

# THE PLATFORM ADOPTED

## Favors Injunctions in Labor Disputes Only Under Restrictions.

## PROSECUTE TRUSTS

### For Revision of Tariff—Want Valuation of Railroads Made on Basis of Physical Property. To Guarantee Deposits—Against Immigration of Asiatics.

Convention Hall, Denver, July 10.—The platform was presented to the convention soon after midnight and adopted as follows:

We, the representatives of the Democrats of the United States, in National convention assembled, reaffirm our belief in and pledge our loyalty to the principals of the party.

We rejoice at the increasing signs of an awakening throughout the country. The various investigations have traced graft and political corruption to the representatives of predatory wealth, and laid bare the unscrupulous methods by which they have debauched elections and preyed upon a defenceless public, through the subservient officials whom they have raised to place and power.

The conscience of the Nation is now aroused to free the Government from the grip of those who have made it a business asset of the favor-seeking corporations; it must become again a people's Government, and be administered in all its departments according to the Jeffersonian maxim. "Equal rights to all and special privileges to none."

The courts of justice are the bulwark of our liberties, and we yield to none in our purpose to maintain their dignity. Our party has given to the bench a long line of distinguished Judges, who have added to the respect and confidence to which this department must be jealous maintained. We resent the attempt of the Republican party to raise false issues respecting the judiciary. It is an unjust reflection on a great body of our citizens to assume that they lack respect for the courts.

Questions of judicial practice have arisen especially in connection with industrial disputes. We deem that the parties to all industrial proceedings should be treated with rigid impartiality, and that injunctions should not be issued in any cases in which injunctions would not issue if no industrial suit were involved.

We favor the eight-hour day on all Government work.

We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law by Congress, as far as the Federal jurisdiction extends, for a General Employers' Liability act, covering injury to body or loss of life by employees.

We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law creating a Department of Labor, represented separately in the President's Cabinet, which department shall include the subject of mines and mining.

We favor immediate revision of the tariff by the reduction of import duties. Articles entering into competition with trust-controlled products should be placed upon the free list, and material reductions should be made in the tariff upon the necessities of life, especially upon articles competing with such American manufactures as are sold abroad more cheaply than at home and graduate reductions should be made in such such other schedules as may be necessary to restore the tariff to a revenue basis.

Existing duties have given to the manufacturers of paper a shelter behind which they have organized combinations to raise the price of pulp and of paper, thus imposing a tax upon the spread of knowledge. We demand the immediate repeal of the tariff on pulp, print paper, lumber, timber, and logs, and that these articles be placed upon the free list.

We demand that the House of Representatives shall again become a deliberative body, controlled by a majority of the people's representatives, and not by the Speaker, and we pledge ourselves to adopt such rules and regulations to govern the House of Representatives as will enable a majority of its members to direct its deliberations and control legislation.

**Publicity of Campaign.** We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law preventing any corporation from contributing to a campaign fund in excess of the amount above a reasonable minimum and providing for the publication by one election of all such contributions above a reasonable minimum.

**Railroad Regulation.** We assert the right of Congress to exercise complete control over interstate commerce and the right of the State to exercise like control over commerce within its borders. We favor the enactment of a law giving to the Interstate Commerce Commission the power to inspect proposed tariff rates or schedules before they shall take effect, and if they be found to be unreasonable to initiate an adjustment thereof.

**The Rights of the States.** Believing, with Jefferson, in the support of the States' rights, as the most competent administration for our domestic concerns, and the surest bulwark against anti-republican tendencies, and in the preservation of the general Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet anchor of our peace at home and the safety abroad, we are opposed to the continuation of any such questions, now frequently made, that the powers of the general Government should be extended by judicial construction.

**Economy in Administration.** The Republican Congress in session just ended has appropriated to the fiscal year 1907, exceeding the total expenditures of the past five years, \$20,000,000, and leaving a deficit of \$10,000,000. We pledge our party to the most economical and efficient administration.

