

Full Text of the Platform Adopted by the Democratic National Convention; Pleas and Promises of Party Now in Office

St. Louis, June 16.—The resolutions committee of the democratic convention after almost twenty-four hours of deliberation finished its draft of a platform after 8 o'clock today and authorized Senator Stone, its chairman, to present the document to the convention. Few changes were made in the tentative platform as drawn by the subcommittee.

Party leaders expressed belief that approval of the platform would be given by the convention without much discussion.

A suffrage plank somewhat similar to that adopted by the republican convention, endorsing the issue, but leaving its adoption or rejection to the individual states, was adopted early today, 25 to 20. A straight federal amendment proposal was lost by a majority of two votes.

Will R. King of Oregon and Representative Raker of California made the principal arguments for the suffrage plank, while governors Stanley of Kentucky and Ferguson of Texas opposed them.

"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 exposition of sound democratic policy at home and abroad.

"We challenge comparison of our record, our keeping of pledges and our constructive legislation with those of any party at any time.

"We found our country hampered by special privilege, a vicious tariff, obsolete banking laws and an inelastic currency. Our foreign affairs were 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.

Federal Reserve Act.
"Our archaic banking and currency system; profligate and disaster under republican administrations—long the refuge of the money trust—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 anti-trust laws so that monopoly may be strangled at its birth and legitimate industry encouraged. Fair competition in business is now assured.

"We have effected an adjustment of the tariff, adequate for revenue under peace conditions, and fair to the consumer and to the producer. We have adjusted the burden of taxation so that swollen incomes bear their equitable share. Our revenues are now sufficient in times of world stress and will largely exceed the expenditure for the current fiscal year.

Labor Legislation.
"We have lifted human labor from the category of commodities and have secured to the working man 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 cases of alleged contempt committed outside the presence of the court.

"We have advanced the parcel post to genuine efficiency, enlarged the postal savings system, 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 actual surplus in 1913, 1914 and 1915.

Economic Freedom.
"The reforms which were most obviously needed to clear away privilege, prevent unfair discrimination and release 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 men of America and 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 the operation of the government economically administered, and unreservedly endorse 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 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 changing of tariff rates in accordance with the conditions under which our trade is carried on. We cordially endorse this timely proposal and declare ourselves in sympathy with the principle and purpose of shaping legislation within that field in accordance with clearly established facts rather than in accordance with the demands of selfish interests or upon information provided largely, if not exclusively, by them.

Americanism.
"The part that the United States will play in the new day of international relationships which is now upon us will depend upon our preparation

and our character. The democratic party therefore recognizes the assertion and triumphant demonstration of the indivisibility 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 unity and consequent power of America.

"This is an issue of patriotism. To taint it with partisanship would be to defile it. In this day of test, America must show itself not a nation of partisans, but a nation of patriots. There is gathered here in America the best of the bold, the industry and the genius of the whole world, the elements of a great race and a magnificent society to be melted into a mighty and splendid 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 its industries at home, and whoever by arousing prejudice of racial, religious or other nature, creates discord and strife among our people, so as to obstruct the wholesome process of unification, is faithless to the trust which the privileges of citizenship repose in him and disloyal to his country.

"We therefore condemn as subversive of this nation's unity and integrity, and as destructive of its welfare, the activities and designs of every group or organization, political or otherwise, that has for its object the advancement of the interest of a foreign power, whether such object is promoted by intimidating the government, a political party or representatives of the people, or which is calculated and tends to divide our people into antagonistic groups, and thus to destroy the complete agreement and solidarity of the people and that unity of sentiment and national purpose, so essential to the perpetuity of the nation and its free institutions.

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

"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 tradition 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.

International Relations.
"The democratic administration has throughout the present war scrupulously and successfully held to the old paths of neutrality and of 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 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. 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 the complete security of the highway of the sea for the common and unimpeded use of all nations.

