are favored.

An army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety, of the

An army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety, of the protection of the nation's rights necessary. INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS—Duty of United States not only to make itself secure at home but to make secure its great interests throughout the world; wherefore, it is this nation's duty to assist in bringing about peace. Small States have right to choose their own sovereignty and to have that sovereignty respected by large nations. MEXICO—Until, by the restoration of law and order in Mexico, a repeti-tion of incursions, the United States troops temporarily occupying a portion of that country must remain there. Intervention, implying as it does military subjugation, is revolting. The stubborn resistance of the President and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable. SUFFRAGE—Extension of franchise to the women of this country by the States upon the same terms as to men recommended.

States upon the same terms as to men recommended.

owe it to themselves and to the role of spirited independence which it is their sole ambition to play, that 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. Alike to them and to the people in whose name he speaks. MERCHANT MARINE. Immediate provision should be made for

leas or in any part of the world.

We, therefore, favor the maintenance an army fully adequate to the require-ments of order, of safety, of the protection of the nation's rights; the fullest development of modern methods of seacoast de-fense; and the maintenance of an adequate reserve of citizens trained to arms and prepared to safeguard the people prepared to safeguard the people and territory of the United States against any danger of hostile action which may un-expectedly arise; and a fixed policy for the constructive development of a navy worthy to support the great naval tra-ditions of this nation 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 manner. proof of our purpose in this exigent manner

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The Democratic Administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and to the peaceful pursuit of the legitimate objects of our national life, which statesmen of all parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the cir-cumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have fore-seen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power not only to

make itself secure at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world and both for this end and in the inerests of humanity to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice.

We believe that every people has the right to choose the sovereignty under which it shall live; that the small States of the world have a right to enjoy from other nations the same respect for their sovereignty and for their territorial integrity that great and powerful nations expect and insist upon, and that the world has a right to be free from every disturbance of its peace that has its origin in aggression or disregard of the rights of peoples and nations, and we believe that the time has come when it is the duty of the United -reaching than xperienced. In the world in any feasible association that these changes will effectively serve those principles to maintain inviolate the complete security of

BROWN GRADS MONDAY

gant

sonal and through conciliating agents.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

tion and the diffusion of knowledge of dis

ease prevention. We favor the establishment by the Fed-

SENATE RULES

We favor such an alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United

States as will permit the transaction of the nation's legislative business.

ECONOMY AND THE BUDGET.

penditures for the support of the Govern-ment, and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former

CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our declarations for the rigid enforcement of the civil service laws.

PHILIPPINE ISLANDS.

a budget system.

We demand careful economy in all ex

eral Government of tuberculosis tariums for needy tubercular patients.

Candidate Will Spend Day at Commencement and Alumni Reunion

HUGHES TO MEET OLD

By CARL D. GROAT

laborers throughout the nation to seek and obtain employment and the extension of the Federal Government by the same ausistance and encouragement as now gvien to agri-NEW TORK, June 16 .- Charles Byras Hughes-regular fellow-will be the Pa We heartily commend our newly estab-lished Department of Labor for its excellent record in settling industrial strikes by perpublican presidential nominee's role reweek. In his own words, he's soing o Brown University, Providence, R. L. nave a good time with the boys."

Monday afternoon he will lare here to Monday afternoon he will lare here to Providence-otherwise "little New York" He will fraternize at Tiverton, R. 1. The a day with the "boys" with whom he was graduated from Brown 35 years and an ticipate in the commencement exercises Providence and have a hand in the media of Fellows to which he belows We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Fed-eral Government handles questions of pub-lic health to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loath-nome diseases, the improvement of sanitaof Fellows to which he belongs.

of Fellows to which he belongs. Thursday night he will return to New York ready to renew his preliminary can paign work. By that time he will have manager and a National Committee chair man. Up to today, however, these per-tions are in doubt. In some quarters us belief lingers that Hughes and the our Guard arch't chilrely harmonious about the entries. Hughes' friends any beth side will be amicable before Monday. Colonel William Hayward

will be amicable perore alonday. Colonel William Hayward, former New York State Public Service Commissione, a strongly backed by the New Yorker a manager; Frank Hitchcock, unoffice Hughes boomer at Chicago, has Old Guest and national support extensively. and national support extensively.

practice of initiating and preparing all ap-propriation bills through a single commit-tee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centred, ex-Governor Whitman, who nominate Hughes, called on the candidate, and was closeted with him for some time. Hos refused to discuss the subject matter of me conference, though each said it was a "very good conference." penditures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication in the publi service as much as possible avoided. W We favor this as a practicable first step toward

