

MR. JAMES SOUNDS SECOND KEYNOTE

Kentucky Senator, Who is Permanent Chairman, Reviews Work of Administration.

"DEMOCRATS HAVE MADE GOOD"

St. Louis, June 15.—The achievements of the Wilson administration in enacting beneficial legislation and in keeping the country at peace without sacrifice of the national honor were pronounced epoch-making in American history by Senator Ollie M. James of Kentucky in his address today as permanent chairman of the democratic national convention.

"During three years of its national control," said Senator James, "democracy has enacted into law more progressive remedial legislation than the nation has ever had written upon its statute books since its birth. In former national contests in the last two decades our party came as a prophet. Today we come with deeds, not words; with performance, not promise. The democratic party has kept its word with the American people. We have made good."

The chairman reviewed at length the legislative record of the administration and eulogized the president for his direction of foreign affairs. The democrats, he said, had enacted a tariff law under which monopolies were curbed and unexampled prosperity attained; a banking law taking the money control out of the hands of an oligarchy and making panic no longer possible, and many reform measures of lesser importance.

Mexican Policy Approved. He declared President Wilson's Mexican policy and his course in protecting American rights against the encroachments of European belligerents had shown all the world that the president "neither bullies the weak nor fears the strong."

In a concluding appeal for the triumph of patriotism above politics, Senator James said the renomination of such a president in partisan convention ought not to be necessary, and that to discredit him might play the hand that could write the peace treaty of the world.

At the outset the senator referred briefly to President Wilson's campaign against lobbying in congress and pointed out that under this administration the constitution had been amended for the first time since the civil war, when "we freed the senate from the control of the great interests by making it elective by the people at the polls."

Underwood-Simmons tariff act as one of which the party was justly proud. "Not a schedule in it fosters a monopoly," he said. Our republican friends told us it would close the factories, fill the streets with idle men, produce a panic, create soup houses and distress would reign everywhere; but we rejoice today to point to an unexampled prosperity in the nation with labor more generally employed, at higher rates, shorter hours and better conditions than ever before.

Our republican friends tell us that after the war is over poor, stricken, prostrate, torn, bleeding Europe will take our home market from us, I have no such fear. America is going to take the markets of the world. But we shall cut from them the last hope of having even a false issue, for we shall pass a bill creating a tariff board to gather the facts created by new war conditions."

Federal Reserve Law Good. Turning to the federal reserve law, Senator James declared that it alone averted a panic at the outbreak of the European war.

"What would have been the result if the old republican system had been in effect?" he asked. "The stock exchanges in every city in the world were closed. Europe poured its vast holdings in plethoric streams upon our shores. Who thinks that the old republican system of finance under the guidance of those patriotic guardians would have been able to withstand this mighty cataclysm? But what was the result? Not a bank closed its doors; not a laborer was thrown out of employment, not a business was forced into bankruptcy; but there stood strong, serving the masses of mankind, this great legislative achievement of the democratic party. As to the master concept of Woodrow Wilson, to my mind, next to keeping a hundred million people at peace with the world, the historian will record the federal reserve law."

Declaring that "self defense and preparation for it is as necessary now as ever before," the speaker pointed to the administration's preparedness program as a proof that the party believed in "preparedness without militarism."

"In 1906," he continued, "I attended the great peace conference held in London. I thought that the millennium of peace had come and such a thing as the world's war was impossible; but that day when the Christian heart shall rule the world is not in sight. We must not mistake dishonor for peace, as we cannot mistake oppression for peace." Woodrow Wilson and the democratic party advocate an army big enough to make aggressors think the second time before they strike a blow. Democracy wants an army and a navy in keeping with the dignity, preservation and worth of this great republic. We do not want a foot of anybody else's soil, and by the eternal God, they shall not take a foot of ours."

Army and Navy Growing. "During this administration we have done more to build up an army and navy in three years than the republican party did in forty years of its existence. More has been done to give the American people a navy and army in three months than Grant, Roosevelt and Mr. Taft did in eleven years."

Senator James spoke of the republican platform declaration for a "continuous policy of national defense," declaring that only two propositions for a continuous policy ever had been made in American history, one by the general board of the navy in 1903, which was negated by a republican secretary of the navy, and the other by President Wilson in his address to congress last December.

"But what happened when this matter was under consideration in the naval affairs committee of the house," continued the senator. "Every republican member on the committee decided to oppose the president's continuous program and would vote for a program longer than one year. After sixteen years of failure, even to

Democrat Jargonaut Starts When Glynn Begins Talking

BY B. L. T.