"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 any association of the nations formed to secure the peace of the world and the maintenance of national and individual rights. It has followed the highest American traditions; 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 and 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 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 Relations.
"We recognize now, as we have always recognized, a definite and common interest between the United States with the other peoples and republics of the western hemisphere in all matters of national independence and free political 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 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 promote commerce between the United States and neighbors to the south of us, and such international understandings as may be practicable and suitable to accomplish these ends.

"We recommend 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 at Buenos Ayres, in April, 1916, which have so greatly promoted the friendly relations between the people of the western hemisphere.

Mexican Policy.
"The Monroe doctrine is reasserted as the principle of democratic faith. That doctrine guarantees the independent republics of the two Americas against aggression from another continent. It implies as well the more 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 bandits 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 for 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, only 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.

Conservation.
"For the safeguarding and quickening of the life of our own people we favor the conservation and development of the natural resources of the country 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 should be steadily adhered to.

Administration and the Farmer.
"We favor the vigorous prosecution of investigations and plans to render agriculture 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 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 last congress and the rural credits act of the present congress, the machinery has been created which will make credit available to the farmer, constantly and readily, and he has at last been put upon a footing of equality with the merchant and the manufac-

turer 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 are in the course of being established by law. The long needed cotton futures act, passed by the Sixty-third congress, has now been in successful operation for nearly two years. A grain grades 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 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 congress. Both houses have passed a good roads measure, which will be of far-reaching benefit to all agricultural communities. Above all, the most extraordinary and significant progress has been under the direction of the Department of Agriculture in extending and perfecting practical farm demonstration work, which is so rapidly substituting scientific for empirical farming. But it is also necessary that rural activities be better directed through co-operation, that unfair methods of competition should be eliminated and the conditions requisite for the just, orderly and economical marketing of farm products created.

"We approve the democratic administration for having emphatically directed attention for the first time to the 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 the co-operative machinery necessary for conveying information to farmers by means of demonstrations. We favor continued liberal provision not only for the benefit of production, but

also 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 national aid in 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 acts as the employer of labor, should both on its own account and as an example put into effect the following principles of just employment:

First—A living wage for all employees.
Second—A working day not to exceed eight hours, with one day of rest in seven.
Third—The adoption of safety appliances and the establishment of thoroughly sanitary conditions of labor.

Fourth—Adequate compensation for industrial accidents.

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

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

Seventh—An equitable retirement law providing for the retirement of superannuated and disabled employees of the civil service to the end that a higher standard of efficiency may be maintained. We believe also that the adoption of similar principles should be urged and applied in the legislation of the states with regard to labor within their borders, and that 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

(Continued on Page 5, Column 1.)

A Carnival of Women's Summer Apparel

Genuine Economies—Fascinating Fashions—Beautiful Merchandise



Beautiful Waists to Out-Class All Competition

Jap Silk Student Waists, in plain white and dainty flowered patterns, pretty ruffled revers or plain shirt fronts. Regular \$2.75 value, for... **\$1.79**

Shirt Waists in organdie and voile, tucked and embroidered with Quaker collars and cuffs. Regular \$1.15 value... **89c**

Striped Crepe de Chines with white satin-faced convertible collar, and cuffs. Very attractive patterns and good quality silk. Formerly \$5.75, for... **\$3.95**

Tub Silks with satin and colored stripes—very rich and lustrous. Two in one collars; well worth \$3.50, for... **\$2.25**

A Self-striped Voile Waist in a plain shirt style with convertible collar and straight cuffs. Also, new, fresh styles, worth 85c... **49c**

Washable Jap Silk with ruffle trim and lace effect. Dainty handkerchief trim and cleave button arrangements—it has the hallmark of an expensive waist... **\$1.95**

A Student style in Jap Silk with very smart-colored polka-dot edgings and cleverly arranged gathered fullness in front... **95c**

Voile Dresses
Constant—Almost Hourly Arrivals.

In flowered, fancy and snowflake voiles, some with net sleeves and large white lawn collars, others with double flounces and lace trims. Satin belts and hand-made buttons are a feature.