Whitman expressed confidence in the out

SIX HEADS LOPPED OFF BY VARES IN CITY HALL

Penrose-McNichol Men in Two Offices Ousted-More Marked for Slaughter

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We recommend the extension of the franchise to the women of the country by the States upon the same terms as to men. PROTECTION OF CITIZENS. We again declare the policy that the sacred rights of American citizenship must be preserved at home and abroad, and

Six Penrose-McNichol followers lost that positions in its city government today be cause of their failure to align themeive with the administration during the recent fight prior to the organization of the Repub-lican City Committee. That others are us go is an open secret. The changes today were in the offices of Receiver of Taxes W. Freeland Kendrá and Recorder of Deeds James M. Hasist in the latter office three transcribers were dismissed, the explanation given by the Recorder being "for the good of the mer-ice." that no treaty with any other Government shall receive the sanction of our Govern-ment which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens irrespective of race, creed or previous nation

Ice." The first victim of the political shakes today was Henry W. Munkenbach a men-of the 18th Ward Republican Executive Committee, representing the 10th division He voted in his Ward Committee for James ality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American Government should pro-D. Dorney, a former McNichol leader, whe was defeated for re-election to the Repub-lican City Committee by John Virdin, a Vare henchman, and Chief of the Division of Weights and Measures.

The second man to go was Owen Mc-Govern, a member of the Executive Com-mittee of the 25th ward, and a follower of former Magistrate William F. Campbell, the Machine and the med whether the the McNichol leader of the ward, who is fast being shorn of political power by losing appointments made from the ward

by removals. The last man diamissed by Recorder Has-left was John H. Cowperwalt, a member of the Executive Committee of the 17th ward, who voted for Oscar Noil, the Me Nichol leader, who was re-elected to is City Committee. All three of the man ceived salaries of \$1200. by removals.

Received samples of \$1200. Receiver of Taxes Kendrick today be clined to make public the full list of the may whose resignations he demanded and re-ceived, but it was learned that former lap istrate James Fealey, of the 5th Ward may one of the number outsted. Fealey is and with Mercantile Appraiser James A Carg the McNichol leader of the ward. He is the position of deputy delinquent tax mis-tor at a salary of \$1200. Another dismissi-was Edward Walls, of the 5th Ward a def

victed of serious crimes. PENSIONS.

We renew the declarations of recent

We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the House of Rep-resentatives, further promoting self-govern-ment in the Philippine Island as being in fulfilment of the policy declared by the Democratic party in its last national plat-form and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine Islands expressed in the pre-amble of that message. the development of the carrying trade of the United States. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the amble of that message. way of legislation of Republican congresses. Until the recent Democratic tariff legisla tion, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until the recent banking legislation, it had at its disposal few of the necessary instrumentalities of inter-

national credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine, it lacked even the prospect of ade-quate carriage by sea. We heartly indorse the purposes and policy of the pending ship-ping bill, and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legis-lation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas, and then provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, par-ticularly such laws as may be made to re-move unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign mar-Until the formulation of the pending act

The American Government should pro-tect American clizens in their rights not only at home but abroad and any country having a government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or property. At the earliest practical opportunity our country should strive earnestly for peace among the warring nations of Europe and seek to bring about the adoption of the fundamental producers with competitors in foreign mar-ADMINISTRATION AND FARMER.

We favor the vigorous prosecution of in-vestigations and plans to render farming more profitable and country life more healthful, comfortable and attractive, and we believe that this should be a dominant aim of the nation as well as of the States. With all its recent improvement, farming still lass behind other occupations in debring about the adoption of the fundamental principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of right and free-dom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell. still lags behind other occupations in de velopment as a business, and the advant-ages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion.

Much has been accomplished in this field nder the present Administration-far more Under the present Administration—far more than under any other previous administra-tion. In the Federal Reserve act of the last Congress and the rural credits act of the present Congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit avail-able to the farmer constantly and readily/ and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the man-facturer in securing the capital necessary ufacturer in securing the capital necessary to carry on his enterprises.

Grades and standards necessary to the intelligent and successful conduct of the business of agriculture have also been esblished, or in the course of being estab-hed by law. The long-needed cotton fu-pensions for soldiers and their widows and lished by law. The long-needed cotton fu-tures act, passed by the 63d Congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years.

expected there would be some sort of a Bryan demonstration, and while there was no way of telling what form that demon-stration would take, it was decided that the only thing to do was to let nature take its course with that, and hope that the results would not be hurtful.

