

# TEXT OF DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM

St. Louis, Mo., —Following is a copy of the democratic platform:

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.

"We endorse the administration of Woodrow Wilson. It speaks for itself. It is the best exhibition 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 at any time.

**Federal Reserve Law.**

"We found our country hampered by special privileges, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and a monetary system dominated by 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 has never faltered, these abuses have been corrected and our people have been freed therefrom.

"Our archaic banking and currency system, prolific of panic and disaster under republican administration, has been supplanted by the federal reserve act, a true democracy of credit under government control, already proved a financial bulwark in a world crisis, mobilizing our resources, placing abundant credit at the disposal of legitimate industry and making a currency panic impossible.

"We have created a federal trade commission to accommodate the perplexing questions arising under the antitrust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

**Tariff Adjustment.**

"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 the proper share. Our revenues have been sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditures for the current fiscal year.

"We have lifted 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 issue of writs of injunction, and have guaranteed to him the right of trial by jury in alleged labor cases committed outside the presence of the court.

"We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, added 19,000 rural delivery routes and extensions, thus reaching 2,000,000 additional people, improved the postal service in every branch and for the first time in our history placed the post office system on a self-supporting basis, with actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1916.

**Economic Freedom.**

"The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away privilege, prevent discrimination, restore the energies of men of all ranks and advantages, have been effected by recent legislation. We must now remove, so far as possible, every remaining element of unrest and uncertainty from the path of the business man. America must secure for them a continued period of quiet, assured and confident prosperity.

"We reaffirm our belief in the doctrine of a tariff for the purpose of providing sufficient revenue for operation of the government, economically administered and unreservedly indorse 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 a 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 these changes may be the democratic congress is providing for a nonpartisan tariff commission to make impartial and thorough study of every economic condition which might 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. 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 obtained hastily, if not exclusively by them.

(Here is inserted the plank on Americanism quoted in column 5, page 1, of this issue of The Tribune.)

**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 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. We, therefore, favor the maintenance of an army fully adequate to the requirements of order, of safety and of the protection of the nation's rights, the fullest development of modern methods of sea coast 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.

**Neutrality and U. S. Interests.**

"The democratic administration has throughout its career been scrupulously and successfully held to the old path of neutrality and of the peaceful pursuit of its legitimate objects of our national life, which statement of all

parties and creeds have prescribed for themselves in America since the beginning of our history. But the circumstances of the last two years have revealed necessities of international action which no former generation can have foreseen. We hold that it is the duty of the United States to use its power, not only to make itself safe at home, but also to make secure its just interests throughout the world and both for this end and in the interest of humanity to assist the world in securing settled peace and justice.

**For League of Nations.**

"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 States to join with the other nations of the world in any feasible association that will effectively serve these principles, to maintain inviolate and complete security of the high way of the seas for common and unimpeded use of all nations.

**Basis For World League.**

"The present administration has consistently sought to act upon and realize in its conduct of the foreign affairs of the nation the principles that should be the object of the association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It was followed the highest American tradition. It has preferred respect for the fundamental rights of smaller 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 more 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 citizens and the claims of humanity as of greater moment than material riches 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 Americanism.**

"We recognize now as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States and the other peoples and republics of the western hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free development. We favor the establishment and maintenance of the closest relations of amity and mutual helpfulness between the United States and the other republics of the American continent 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 promote commerce between the United States and her neighbors to the south of us, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

"We commend the action of the democratic administration in holding the Pan-American financial conference at Washington in May, 1915, and organizing the international high commission which represented the United States in the recent meeting of representatives of the Latin-American republics at Buenos Aires, April, 1915, and highly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the western hemisphere.

**Monroe Doctrine.**

The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as the principle of democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the Americas against aggression from another continent and implies as well, the most scrupulous regard upon our part for the sovereignty of each of them.

The want of a stable, responsible government in Mexico capable of repressing and punishing marauders and bandit bands, who have not only taken the lives and seized and destroyed the property of American citizens in that country, but have insolently invaded our soil, made war upon and murdered our people thereon, has rendered it necessary temporarily to occupy by our armed forces a portion of the territory of that friendly state. Until, by the restoration of law and order, therein, a repetition of such incursions is improbable, the necessity of their remaining will continue.