## Banking.

We pledge ourselves to legislation under which the National banks shall be required to establish a guarantee fund for the prompt payment of the deposits of any insolvent bank under an equitable system which shall be available to all State banking institutions wishing to use it. We favor a postal savings bank, to be constituted and operated in accordance with the provisions of the act to keep the deposited money in the community where it is established.

**Protection of American Citizens.** We pledge ourselves to insist upon the just and equitable protection of our citizens at home and abroad, and to all proper methods to secure for them, whether by a born or naturalized citizen, without distinction of race or creed, the equal protection of law and the enjoyment of all rights and privileges open to them under our treaty.

**Waterways.** We earnestly favor the immediate adoption of a liberal and comprehensive plan for improving every water course in the Union which is justified by the needs of commerce—the connection of the great lakes with the navigable rivers and with the Gulf through the Mississippi River, and the rivers, bays and sounds of our coast with each other by artificial canals, with a view to perfecting a system of inland waterways, to be navigated by vessels of standard draught.

**The Philippines.** We favor an immediate declaration of the Nation's purpose to recognize the independence of the Philippine Islands as soon as a stable Government can be established, such independence to be guaranteed by us as we guarantee the independence of Cuba until the neutralization of the islands can be secured by treaty with other powers.

**Income Tax.** We favor an income tax as a part of our revenue system, and we urge the submission of a Constitutional amendment specifically authorizing Congress to levy and collect a tax upon individual and corporate incomes, to the extent necessary to bear its proportionate share of the burdens of the Federal Government.

**Popular Election of Senators.** We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people, and regard this reform as the gateway to other National reforms.

**Telegraph and Telephone.** We pledge the Democratic Party to the enactment of a law to regulate the rates and services of telegraph and telephone companies engaged in the transmission of messages between the States, under the jurisdiction of the Interstate Commerce Commission.

**Civil Service.** The laws pertaining to the Civil Service should be honestly and rigidly enforced to the end that merit and ability shall be the standard of appointment and promotion rather than services rendered to a political party.

**The Navy.** The constitutional provision that a navy shall be provided and maintained, and an adequate Navy and we believe that the interests of this country would be best served by having a navy sufficient to defend the coasts of this country, and protect American citizens wherever their rights may be in jeopardy.

**Asiatic Immigration.** We are opposed to the admission of Asiatic immigrants who cannot be assimilated with our population, or whose presence among us would raise issue and involve us in diplomatic controversies with Oriental powers.

**Arizona and New Mexico.** The National Democratic Party for the last sixteen years labored for the admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate States of the Federal Union, and we favor the immediate admission of those Territories as separate States.

**Alaska and Alaska Rico.** We favor the people of Alaska and Porto Rico the full enjoyment of the rights and privileges of a Territorial form of government.

**Hawaii.** We favor the application of principles of land laws of the United States to our newly acquired territory, Hawaii, to the end that public lands of that territory may be held and utilized for the benefit of bona fide homesteaders.

**Merchant Marine.** We believe in the upbuilding of the American and merchant marine without new or additional burdens upon the people and without bounties from the public Treasury.

**Panama Canal.** We believe the Panama Canal will prove of great value to our country, and favor its speedy completion.

**Agricultural and Mechanical Education.** We favor the establishment of district agricultural and mechanical colleges in the several States.

**Post Roads.** We favor Federal aid to State and local authorities in the construction and maintenance of post roads.

**Foreign Patents.** We believe that where an American citizen holds a patent in a foreign country is compelled to manufacture under his patent within a certain time, similar restrictions should be applied in this country to the citizens of subjects of such a country.

**Pensions.** We favor a generous pension policy, both as a matter of justice to the surviving widows and orphans, and as a means to relieve the country of the necessity of maintaining a large standing army.