So fur as the actual results are con So far as the actual results are con-cerned this assemblage was Woodrow Wil-son in convention assembled, and for the purpose of re-nominating Woodrow Wilson's for President, adopting Woodrow Wilson's camgaign managers, and in general being entirely and emphatically Woodrow Wil-sonish.

sonish. The President wasn't namby-pamby nor mockingly modest nor disingenuous about it. He took hold in a square and open fashion and may to it that he as the per-mon most interested, got what he deemed most wise and pelitic. He must run upon platform and he must administer affairs if he is re-elected. Hence, the prelimituries were conducted as he wished them to be. Nothing unexpected happened. Everything, including Bryan, was provided for dis-counted. Indeed as an example of scien-tific and efficient convention management, this one was a success. It was stickly harmonious, reasonably enthusiastic, en-tirely amenable and obeyed orders unhesi-tatingly. As a convention director Mr. tatingly. As a convention director Mr. Wilson is most expert and efficient.

DEMOCRATS' REAL FIGHT IN CONVENTION TODAY

inued from Page One

with Washington and the weary counsel-ors were given the benefit of White House advice. Becretary of War Baker, personal representative of the President in St Louis, was subperseded by the long distance tele-phone and before the night was half spent he had retired from the scene of the hat-tic.

tie. The first struggle came when the com-mittes, receiving a tentative platform draft from the subcommittee, which worked all day yesterday, began consideration of Pres-ident Wilson's statements of foreign and Maxican policy. With remarkable una-nimity the committee decided that the phraseology of the planks was too involved. Thes proceeded to inject "punch" into the

Disrassoingy of the planks was too involved. They proceeded to inject "punch" into the statement. This was accomplished by chop-ping up the President's well-rounded sen-tences and making them "short and mappy." By the time a satisfactory draft was accepted there was not a single line of the President's original draft which had not been altered in some degree. The planks were tentatively passed.

BATTLE OVER MENICO

Hours afterward, when the domestic anits were under consideration, Commit-iman Pergunon of Texas, started a obus battle when he presented an amend-ant to the Mexican plank. The tentative ank had decided for Intervention in when the present domestican line and

placeh had decided for intervention in Maxico to protect American lives and prop-urty only as a list resort. Forguson de-manded that the "last resort" be stricken and the representatives of the border relates supported him in a fight that de-veloped falls a typical Democratic free-far-alt. For two bount the tide of batts oblid and draved. Flag waving totatory, partian-any protects in the tide of batts oblid and the set with the falls of the first sta-tegets and the resonant first server counted the conception tabled in a data fragment of the the antiperiod for a data fragment of the the antiperiod for a data fragment of the first state of the set of the first protection tables to a data fragment of the first state of the data of the state of the first state of the state of the state of the first state of the state of the state of the first state of the state of the state of the first state of the state of the

UNION LEAGUE TO AID HUGHES' CANDIDACY

Brilliant Signs at Clubhouse Will Preach "Hughes and

The Union League, taking the lead of any organization in the city, will support Hughes and Fairbanks. Definite action in regard to the indorsement will be taken at a meeting called for Wednesday next.

Americanism" Doctrine

on the front of the historic building. "Hughes and Fairbanks" form the centre of attraction in a big row of glaring electric lights across the top of the building, under

which is the famous motto of the League, "Love of Country Leads."

Beneath this is a massive American flag in electric bulbs, the seal of the United States with the eagle and the Union Jack, insignia of the British Empire. Above the "Hughes and Fairbanks" sign is a row of stars, brilliant in different colors. The mass of lights compute attention and will blazer of lights compels attention and will blazor forth at night the principles of the League to thousands of South Broad street shoppers and theatre-goers.

SPEAKER ATTACKS HUGHES AT DEMOCRATS' SESSION

Senator Reed Lauds President's Record. Routine of Convention

ST. LOUIS, June 16.-It was 11:20 when Senator James stepped to the front of the platform and called the Democratic National Convention to order.

The opening invocation was offered by Rabbi Leon Harrison, of St. Louis. Senator Stone had not reached the hall with the report of the Resolutions Commit-tee, and a wait followed.

tee, and a walt followed. Benator Reed, of Missouri, was invited to address the convention while it waited for the Resolutions Committee's report. "I desire to direct the attention of the designates and visitors to what I regard as an important lesson to be learned from this campaign," he began. "The Republican party has written the laws of the country for 50 years. Powerful and almost arrogant, that party weht out of power nearly four years ago. It has still in it men who are re-sponsible for what the party has done. These met in Chicago several days ago, and they did not dare to name as their rendifies any man who had opened his line in delease of their justly for more than also years.

may be, the Democratic Congress is pro-viding for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic fact that may throw light

either upon our past or upon 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. AMERICANISM.