"Intervention, implying as it does, military subjugation, is revolting to the people of the United States, notwithstanding the provocation to that course has been great and should be resorted to, if at all, as a last resort. The stubborn resistance of the president and his advisers to every demand and suggestion to enter upon it is creditable 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. Our foreign commerce has in the past been subject to many unnecessary and vexatious obstacles in the way of legislation of republican congresses. Until recent democratic tariff legislation, it was hampered by unreasonable burdens of taxation. Until our recent banking legislation it had at its disposal few instrumentalities of international credit and exchange. Until the formulation of the pending act to promote the construction of a merchant marine, it lacked even the prospect of adequate carriage by sea. We heartily indorse the purposes and policy of the pending shipping bill and favor all such additional measures of constructive or remedial legislation as may be necessary to restore our flag to the seas and to provide further facilities for our foreign commerce, particularly such laws as may be made to remove unfair conditions of competition in the dealings of American merchants and producers with competitors in foreign markets.

**Conservation.**

"For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people we favor the conservation and development of the unnatural resources of the country through a policy which shall be positive rather than negative—a policy which shall not withhold such resources from development, but which, while permitting and encouraging their use, shall prevent both waste and monopoly in their exploitation, and we earnestly favor the passage of acts which will accomplish these objects, and we reaffirm the declaration of the platform of 1912 on this subject.

"The policy of reclaiming our arid lands is to be steadily adhered to.

**The Administration and the Farmers.**

"We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture more profitable and comfortable life more healthful, comfortable and attractive. 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 lags behind other occupations in development as a business, and the advantages of an advancing civilization have not accrued to rural communities in a fair proportion. 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 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 upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufacturer 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 established or in the course of being established by law.

"The long needed cotton futures act, passed by the Sixty-third congress, for nearly two years. A grain trades bill, long needed and a permissive warehouse bill, intended to provide better storage facilities and to enable the farmer to obtain certificates upon which he may secure advances of credit, 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 is so richly benefiting to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been made under the direction of the department of agriculture in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work, and in so richly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities be better directed through cooperation, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and that the congress should take the just, equitable and economical marketing of farm products created. We approve the democratic administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to essential interests of agriculture involved in farm marketing and finance, for creating the office of markets and rural organization in connection with the department of agriculture and for extending and cooperative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provisions for the benefit of the farmer, but only for the benefit of production, but only for the study and solution of problems of farm marketing and finance and for the extension of existing agencies for improving country life.

**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 the construction of post 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 is the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example, put into effect the following principles of just employment:

1. A living wage for all employees.
2. A working day not to exceed eight hours.
3. The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.
4. Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

"The standards of the 'uniform child labor law' wherever minors are employed.

"Such provisions for decency, comfort and health in the employment of women as should be accorded the mothers of the race.

"A 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 such a law should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states, with regard to labor within their borders, and that through every possible agency the life and health of the people of the nation should be conserved.

**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 speedy enactment of an effective federal 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 in the department of labor to gather facts concerning industrial hazards, and to 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, by 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.

"We favor a thorough reconsideration of the means and methods by which the federal government makes questions of public health, to the end that human life may be conserved by the elimination of loathsome diseases, the improvement of sanitation and the diffusion of a knowledge of disease prevention.

"We favor establishment by the federal government of tuberculosis sanitariums for needy tuberculosis patients.

**Senate Rules.**

"We favor such an alteration of the rules of procedure of the Senate of the United States as will permit the prompt transaction of the nation's legislative business.

**Economy and the Budget.**

"We favor careful economy in all expenditures for the support of the government and to that end favor a return by the House of Representatives to its former practice of initiating and preparing all appropriation bills through a single committee chosen from its membership, in order that responsibility may be centered, expenditures standardized and made uniform and waste and duplication in the public service as much as possible avoided.

"We favor this as a practicable first step toward a budget system.

**Civil Service.**

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

**Philippine Islands.**

"We heartily indorse the provisions of the bill recently passed by the House of Representatives, further promoting self government in the Philip-

pine islands as being in fulfillment of the policy declared by the democratic party in its last national platform, and we reiterate our indorsement of the purpose of ultimate independence for the Philippine islands, expressed in the preamble of that measure.