**Trusts.** A private monopoly is indefensible and intolerable. We therefore favor the vigorous enforcement of the criminal law against guilty trust magnates and officials, and demand the enactment of such additional legislation as may be necessary to make it impossible for a private monopoly to exist in the United States.

**Natural Resources.** We repeat the demand for internal development and the conservation of our natural resources contained in previous platforms, the enforcement of which Mr. Roosevelt has vainly sought from a reluctant party, and to that end we insist upon the preservation, protection, and replacement of needed forests, the preservation of the public domain for homesteaders, the protection of the National resources in timber, coal, iron, and oil against monopolistic control, the development of our waterways for navigation and other useful purpose, including the irrigation of arid lands, the reclamation of swamp lands, the clarification of streams, the development of water power, and the preservation of electric power generated by this natural force from the control of monopoly, and, to such end, we urge the exercise of all powers, national, State, and municipal, both separately and in cooperation.

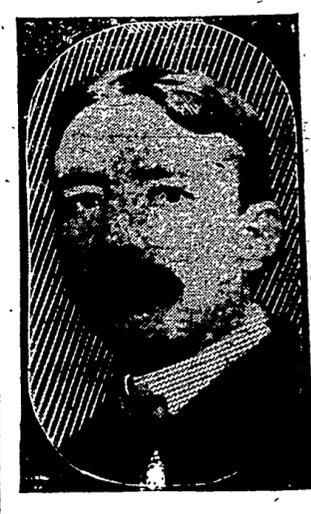
The Democratic Party stands for Democracy. The Republican party has drawn to itself all that is aristocratic and plutocratic.

The Democratic Party is the champion of civil rights and opportunities to all; the Republican Party is the party of privilege and private monopoly. The Democratic Party listens to the voice of the whole people and gauges progress by the prosperity and the advancement of the average man, the Republican Party is subservient to the comparatively few who are the beneficiaries of Governmental favoritism. We invite the co-operation of all regardless of previous political affiliation or past differences, who desire to preserve a government of the people by the people and for the people who favor such an administration of the Government as will insure as far as human wisdom can, that each citizen shall draw from society a reward commensurate with his contributions to the welfare of society.

**Object to Mrs. Longworth.** Columbus, Ohio, July 16.—Repetition of tales that Mrs. Alice Roosevelt Longworth planted a tack point in a chair in the gallery of the National House, and that she attended the races at the Latonia track were repeated before the Kentucky Delegation to the National Convention of the Prohibition Party. As a result the delegation refused to sanction an invitation to her to attend the convention.

## Judge George Gray, 59 1/2.

Absent or not voting. At the announcement of the Nebraska's actual nomination the whole assemblage rose en masse, waving flags handkerchiefs, newspapers, hats and coats, while a bedlam of sound poured out from ten thousand throats in exultant yells, cat calls and comanche war whoops, with the added din of shrieking horns, the roar of megaphones, and the strains of the band playing an exultant anthem.



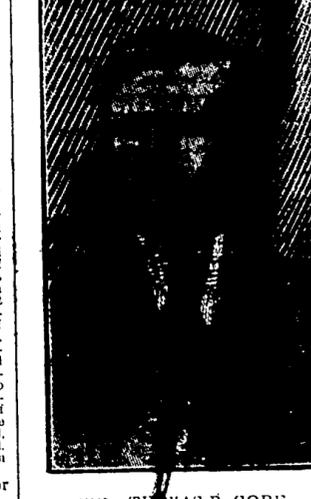
BIRD S. COLER, Of Brooklyn, was a Vice Presidential possibility.

As the delegates and spectators left the hall the echoes of enthusiasm continued to reverberate throughout the building, while crowds outside took up the shout and bore it along the dark streets, awakening the city just as the first pale rays of dawn were breaking in the east, with the resounding chorus of "Bryan, Bryan, Bryan!"