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—At half past twelve (note well the memorable hour), astonished by a pile-driving signal from the retiring, in one sense, chairman of the national committee—in atmosphere which the esteemed St. Louis Republic avers was pulsing with red-blooded Americanism—the democratic national convention of 1916 began to write history, as the chairman quaintly put it. One hundred years, we later were informed, will look back to this day—broodingly, I suppose, as the centuries look down on the pyramids. It is flattering to be a part of something that one hundred years are going to look back to. One feels a little self-conscious, sits up straighter in his chair, and tidies his hair and tie.

Collectively the delegates offered the always interesting spectacle. Some of the distinguished philosophers, probably myself, has remarked that men look well in a crowd, however awful they may be individually, whereas women are much more attractive individually than collectively.

There is a dearth of giant intellects. Mr. Bryan is not quite a surke, but in comparison with contemporary "leaders" who have no more personality than a goldfish, he looms like a great rock in the weary land. He is unlike them, also, in that he is sincere, and his sincerity does not pain me so much as perhaps it should. I watched him during the ample invocation of the divine blessing and his half-closed eyes and moving lips were not, I felt, mere mummery. Hundreds of other eyes, many of them expressing adoration, were directed toward the familiar figure in the black alpaca coat, "a mere looker-on in the press and," but Triton among the minnows, to pen a phrase.

Clio's pen began to scratch. Most of us stood up and sang the first verse of "America," which is all anybody knows, and tailed off with the lachrymose cadences of the "Star Spangled Banner."

Then the oratory began. It was pure jargon and Mr. Martin Glynn is considerable jargonaut. The audience was admonished, according to formula, not to forget the facts of history, as if one could forget something he never knew. In exploring the past Senator Harding, the republican jargonaut, stopped with George Washington, but Mr. Glynn took us back to Caesar and Hannibal and with inexorable logic proved that the democrats are the people and all wisdom will perish with them. A reference to victory in November evoked the first demonstration, as wild as the Mississippi and as effervescent as its waters. At this point I observed that Mr. Ted Phillips, his unlighted cigar at the usual angle, had dropped asleep so I returned to the hotel to take refuge in Plato. Quite at random I opened to the following dialogue:

"But who are these elected kings and priests who now come into view with a crowd of retainers as the former class disappears and the scene changes?"

"Whom do they mean?"

"How strangely they look."

"Why strangely?"

"A minute ago I thought that they were all sorts of animals, for many of them are like lions and centaurs and many more like satyrs and the weak and versatile sort of animals—peacock shapes ever changing their form and nature; and now Socrates I began to see who they are."

let the public know of the "continuous policy" proposed by naval experts, much less to carry out such a policy, and after the republicans on the house naval affairs committee in June, 1916, unanimously opposed the president's policy, they now say they favor the "continuous" policy.

Rural Credits Bill. The republican plank, declaring for "an effective system of rural credits as opposed to the ineffective law proposed by the present democratic administration," was assailed by Senator James, who declared that almost every republican in the house and senate had voted for the administration's rural credits bill and that none had charged that it was ineffective or had proposed a substitute.

The senator also replied to republican criticisms of the administration's shipping bill which, he declared, would have given the United States an adequate merchant marine by now had it not been killed at the last session of congress by a republican filibuster.

"For the first time in the history of our country," said Senator James, after reviewing briefly democratic legislation which he declared had made prosperity possible, "the United States leads the world in exports. We are more prosperous than ever, and mills which have not turned a spindle for years are now busy. All the laborers of the United States are employed as never before. With the world-wide war raging, our country is the only neutral one that is not in distress and the only one that has not declared a moratorium. Every demand of the stress of war, the democratic party has met quickly. We have freed business from the blackmail of the politician as we have emancipated it from the clutch of monopoly."

The senator likened President Wilson's Mexican policy to that of Lincoln, and quoted from a declaration of the latter to show that he had declined to intervene when conditions were much the same as now.

"Who are they? You seem to be gazing on some strange vision."

"Yes; everyone lo-ks strange when you do not know him; and at first sight suddenly coming on him I did not recognize the politician and his troop."

"Who is he?"

"The chief of sophists and most accomplished of wizards, who must at any cost be separated from the true king or statesman, if we are ever to see daylight in the present inquiry."

"That is certainly not a hope to be lightly renounced."

Can we see any more daylight today than the Athenians hoped for?

