

PLANK SUITS ALL

Iowa Republicans Act in Harmony on Tariff.

BOTH SIDES CLAIM VICTORY

Cummins Men Say Revision is Provided for—'Standpatters' Secure Elimination of 'Shelter-to-Trusts' Clause.

(Continued from First Page.)

tended him by the Republican state convention today, expressed his unqualified approval of "every line and letter" of the platform. Then he said:

"I cannot allow this occasion to pass without a word respecting some differences of opinion in the Republican ranks as to the tariff and reciprocity. We all stand firmly for the policy of protection. It is the fundamental economic doctrine of the Republican party, and every Republican must believe in it, stand for it, and advocate it, else he is not a Republican."

"When, however, we approach the application of the policy to our industrial affairs there is room for honest differences of opinion, and I for one neither discourage nor condemn the fair, honest and frank expression of these differences of opinion. Some may believe that there are schedules which should be changed now; some may believe that there are schedules that should be changed next year and there are others who may believe that the schedules should not be changed at all; and still they are loyal to the party and present a united front to the common enemy."

Will Stick to His Views.

"I neither impugn any man's motives, question his integrity, nor challenge his Republicanism because he does not agree with me concerning the application of the historic policy of the industrial world. For myself, I have during the last two years frequently given utterances to my views upon the various phases of the tariff and reciprocity. These views have not been hastily formed nor carelessly expressed; and I shall maintain them in the future as I have in the past, simply because I believe them to be true. I have the profoundest faith in the policy of protection; and I find in the platform you have just adopted one of the most complete and emphatic tributes to its wisdom and efficiency ever penned by the hand of man."

"I believe that the transformations of the last six years demand a change in some of the schedules that were enacted to carry this policy into effect; and I find in your platform a distinct recognition of the necessity. I believe that some of the tariff rates are too high, and that they should be reduced; and I find in the platform the warrant for my position."

Monopolies Are Intolerable.

"I believe that monopolies are intolerable, and all just powers of the Government should be unceasingly exerted to prevent any overthrow of them; and I find in the platform that schedules must be opposed to domestic monopoly as well as foreign control."

"I believe in the reciprocity which will increase the production of American farms and American workshops; and I find in the platform that reciprocity between nations is trade for mutual advantage, and both sides must give and take. "Conscious of the differences of opinion that I have already outlined, and conscious of nothing but a spirit of amity, I yet intend to exert all my power, humble and feeble as it is, to make the views I have so inadequately stated the prevailing views of the Republican party."

THE PLATFORM.

Tariff Revision is Favored Only When the Conditions Require.

DES MOINES, July 1.—The platform adopted by the Republican state convention today congratulates the Nation on the present tariff and reciprocity platform of the administration of Governor Cummins; rejoices in Iowa leadership in National affairs; favors good roads legislation; indorses the Louisiana Purchase Commission; and on other subjects says: "We commend entirely and without reservation the Administration of President Roosevelt. Called as he was to the office of Chief Executive under the most trying circumstances, his fidelity to the public welfare, the wisdom and moderation of his utterances and counsel, and the painstaking zeal which he brings to the performance of all his duties, command our respect and admiration. Iowa Republicans, in common with the Republicans of the entire Nation, expect and desire his unanimous nomination as his own successor."

We congratulate the people of the state that in his Cabinet and among his advisers, Iowa has such wise, able and judicious statesmen as Secretaries Shaw and Wilson.

"We congratulate the people of the state that in the Senate of the United States our representatives hold positions of the highest character and influence; and that our representatives in the lower house of Congress occupy positions of foremost place in that body."

The Tariff.

"We reiterate our faith in the historic policy of protection. Under its influence our country, foremost in the bounties of Nature, has become foremost in production. It has enabled the laborer to successfully insist upon good wages and has induced capital to engage in production with a reasonable hope of a fair reward. Its vindication is found in the history of its success and the rapidity with which our National resources have been developed and our industrial independence secured, and we heartily renew our pledge to maintain it."