\$6.75 \$7.50 \$9.75

About 30 Midsummer Wash Dresses of Voile and dainty warm weather fabrics, all of them soiled; but seeing they were formerly up to \$8.75, they're cheap at **\$1.00**

Suits for Women
Here Are Real Bargains

Every Wool Suit in the house, including Serges, Black and White Checks and Gabardines in favored models of the season, formerly as high as \$29.50, **\$7.75**

Every other Suit in the house up to \$65.00, Half Price.

Ladies' Millinery That Deserves the Special Attention of Style-Wise Women

TRIMMED Summer Styles in Fancy Braids, Milans and Hemps—really beautiful Hats and a large assortment to choose from.

Values to \$7.50, Values to \$12.00, **\$2.95 \$3.45**

Madagascar Sport Hats in several styles, light and cool for summer wear.

VELOUR FELT HATS—The rage in fashionable eastern cities. Large sailor hats, brilliant colors beautifully softened by the velvet texture of the felt. Splendid values from \$1.95 to \$8.50.

A Sample Sale of New White Wash Skirts

50 Genuine Bargains in Gabardine, French Figured Whipcord, Russian Cord and Waffle Cloth, beautifully tailored Skirts—

Those worth \$3.95 for **\$1.95**
Those worth \$5.75 for **\$2.95**
Those worth \$6.75 for **\$3.95**

Wash Skirts in French Repp, Pique and Gabardine, extra good make, previously sold from \$1.15 to \$2.50— **79c**

Women's Stylish Coats on Sale

Our own high-grade stock of Coverts, Gabardines and Serges, long or short models, full styles or with belts and peplums—

Those as high as \$12.50, Those as high as \$22.50, **\$4.95 \$9.75**

Women's Silk Hose
\$1.50 Fancy Hose... 65c
\$2.25 Kayser Hose... \$1.80
\$1.75 Kayser Hose... \$1.25

Silk Dresses
With Georgette Crepe Sleeves and Vestees.

Mostly taffeta, Gros de Londres and silk faille; all the new as well as staple shades are represented. Pretty trimmings and many novel ideas are in evidence—to the woman who needs a new silk frock this is really a great chance.

Up to \$19.50 Up to \$29.50 **\$8.75 \$13.75**

Tub Silk Taffeta Petticoats

Some with fancy trimmed net flounce, others with deep flounce of the tub silk and lace trimmed. All have fitted elastic belts. These Petticoats are really washable. \$6.95 and \$4.95 values, for— **\$2.95 \$3.95**

For Men a Sale
Of Sampeck and Stein Bloch Suits

\$15.00 Suits will be **\$12.75**
\$18.00 Suits will be **\$14.50**
\$20.00 Suits will be **\$15.75**
\$22.50 Suits will be **\$16.75**
\$25.00 Suits will be **\$18.75**
\$30.00 Suits will be **\$23.50**

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Raymond Furniture Co.
— 1513-1515 HOWARD ST. —

Will Save You Money — There's A Reason

OUR EVERY DAY LOW PRICES WILL SAVE YOU MONEY—GET THEM BEFORE YOU BUY

A Car of New Dining Room Pieces Just Opened Up

BUFFET VALUES THE BEST YET

A fumed oak buffet, like illustration... **\$12.75**

A golden oak buffet, like illus... **\$12.75**

A golden oak buffet, 48-inch base, deep mirror... **\$17.25**

A golden oak buffet, 50-inch base, quartered oak price... **\$21.75**

Fumed or Golden, **\$12.75.**

Extension Tables, in honest flat sawed oak—golden or fumed—42 inches wide, 6 foot length... **\$7.50**

A quartered oak Table, golden or fumed, 45-in. top, 6-ft. extension... **\$11.75**

Golden or Fumed Quartered Oak Table, like illustration, 48-inch top, 10-inch pedestal... **\$16.75**

A 54-inch Golden Oak Table, very select quartered oak, 12-inch pedestal, 6-foot extension... **\$21.75**

MAIL ORDERS GIVEN CAREFUL ATTENTION