The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relation-ship, which is now upon us, will depend upon our preparation and our character. The Democratic party therefore recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstra-tion of the undividability and coherent strength of the nation as the supreme issue of this day in which the whole world faces the crisis of manifold change. It summons all men, of whatever origin or creed, who would count themselves Americans, to join in making clear to all the world the unliy

and consequent power of America. This is an issue of patriotism. To taint

a meeting called for Wednesday next. "Hughes and Americanism" will be the keynote of the League's support. To that end a big electric sign has been put in place on the front of the bistoric building. This is an insue of parform. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show it-self, not a nation of parform, to defile it. In this day of test America must show it-self, not a nation of parform. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show it-self, not a nation of parform. To taint of parform. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test America must show it-self, not a nation of parform. To taint of parform. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. and the genius of the whole world, the industry ments of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and

aplendid nation. aplendid nation. Whoever, actuated by the purpose to promote the interest of a foreign power. In disregard of our own,country's welfare or to injure this Government in its foreign relations or cripple or destroy its industries relations of cripple of destroy its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudices of a racial, religious or other nature creates discord and strife among our people so as to obstruct the whole process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of our citizenship repose in him, and is disloyal to his country.

ountry. We therefore sondemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity and as de-structive of its welfare the activities and this nations unity and integrity and as de-structive of its welfare the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its ob-ject the advancement of the interest of a foreign Power, whether such object is pro-moted 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 pur-pose so essential to the perpetuity of the mation and its free institutions. We condemn all alliances and combina-tions of individuals in this country of what ever nationality or descent, who agree and conspire together for the purpose of em-barrassing or weakening our Government or of improperly influencing or coercing our public representatives in dealing or ne-gotiating with any foreign power. We

public representatives in dealing or ne-gotiating with any foreign power. We charge that such conspiracies among a lim-ited number exist and have been instigated for the purpose of advancing the interests of a foreign country to the prejudice and detriment of our country. We condemn any political party which, in view of the activitity of such conspirators, surrenders its integrity or modifies its policy.

the highway of the seas for the common and unhindered use of all nations.

The present Administration has consist The present Administration has consist-entity sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the na-tion the principle that should be the ob-ject of any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and indi-vidual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions. It has preferred re-spect for the fundamental rights of smaller States, even to property interests, and has

states, even to property interests, and has secured the friendship of the people of these States for the United States by refusing to make a mere material interest an excuse for the assertion of our superior power against the dignity of their sovereign independence. It has regarded the lives of its citizen

and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material rights and peace as the best basis for the just settlement of commercial claims. It has made the honor and ideals of the United States its standard alike in negotiation and action.

PAN-AMERICAN CONCORD.

We recognize now, as we have already recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States and the other peoples and republics of the Western Hem-isphere in all matters of national independ-tree and for anticipation of the states of the appore in all matters of national independ-ence and free political developments. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mu-tual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American continents for the support of peace and the promotion of a common prosperity.

To that end we favor all measures which may be necessary to facilitate intimate intercourse and promots commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south of us, and such international under-

south of us, and such internable and suit-standings as may be practicable and suit-able to accomplish these ends. We comable to accomplish these ends. We com-mand the action of the Democratic Admin-istration in holding the pan-American financial conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the international high commission which represented the United commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of the Latin-American republics at Buenos Aires, April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the Western Hemisphere.

MEXICO.

The Monroe Doctrine is reassorted as a principle of Democratic faith. That doc-trine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies, as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them. We court their good will. We seek not to despoil them.

to despoil them. * The want of a stable, responsible Govern-ment in Mexico, capable of repressing and punishing marsuders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and neized and destroyed the property of Ameri-can citizens in that country but have in-solently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, have rendered it necessary tamporarily to occupy, by our armed forces, a portion of the ter-ritory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order

These they did not dare to name as their candidate any man who had opened his increases of their series for more than any years. They went into the catacombe and predicts party of the catacombe and predicts pa

A grain grades bill, long needed, and a permissive warehouse bill, intended to pro-vide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of money, have been passed by the House of Representatives, have been favorably reported to the Senate and will probably become law during the present session of the Congress. Both houses have passed a good roads measure which will be of far-reaching benefit to all agricultural communities agricultural co

GOOD ROADS.

The happiness, comfort and prosperity of rural life and the development of the city are alike conserved by the construction of public highways. We, therefore, favor na-tional aid in the construction of pest 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 conservation of these the Federal Gov-ernment, wherever it acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account

and as an example put into effect the fol-lowing principles of just employment: First. A living wage for all employes.

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 thoroughly sani-tary conditions of labor.

Fourth. Adequate compensation for in-dustrial accidents.

Fifth. The standards of the "uniform child labor law" wherever minors are em ployed.