I heard a short but good speech the night before. A Wisconsin delegate, not quite too full for utterance, addressed a group of gentlemen in the adjacent chairs. He said in part and in whole, for he was not allowed to proceed: "This country, gentlemen, has went through more prosperity in the last four years than this world has ever saw."

"Among the great achievements of the democratic party," Mr. McCombs told us today, is this: It unmasked the "bogus fraud" of protection.

No doubt you have wondered what the paramount issue is to be. Mr. Glynn disclosed it midway of his address. The paramount issue, ladies and gentlemen, is this: "Thank God for Wilson."

Here is a story S. Angus McSween of the Philadelphia North American has been telling with great success—except with Mr. Harry Hyde, who, although he has heard it seven times, is still groping for the point: "It was in the elevator of the Kaiserhof in Chicago," relates Angus as he stoppeth one of three. "It was late and the elevator man was sleepy. 'Vote floor, please,' said he. 'Seventeenth. Just then another passenger entered. 'Vote floor, please?' asked the e. m. 'Eighty,' said the passenger. 'Vell,' said the e. m., 'you ain't got far to go; I take the other man up first.'"

Representatives of the American Union Against Militarism waited on the resolutions committee today to work against something which the democratic party has not the least intention of doing—i. e., providing an adequate military establishment. The committee is asked to declare "against" five things, but that is not the democratic way. The democratic way is to declare "for" a thing, and then chuck it. Kristal Eastman and Herbert Friedman asked me to say something about the subject, and I am more than commonly happy to oblige.

Is little Marjorie in the audience? Let's lay the keel of another battleship. There must be collected for the first ship enough dimes to build a couple of port holes.

Among those present are two members of the academy of immortals. Mr. Kelley Pool is a candidate for secretary of state, and Mr. Freeze Quick is an alternate with the Pennsylvania crowd.

In a garage in Little Falls, Minn., there is a sign which the democratic party might hang above the entrance of the Coliseum:

"We are not responsible for anything."

Conferences among leaders which have followed the arrival of Secretary Baker with first hand words from President Wilson on many features of the declaration of principles brought the status of the democratic platform tonight to a point where aside from the all-important issue of foreign affairs, it stood substantially as follows:

WILSON TELEGRAPHS ANTI-HYPHEN PLANK

President Wires It to St. Louis for Insertion in the Party's Platform.

WILL PROBABLY BE EDITED

St. Louis, Mo., June 15.—President Wilson's plank on Americanism for the democratic platform, practically charging a conspiracy by some foreign-born citizens to influence foreign and internal affairs for the benefit of other governments and condemning any organization countenancing such movements, as well as any political party, which, by failure to repudiate such a conspiracy, receives the benefit of it at the ballot box, was telegraphed last night from Washington and placed before democratic leaders.

It was understood tonight that from the following ten men will be chosen the subcommittee which will put the platform in terms for submission to the convention:

Senator Stone of Missouri, Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Representative FitzGerald of New York, former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Senator Martin of Virginia, Governor Stanley of Kentucky, Senator Pomerene of Ohio, Representative Rainey of Illinois, Senator Walsh of Montana and Senator Pittman of Nevada.

The following subcommittee to draft the platform was named: Senator Stone of Missouri, chairman; Representative Rainey of Illinois, Senator Walsh of Montana, Senator Hollis of New Hampshire, Representative FitzGerald of New York, Senator Pomerene of Ohio, former Representative A. Mitchell Palmer of Pennsylvania, Senator Martin of Virginia and Governor Stanley of Kentucky.

One tentative form for the wording of the plank which was being considered tonight, but which was subject to change by the committee, was as follows:

"Attention is called to certain organizations which have been attempting to influence the course of American lives and policies in the interest of foreign powers. Such organizations are condemned and any political party which seek to take advantage of such influence is denounced."

This would be followed by a declaration to make it clear that the plank is in no way to be taken as a reflection upon the great body of naturalized citizens, irrespective of their race or origin.

Representative Rainey of Illinois, who is leading the administration fight in the house for the tariff commission bill, will draw the tariff plank. Besides praising the present tariff law it is planned to declare for a protective tariff for the dyestuff industry for a period of probably five years. Some of the democrats expect a contest in the committee over such a protective feature, but it will be pointed out that no dyestuff industry of proportions now exists in America and that the duties are intended solely to protect the new industry from the dumping of European dyes which is expected to follow the war and the resumption of ocean transportation from the central empires.