"Tariff rates enacted to carry this policy into effect should be just, fair and impartial, equally opposed to foreign control and domestic monopoly, to sectional discrimination and individual favoritism, and must from time to time be changed to meet the varying conditions incident to the progress of our industries and their changing relations in our foreign and domestic commerce. Duties that are too low should be increased, and duties that are too high should be reduced."

"We indorse the policy of reciprocity as the natural complement of protection. Reciprocity between nations is trade for mutual advantage and both sides must give and take. Protection builds up domestic industry and trade and secures our own markets for ourselves; reciprocity builds up foreign trade and finds an outlet for our surplus."

"We approve the treaty with Cuba recently ratified as conferring substantial benefits upon both countries and urge that the remaining steps necessary to make it effective be promptly taken."

"We believe that the large corporations commonly called 'trusts' should be regulated and supervised both in their organization and operation that their evil

tendencies may be checked and their evil practices prevented. In many instances they are efficient industrial instruments and the natural outcome of an inevitable process of economic evolution. We do not favor their destruction, but insist that they shall be so regulated and controlled as to prevent monopoly and promote competition in the fullest measure subordinate and advance the public good."

"The patriotic and resolute course of the President of the United States in his recommendations to Congress upon this subject and upon the related subject of the further regulation of interstate commerce, commands our confidence and admiration and recent legislation of Congress in harmony with his recommendations meets our hearty approval."

"We note with satisfaction the gradual improvement of conditions in our relations with the Philippine Islands under an administration avoiding the necessity for control through military power, and we commend the steady progress made in the preparation of the Philippine people for the fullest practical degree of self-government."

"Alliance to a Gold Standard. "We renew our allegiance to the principle of protection advanced as a standard in the National platforms of the National Republican conventions in 1896 and 1900, which resulted in the establishment of the parity of all our money and the stability of our currency on a gold basis."

"The essence of free government is government by law. Laws must be enforced by the Government and should be enacted only after the progress made in the spirit of lawlessness wherever met must be rebuked, and we commend the fidelity and zeal of the National and state officials, wherever exercised for the vindication of this principle."

"We are earnestly opposed to all legislation designed to accomplish the disfranchisement of citizens upon lines of race, color or station in life, and commend the measures adopted by the Democratic party in certain states of the Union to accomplish that end."

"Under Republican administration of National affairs our gratitude to our soldiers and sailors has been attested by liberal pensions provided by legislation supported always by the nearly unanimous votes of the Republicans in Congress. We recommend the further provision for this purpose as made by the last Congress."

ADDRESS OF THE CHAIRMAN.

Reciprocity Must be Extended and the Trusts Controlled.

DES MOINES, Ia., July 1.—The Hon. George D. Perkins, of Sioux City, the temporary chairman of the Republican State Convention, today, assuming the gavel, made the following address: "Our flag is the flag of the free; and wherever it is set up human liberty must be protected. It is the American flag, and I have that confidence in the American people, I have that confidence in their ability to govern themselves. I have that confidence in their tact and disposition to teach the nations of the world during government is founded in righteousness."

BRISTOW VICE-PRESIDENT?

Graphic Sketch of the Fourth Assistant Postmaster-General. Major Carson to the Philadelphia Public Ledger.

Personally Bristow is a figure to know and remember. He stands six feet two in his stockings. He is stately and powerful in his bearing. His eyes glow and flash behind his spectacles. In manner he is that of a statesman, but in his heart he is a man of letters. He is a man of letters, and his knowledge of the tariff and reciprocity is profound. He is a man of letters, and his knowledge of the tariff and reciprocity is profound. He is a man of letters, and his knowledge of the tariff and reciprocity is profound."

As to Changes in Tariff.

"The Republican party from the beginning of its history has given the policy of protection uniform interpretation. The object is, in association with raising revenue, to safeguard the industrial interests of our own people—to protect the labor of our country against unequal competition. It follows of course, as a condition, that change some of our tariffs may be too low, and such tariffs should be raised; it is even more likely that some of our tariffs are too high, and such tariffs should be reduced. The labor of the country, under the best and wisest application of the protective policy, is not only to be protected in what it has to sell, but it is to be protected in what it has to buy."