Sixth. Such provisions for desency, com-fort 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 superan-nuated and disabled employees of the civil service, to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained.

of efficiency may be maintained. We believe also that the adoption of sim-liar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the States with regard to labor within its borders; that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be con-served; that the Federal Government should develop upon a systematic scale the means already begun under the present adminis-tration to assist laborers throughout the union to seek and obtain employment; and that the same assistance and encourage-ment hould be extended by the Federal Government to systematic vocational train-ing as is now extended to agricultural train-ing.

We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the Fed-eral Government handles questions of public health.

LABOR.

LABOR 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 speady sn-aotment of an effective Federal child labor juson-made goods in interstate commerce. We favor the oracion of a Federal bureau of asfaty in the Department of Labor to gather famis concerning industrial hazards, and to recommand legislation to prevent the maining and killing of human buring

call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

PRISON REFORM.

We demand that the modern principles

of prison reform be applied in our Federal penal systems. We favor such work for prisoners as shall give them training in remunerative occupations so that they may

make an honest living when released from prison; the setting apart of the net wages of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent

of the prisoner to be paid to his dependent family or to be reserved for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles for the Federal parole law, with due regard both to the welfare of the prisoner and the interests of society; the adoption of the probation system, especially in the case of extended of enders not con-

in the case of arrested offenders not con

We renew the declaration in our last two platforms relating to the development of our waterways. The recent devastation of the lower Mississippi Valley and several other sections by floods accentuates the movement for the regulations of river flow by additional bank and levee protection helow the diversion, storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utili-zation for beneficial purposes in the re-clamation of arid and swamp lands and development of, water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue as here-tofore agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi River is a We renew the declaration in our last

the control of the Mississippi River is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its

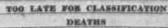
waters for purposes of navigation, the build-ing of levees and works of bank protection to maintain the integrity of its channel and prevent the overflow of its valley resulting in the interruption of interstate commerce, the disorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property impose an obligation which alone can be dia-charged by the National Government.

CANDIDATES.

We unreservedly indorse our President and Vice President—Woodrow Wilson, of New Jersey, and Thomas Riley Marshall, of Indiana—who have performed the func-tions of their great offices faithfully and impartially and with distinguished ability. In particular, we commend to the Amer-ican people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great President, who has preserved the vital interests of our Government and its citizens and kept us out of war. Woodrow Wilson stands today the greatest American of his generation.

CONCLUSION.

CONCLUSION. This is a critical hour in the history of America, a critical hour in the history of the world. Upon the record above set forth, which shows great constructive achievement in following out a consistent policy for our domentic and internal de-velopment; upon the record of the Demo-cratic administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity and the interests of the United States and at the same time re-tained the respect and friendship of all the nations of the world; and upon the great policies for the future strengthening of the life of our country, the enlargement of our national vision and the enabling of cut in-ternational relations, as set forth above, ternational relations, as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.



REGNS, -On June 15, 1916. Mrs. MARY M PATHONO. Reinitives and friends are invited to attond the flueral arvines on Munday afternoon all of Clock mechanic, at her fals radiance. But Falsmound we interment pri-

with the second second

HELP WANTED-FEMALE

EPHONE OPERATOR, capable of operating proverties, permanent and score particles for langant stri. Call at Motor, Parts Co., \$15 Hroad at.

HELP WANTED-MALE

DYNETISING BOLICITORS of high efficience washed on a civic proceeding peed income by right man. Address status argering more than the status for a status box Tang Polis wearen or the polis of the status for a status proceeding compares Reed and Business at and Ado on Passo 12

was Edward Walls, of the 6th Ward, a det in the water division of the Tax Office. Or of the other men was Edmond Everhants clerk, of the 32d Ward. City Treasurer McCoach, who vestering

demanded and received the resignation of receiving teller George W. Mintzer, of the 3d Ward, today declared that he probably will not appoint a successor to the Trainer Heutenant until the end of the month

LIEUT.-COLONEL MORTON, SMITH

Was Commandant of Cadets at U.S. Military Academy

WEST POINT, N. Y., June 16.-Lisur-ant Colonel Morton F. Smith, commandum of the cadets of the United States Millur Academy, died at his home here today. Licutenant Colonel Smith was here tout Colorado on July 30, 1872. At the age of 18 he was appointed to West Peint and was graduated with the class of '25. B 1898 he was commissioned first listenant and became captain on February 24, 194 Colonel Smith was appointed command-ant of the cadets at West Point on April 3, 1914.

Your Last Chance

,11 11

日本ですた

Lin a fill a fil

11 11

ne Day More See announcement on Page 9 *********** ONE-DAY



Pennsylvania R.