Will Lay Off Mexico. Conferences among leaders which have followed the arrival of Secretary Baker with first hand words from President Wilson on many features of the declaration of principles brought the status of the democratic platform tonight to a point where aside from the all-important issue of foreign affairs, it stood substantially as follows:

No specific mention would be made of Mexico and that subject will be covered by implication in general declarations outlining relations of the United States with other governments. This portion of the platform would declare unequivocally for the right of every nation to regulate its internal affairs and would point out that this government would be satisfied with nothing less for itself.

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Signs of Orderly Quiet Everywhere Mark the Proceedings at St. Louis

BY EDGAR C. SNYDER.

St. Louis, June 15.—(Special Telegram.)—Fifty members of the Dahlman Democratic club and their friends were entertained today by the grain dealers of St. Louis with a ride about the city and a dinner at Sunset inn, one of the most picturesque spots in the whole west, according to those who know.

Richard Lee Metcalf of the Nebraskan, who arrived in St. Louis today, was a looker-on at the national convention from the men's box. He believes Governor Glynn's speech is a campaign document in itself, and will be widely used throughout the country. Of the Chicago convention, Mr. Metcalf said: "I am glad as a newspaper man and a friend that Mr. Victor Rosewater's judgment as to the nominee was endorsed by the convention. I believe this makes Mr. Rosewater the real leader of the republican party in our state. He certainly deserves it, for his consistency and his ability to size up a complicated situation."

Lee Metcalf, business manager of the Nebraskan, will arrive in St. Louis tomorrow to attend the big show.

The Cook county democracy, the heaviest aggregation of democrats in the city, had considerable to do with the tumult and the shouting. This organization from Chicago comes here bent on stirring up a boom for Roger Sullivan for vice president. Mr. Sullivan himself says he knows the boys don't want him down in Washington, and his political opponent, Senator James Hamilton Lewis, has this to say of all vice presidential booms in St. Louis:

"They come here as candidates for the vice presidency of the United States, and then use the noise to help them run for their state legislatures."

Jack Sullivan of O'Neill, who was at one time thought to be a contender for the heavyweight championship of the world against Jess Willard, was a caller at Nebraska headquarters today.

Mayor Dahman is expected to arrive in the morning and the boys will meet him at the union station with a band. Some doings here.

The Mule Bend Jubilee singers last night sang "hee-haws" and other vocal mysteries while the Iowa delegation captured Olive street, walked right into the Hotel Jefferson, turned around, and marched right out again.

"We ain't goin' nowhere, for we've been there, and are just coming back," one of the leaders shouted, when asked where they were going.

The delegation back-tracked to the Planters hotel, presented their noisy compliments, and started out again. The ready answer of the marchers

was: "We haven't anything yet, for we're just getting limbered up."

At midnight they were still going. Looking over the list of delegates for names, one is struck with certain peculiarities in the Massachusetts delegation as these: Wall, O'Neill, Sullivan, Ryan, Conner, Downey, Welch, O'Connell, O'Rourke, Sully, O'Connor, Crowley, Doherty, O'Brien, Donohoe, Hennessy, Ahearn, Monohan and Curran.

In the Wisconsin delegation are Messrs. Wolfe, Stahl, Webber, Weiss, Litza, Grutts, Schmitz, Borchers, Schultz, Pfiffner, Pietrowski and Strouse.

In the Hawaiian delegation are Messrs. Picheco, Uluisi and Keohokalo.

In the Virginia delegation are Messrs. Stuart, Flood, Early, Boyds, Lee, Thom and Buchanan.

From Minnesota are Messrs. Lambertson, Nygreen, Helweg, Jenswold Olsen, Williamson and Pederson.

In the Nebraska delegation: Plack, Bossie, Piatti, Geoch.

Whether Governor Morehead's name is to be presented to the convention as a vice presidential candidate is a mooted question. Governor Morehead is undecided. Tomorrow will determine. My judgment is that he will not go before the convention and "Bill" Price will be left with an undelivered speech. Sad, isn't it.

Bull Moose for Hughes. Washington, June 15.—Representative Stevens of California, elected to congress as a progressive, sent a telegram to George W. Perkins today urging support of Charles E. Hughes for president.

Fair Are Wedded. London, June 15.—The marriage took place at London yesterday of Captain Sir John Gardley-Wilnot of the rifle brigade (the prince consort's own) and Anabel M. Chapman, daughter of Elverton R. Chapman of New York.

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