**Woman Suffrage.**

"We recommend the extension of 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 that no treaty with any other government shall receive the sanction of our government which does not expressly recognize the absolute equality of all our citizens, irrespective of race, creed or previous nationality, and which does not recognize the right of expatriation. The American government should protect American citizens in their rights not only at home, but abroad, and a country having a government should be held to strict accountability for any wrongs done them, either to person or to 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 principle of justice and humanity, that all men shall enjoy equality of rights and freedom from discrimination in the lands wherein they dwell.

**Prison Reform.**

"We demand that the modern principles of prison reform be applied in our federal penal system. 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 held in trust for his own use upon his release; the liberal extension of the principles of 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 first offenders not convicted of serious crimes.

**Pensions.**

"We renew the declaration of recent democratic platforms relating to generous pensions for soldiers and their widows and call attention to our record of performance in this particular.

"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 regulation of rivers to bring about a bank and levee protection below the diversion storage and control of the flood waters above, and their utilization for beneficial purposes in the reclamation of arid and swamp lands and development of water power, instead of permitting the floods to continue as heretofore, agents of destruction. We hold that the control of the Mississippi river is a national problem. The preservation of the depth of its waters for purposes of navigation, the building 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 reorganization of the mail service and the enormous loss of life and property imposed an obligation, which alone can be discharged by the national government.

"We favor the adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for the development and improvement of our harbors and inland waterways with economy and efficiency so as to permit their navigation by vessels of standard draft.

**Alaska.**

"It has been and will be the policy of the democratic party to enact all laws necessary for the speedy development of Alaska and its great natural resources.

**Territories.**

"We favor granting to the people of Alaska, Hawaii and Porto Rico, the traditional territorial government accorded to all territories of the United States since the beginning of our government; and we believe the officials appointed to administer the government of these several territories should be qualified by previous bonafide residence.

**Candidates.**

"We unreservedly indorse our president and vice president, Woodrow Wilson of New Jersey, and Thomas R. Marshall, of Indiana, who have performed the functions of their great offices faithfully and impartially and with distinguished ability. In particular, we commend to the American people the splendid diplomatic victories of our great president, and we believe that 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.**

"This is 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 domestic and internal development; upon the record of the democratic administration, which has maintained the honor, the dignity, the interests of the United States and at the same time retained 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 enlarging of our international relations as set forth above, we appeal with confidence to the voters of the country.

**"Safety First."**

From the Saturday Evening Post.

Percy Ames, who is just back from the warring side of the world, says a mustering officer—suggested that the street of an English coast village a strapping, upstanding youngster of 21, or thereabouts. The mustering officer said: "See 'em, me lad," he said, "are you in good 'eath?"

"I are," stated the youth.

"Are you married?"

"I are."

"Ave you any one dependent on you?"

"I ave not."

"Then your king and country need you. Why don't you enlist?"

The youth stazed at the sergeant, round eyed.

"Wo," he said, "with this bloomin' war goin' on? You must think I'm a silly fool."

**He Waved the Lantern, But—**

Believed All the Ads.

From the Toledo Blade.

Traveler I say, what are you people so proud about? Last time I came here everybody was very friendly, and now I can hardly get a person to speak.

Uncle Eben: You'll pardon us, but it's our town pride. You see, Joe Summers picked up a guide book that fell out of a motor car last week and we found that the old tannery swamp is a mountain tarn. Simmons' stove quarry is a mountain, Bill Moulder's beer house a wayside inn, and the whole country chock full of historical antiques and delusions.

Ljrite is picric acid reacted with a little casiline.

The fatter a woman gets the easier it is for her to believe other women are unable to notice it.

The Bible is a good book to read. If you doubt it, brush the cobwebs off your copy and look into it.

Honesty is a good thing in connection with insurance politics.

Two women can remain good friends if they don't meet often.