"Tariff changes should be well considered. They should be made cautiously and conservatively. They should not be dictated by party interest. Any change should have the support of a sound business reason. Every change should be made in strict conformity to the general policy of the party, and the historic policy of the Republican party. It is fundamentally based, said the President so recently as the 30th of April, upon ample recognition of the difference between the cost of production—that is, the cost of labor—here and abroad, and of the need to see to it that our laws shall in no event afford advantage in our own market to foreign industries over American industries, to foreign capital over American capital, to foreign labor over our own labor."

"It is vitally important to the preservation of the policy of protection to keep the definition in mind, to keep the essential qualities in mind and to falter not in loyal, intelligent and courageous service. It is not the policy of reciprocity that is to be changed, but the tariff rates. It is not the policy of reciprocity that is to be changed, but the tariff rates. It is not the policy of reciprocity that is to be changed, but the tariff rates."

"The Republican party will take its record with it into the campaign of this year, and it will carry it as an open book in the campaign of next year. In all that record there is no history of fossilization, and upon that will be based the claim that fossilization does not await the party in the immediate future."

"In Behalf of Reciprocity. "We have accomplished something in behalf of reciprocity, but not much measured by our desire. The Democratic party has been able to defeat, in the main, the application of the policy of reciprocity to our trade relations with other countries. The Democratic party may be able to defeat treaties requiring approval by the Senate by a two-thirds vote, but I do not anticipate that the Democratic party will be able to defeat the policy of reciprocity."

"I would not remove a single safeguard to American labor, and I would not put out of mind for a moment the masterly work of our increasing armies of workers. I would not lose sight for a day of the essential need of supremacy in our own market, and the policy of reciprocity is not compatible with the welfare of the men of the field and the shop, then to pronounce it 'twin' of protection, 'the handmaiden of protection,' 'the natural complement of protection' is an inexcusable misnomer."

"I am not unmindful of the fact that property has come to us beyond the dream of the St. Louis convention, nor am I unmindful of the fact that our industrial and commercial relations at home and throughout the world have undergone and are still undergoing marvelous change, but all this does not lessen our responsibility."

"Control of the Trusts. "I take it in readjusting our economic policy we cannot wisely ignore the natural law of competition. Domestic competition has made us powerful at home; we cannot wholly cut loose from competition in the safe pursuit of our ambition to lead in the trade of the world."

"But we cannot place our whole dependence on competition nor can we invoke competition at will. Because we cannot do this some of us are disposed

to feel resentful. We are disposed to antagonize large corporations and to believe the worst of them. We say the law in some way should bring them down to our level. Not much of benefit to ourselves or to society can be hoped for on that line. Mighty forces are at work, and cannot be diverted, to eliminate competition in the large business of the country and the world. We are equipped to meet the cheapening of the cost of production and of transportation, and to that extent, we must agree, are answering popular demand as well as before. Therein is the vast magnitude of transactions, impossible except under enormous aggregations of capital, of itself precludes old-fashioned competition. If what we recognize as competition, we are disposed to transfer to the comparative few, with interests largely identical and inviting to compacts and understandings. We do not care to destroy or cripple the business of these corporations, we want to protect the business and at the same time protect the public welfare. Thus it is that we are compelled to call into action the power of the Government, and we are power to regulate. That is the power we invoke in dealing with so-called trusts and monopolies. What we need to do is to provide for the protection of the business of these corporations, we want to protect the business and at the same time protect the public welfare. Thus it is that we are compelled to call into action the power of the Government, and we are power to regulate. That is the power we invoke in dealing with so-called trusts and monopolies. What we need to do is to provide for the protection of the business of these corporations, we want to protect the business and at the same time protect the public welfare. Thus it is that we are compelled to call into action the power of the Government, and we are power to regulate. 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