## GREAT TRIBUTE TO BRYAN.

### Convention Cheers Him One Hour and Twenty-Eight Minutes.

Denver, Col., July 15.—Bryan "the Pike's Peak of the democracy," continues to rule the Convention, his power being supreme. When Senator Gore alluded to the fact that Taft had opposed the Oklahoma constitution and that Bryan had favored it, the Convention broke into a wild demonstration for Bryan, which broke all records, lasting one hour and twenty-eight minutes. In the frenzy that shook the Convention hall the standards of all the States, excepting New York, Delaware, Kansas, New Jersey, Georgia and Connecticut, were wrenched from their sockets and carried in a wild parade. In the night session Richmond Pearson Hobson caused a stir by saying in a speech that in his presence a few weeks ago President Roosevelt



SEN. THOMAS P. GORE said there was the greatest probability of a war with Japan.

Judge Allen B. Parker of New York, has nominated the Tammany platform to the committee and is not supporting the anti-injunction plank proposed by the committee of the New York delegation. He and George F. Williams, who, with one other, are drafting the labor plank, have had a difference of opinion.

The new planks introduced by Lewis Nelson of New York, and Richmond Pearson Hobson of Alabama, both naval officers, are being considered seriously by the Committee on Resolutions. The delegations from the Pacific slope demand a plank for a great canal increase.

The Committee on Credentials voted to report unseating the McCarren delegates from Kings County New York giving seats to the anti-Guffey delegates from Pennsylvania and sending the Johnson delegates from Ohio and the Dubois delegates from Idaho. The Convention sustained the Credentials Committee and deposed Colonel Guffey by a 15 to 3 vote.

**Many Factories Resuming.** Winsted, Conn., July 15.—The factories of the Winsted Silk Company, Empire Knife Company, Winsted Hosiery Company, and Benjamin Richards Company all resumed their operations today, after a short time.

# WORLD NEWS OF THE WEEK

## Covering Minor Happenings from all Over the Globe.

### HOME AND FOREIGN

Compiled and Condensed for the Busy Reader—A Complete Record of European Despatches and Important Events from Everywhere Laid Down for Easy Perusal.

The Democratic National Committee at the suggestion of Mr. Bryan, voted to publish all campaign contributions in excess of \$100 before the election, to accept none from corporations and to limit individual contributions to \$10,000.

To a New York World correspondent John W. Kern said the Democratic campaign would be fought with a view to restoring confidence and that honest business need have nothing to fear.

Senator Otto G. Foelker, who left a sick-bed to go to Albany to vote for the Anti-Race-Track Betting bill, rescued a family at a Brooklyn fire.

Senator McCarren and the Democratic Committee of Kings County, endorsed the Denver ticket and platform.

Thomas D. Jordan, who was under nineteen indictments in connection with the Equitable Life's so-called "Yellow Dog Fund," dropped dead at the Rector street New York station of the subway.

Information from London says that Japan has ordered changes in the battle ship building for Brazil, but officials thought publicity had made their purchase impossible.

The battleship Nebraska started in pursuit of the Atlantic battleship fleet, which she hopes to overtake by making sixteen knots an hour.

W. J. Bryan was nearly overcome on receipt of the news of the demonstration at Denver, and issued a statement of thanks. He was in close consultation over his speech with his lieutenants in Denver.

The Government crop report indicates the second biggest corn crop in the history of this country, with yields of wheat and oats in excess of 1907.

The members of the Socialist-Labor party were greatly disappointed by Martin R. Preston's refusal to accept the nomination for President.

Mrs. Susan Pangborn of Kearny, N. J., darted in front of a train in a vain attempt to save her little son's life and was seriously injured.

One life was lost in a river front fire at Boston that destroyed property worth \$1,500,000.

Aroused by the protests of American manufacturers, President Roosevelt telegraphed the War Department to do everything possible to cancel the contract for English cloth made uniforms.

Washington authorities were said to have information to the effect that Japan has already approached Brazil for the purchase of her three battleships.

Plans are under way to dismember the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton Railway system.