### The Effects of Opiates.

**THAT INFANTS** are peculiarly susceptible to opium and its various preparations, all of which are narcotic, is well known. Even in the smallest doses, if continued, these opiates cause changes in the functions and growth of the cells which are likely to become permanent, causing imbecility, mental perversion, a craving for alcohol or narcotics in later life. Nervous diseases, such as intractable nervous dyspepsia and lack of staying powers are a result of dosing with opiates or narcotics to keep children quiet in their infancy. The rule among physicians is that children should never receive opiates in the smallest doses for more than a day at a time, and only then if unavoidable.

The administration of Anodynes, Drops, Cordials, Soothing Syrups and other narcotics to children by any but a physician cannot be too strongly decried, and the druggist should not be a party to it. Children who are ill need the attention of a physician, and it is nothing less than a crime to dose them willfully with narcotics.

Castoria contains no narcotics if it bears the signature of Chas. H. Fletcher.

Genuine Castoria always bears the signature of *Chas. H. Fletcher*

**Disappointing Movie.**

"I've seen it—'tain't no good."

"E gets 'ung, don't 'e?"

"Yus, but they don't show yer that."

**Speedy.**

"Does that new watch of yours keep good time?"

"You bet it does! There isn't a clock in town that can keep up with it!"

Every man has a sense of duty, but not every man has sense enough to utilize it.

The man who looks straight ahead misses a lot on the side.

### It's a Picnic Getting Ready for a Picnic

If you choose:

Spanish Olives Pickles Sweet Relish Ham Loaf Veal Loaf  
Chicken Loaf Fruit Preserves Jellies Apple Butter  
Luncheon Meats Pork and Beans

## Libby's

Ready to Serve  
**Food Products**

Insist on Libby's at your grocer's

### Libby, McNeill & Libby

Chicago



**Had Her Safe.**

At the amateur operatic performance of "The Mistletoe Bough"—in which, as you remember, the heroine slides in a cellar chest and is smothered to death—the lady who played this part was, vocally, a terrible fiasco. Nevertheless, they struggled along until the scene where she climbed into the box—a real "property" kindly loaned for the occasion by John Smith, president of the local safe-deposit company. The lid snapped down with a click that was only too realistic.

A frightened stage manager rushed out to where the owner of the box sat and whispered:

"Gimme the key! The lid of your blooming box has sprung locked!"

"Is that woman going to sing any more?"

"Sure, she comes in as a ghost in the next act and sings two songs."

"That settles it," muttered old John Smith. "She can just stay there."

**Nothing Left.**

"You don't hear much lately about those terribly destructive tornadoes that used to be so prevalent throughout the Middle West?"

"No, you don't. It must be that the politicians out there are using all the available supply of wind."

"I want cut rates on this job."

"What is it?"

"Trimming my trees and hedges."

**Salvini's Descendants.**

Salvini, the great Italian tragedian, made it a condition that none of his sons should act in Italy so long as he remained on the stage. So Gustavo was banished to the other countries of the continent and acted in Russia and Austria with some success. Alexander learned the English language and played in this country until he died at an early age. Tomaso is now an actor in Italy and is said to have inherited to a greater degree than any of his brothers the talents of his father. Salvini was married twice; first to Clementine Cazzola, an eminent Italian actress, who died, leaving him three small children. Many years later he married an Englishwoman named Lotie Sharp, by whom he had two children. His grandchildren have attracted attention in art and other circles in Italy.

**Disappointed Hopes.**

"I told that inveterate gossip, Mrs. Gabby, that I saw young Highly taking lunch with a married woman in the fashionable restaurant."

"And was he?"

"Sure. It was his mother."

Nothing puffs a woman up more than to have a seventeenth cousin suddenly become near-famous.

And it's as easy for a man to break a promise as it is for a woman to break a man.

## They Stand Up—



Unlike common corn flakes, the New Post Toasties don't mush down when milk or cream is added.

And they have a charming new flavour—delicious, different, the true essence of the corn—not found in corn flakes heretofore.

The intense heat of the new process of manufacture raises tiny bubbles on each delicious brown flake and these little puffs are the identifying feature.

These new flakes are firmer, crisper, and don't crumble in the package—in comparison, ordinary corn flakes are as "chaff."

Your grocer can send you a package of

# New Post Toasties