Sweeping changes in the government of the American branch of the Roman Catholic Church opened the way for the appointment of more American cardinals.

President Roosevelt inspected the Arctic exploring ship Roosevelt and told Commander Peary he felt sure he would find the North Pole.

Twenty property owners in Montclair, N. J., petitioned the Town Council to prohibit by ordinance the display of any fowl between 9 p. m. and 6 a. m.

Mrs. Lydia Runyan, of Newark bitten by a mad dog in her ninety-third year, took the Pasteur treatment.

### Only One Term for Bryan.

Fairview, Lincoln, Neb., July 14.—The following statement was made by William J. Bryan when he received announcement of his nomination as the candidate of the Democratic party or President.

The Presidency is the highest official position in the world, and no man occupying it can afford to have his views upon public questions biased by personal ambitions. Recognizing his responsibility to God and his obligation to his countrymen, he should enter upon the discharge of his duties with singleness of purpose believing that one can best do this when he is not planning for a second term. I announce now, as I have on former occasions, that, if elected, I shall not be a candidate for re-election.

"This is the nomination as purely from the people as can be, and if elected my obligation will be as pure to the people I appreciate the honor the more because it came not from one person or a few persons, but from the rank and file, acting freely and without compulsion."

Senor Arias resigned as Panama's Secretary of State, and members of this party saw in the action a protest against the "interference" of the United States in the political situation.

# WEAK FROM SUFFERING UNABLE TO PERFORM WORK

## Discouraged After Spending Money Without Benefit—Found Help at Last.

Mr. Earl McCoy, living at 1506 So. Branson Street, Marion, Ind., has passed through an experience that is being duplicated every day in every town and city of any consequence in the United States. It furnishes abundant proof of the correctness of L. T. Cooper's theory in regard to the degeneracy of the human stomach, and shows conclusively the merit possessed by his New Discovery medicine to restore the weakened system to full strength and vigor.

Mr. McCoy says: "For a long time I have been a sufferer from stomach trouble. I was unable to retain any food, and became so weak and run down that I was compelled to stop work. My system was nearly a wreck, and I had tried so many remedies and spent so much money without deriving any benefit, that I became discouraged and gave up hope of ever being well again.

"I heard a great deal of Mr. Cooper's theory and medicine, and after much hesitation decided to try it. The result was a pleasant surprise. Before I had taken half of the first bottle I was able to retain all food eaten, and my strength began to return. I have taken six or seven bottles, and am feeling fine. I eat and sleep well, do not cough at night, and am able to perform a hard day's work. I can cheerfully recommend Cooper's New Discovery, for it has done wonders for me."

The Cooper remedies are meeting with remarkable success wherever they are introduced. They are without a rival in toning up a weakened and run-down system. We sell them.

# ADVERTISING in "The Times" will bring GOOD RESULTS

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 It's better to make an appointment.  
**Notice.**  
 Ladies will find superior comfort and accommodation during confinement, in a private country house. Irregularities corrected. Skilled midwife with 25 years experience. Address Mrs. L. Lohr Elmford, Telephone 47-R, White Plains. 2-22-07.

**Dee-lighted**  
 Is President Roosevelt with his  
**CROCKER FOUNTAIN PEN**  
 "You Blow It to Fill It!"  
 A Satisfied Customer  
 BOSTON TRANSCRIPT  
 Boston, Mass.  
 As to my Crocker Pen, I can only say that I am delighted with it, and its peculiar value was especially emphasized on the New England trip with President Roosevelt. It would have been a howling bother if I had been compelled to pump it full from a syringe every time the ink supply grew light, but having only to blow into the barrel, I could fill it without the slightest inconvenience. It is also very pleasing to find that the pen does not soil the fingers, a fault only too common in the old style pen, however satisfactory its writing qualities. All my reports of the President's trip, aside from some typewritten work, were written with the Crocker Pen, and I shall continue to use it in regular newspaper work.  
**WILLIAM E. BINGHAM**

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