

# THE REPUBLICAN PLATFORM

Chicago, June 18.—The text of the platform adopted by the Republican National Convention is as follows:

Once more the Republican party, in national convention assembled, submits to the people this great historic organization, that destroyed slavery, preserved the Union, restored credit, expanded the national domain, established a sound financial system, developed the industries and resources of the country and gave to the nation her seat of honor in the councils of the world, now meets the new problems of government with the same courage and capacity with which it solved the old.

## REPUBLICANISM UNDER ROOSEVELT.

In this the great era of American advancement the Republican party has reached its highest service under the leadership of Theodore Roosevelt. His administration is an epoch in American history. In no other period since national sovereignty was won under Washington or preserved under Lincoln, has there been such mighty progress in those ideals of government which make justice, equality and fair dealing among men.

The highest aspirations of the American people have found a voice. Their most exalted service is represented in the best and noblest purposes of all his countrymen. American manhood has been lifted to a nobler sense of duty and obligation. Conscience and courage in public station and higher standards of right and private life have become cardinal principles of political faith; capital and labor have been brought into closer relations of confidence and interdependence, and the abuse of wealth, the tyranny of power and all the evils which have been the bane of the people, have been brought to a fair play.

The great accomplishments of President Roosevelt have been, first and foremost, a brave and impartial enforcement of the law, the prosecution of illegal trusts and monopolies, the exposure and punishment of evildoers in the public service, the more effective regulation of the lines of the great transportation enterprises, the complete overthrow of preferences, rebates and discriminations, the arbitration of labor disputes, the amelioration of the conditions of the workers everywhere, the conservation of the natural resources of the country, the forward step in the improvement of the inland waterways, and always the earnest support and defense of every wholesome measure which has made more secure the guarantees of life, liberty and property.

## EQUALITY OF OPPORTUNITY.

Under the guidance of republican principles the American people have become the richest nation in the world. Our wealth to-day exceeds that of England and all her colonies, and that of France and Germany combined. When the Republican party was elected in 1896, the country had a population of 75,000,000. It has now grown to 110,000,000 in a generation, while Great Britain has gathered but 50,000,000 in 500 years. The United States now owns one-fourth of the world's wealth and makes one-third of all the manufactured products. In the great necessities of civilization, such as coal, the motive power of all activity, iron, the chief basis of all industry, cotton, the staple foundation of all fabrics, wheat, corn and all the agricultural products which feed mankind, America's supremacy is undisputed. And yet her great natural wealth has been scarcely touched. We have a vast domain of 3,000,000 square miles, largely bursting with latent treasure in its hands, and with fearless administration. But experience has shown that its effectiveness can be strengthened and its real objects better attained by such amendments as will give to the federal government greater supervision and control over and secure greater publicity in the management of that class of corporations engaged in interstate commerce having power and opportunity to effect monopolies.

## RAILROADS.

We approve the enactment of the railroad rate law and the vigorous enforcement of the present administration of the statutes against rebates and discriminations, as a result of which the advantages formerly possessed by the large shipper over the small shipper have substantially disappeared, and in this connection we commend the appropriation by the present Congress to enable the Interstate Commerce Commission to thoroughly investigate, and give publicity to, the accounts of interstate railroads. We believe, however, that the interstate commerce law should be further amended so as to give railroads the right to make and publish traffic agreements subject to the approval of the commission, but maintaining always the principle of competition between naturally competing lines and avoiding the common control of such lines by any means whatsoever. We favor such national legislation and supervision as will prevent the future overissue of stocks and bonds by interstate carriers.

## RAILROAD AND GOVERNMENT EMPLOYEES.

The enactment in constitutional form at the present session of Congress of the employers' liability law, the passage and enforcement of the safety appliance statutes, as well as the additional protection secured for engineers and firemen, the reduction in the hours of labor, the successful exercise of the powers of mediation and arbitration between interstate railroads and their employees, and the inter-state commission for the investigation and settlement of disputes between employees of the government, are among the most commendable accomplishments of the present administration. But there is further work in this direction yet to be done, and the Republican party pledges its continued devotion to every cause that makes for safety and the betterment of conditions among those whose labor contributes so much to the progress and welfare of the country.

## WAGE EARNERS GENERALLY.

The same wise policy which has induced the Republican party to maintain protection to American labor, to establish an eight-hour day in the construction of all public works, to increase the list of employees who shall have preferred labor laws, to adopt a child labor statute for the District of Columbia, to direct an investigation into the condition of working women and children, and, later, of employees of telephone and telegraph companies engaged in interstate business, to appropriate \$120,000 at the recent session of Congress in order to secure a thorough inquiry into the causes of the Haymarket massacre, and to amend and strengthen the law prohibiting the importation of contract labor, will be pursued in every legitimate direction within federal authority to lighten the burdens and increase the opportunity for business and advancement of all who toil. The Republican party recognizes the special needs of wage workers generally, for their well-being means the well-being of all. But that of good citizenship, and we especially stand for the needs of every American, whatever his occupation, in his capacity as a self-respecting citizen.

## COURT PROCEDURE.

The Republican party will uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts, state and federal, and will ever insist that their powers to enforce their process and to protect life, liberty and property be maintained. We believe, however, that the rules of procedure in the federal courts with respect to the issuance of the writ of injunction should be more effectively amended by statute, and that no injunction or temporary restraining order should be issued without notice, except where irreparable injury would result from delay, in which case a speedy hearing thereafter should be granted.

## THE AMERICAN FARMER.

Among those whose welfare is as vital to the welfare of the whole country as is that of the

that security against foreign competition to which American manufacturers, farmers and producers are entitled, but also to maintain the high standard of living of the wage-earners of this country, who are the most direct beneficiaries of the protective system. Between the United States and the Philippines we believe in a free interchange of products with such limitations as to sugar and tobacco as will afford adequate protection to domestic interests.

## CURRENCY.

We approve the emergency measures adopted by the government during the recent financial disturbance, and especially commend the passage by Congress at the last session of the law designed to protect the country from a repetition of such stringency. The Republican party is committed to the development of a permanent currency system, responding to our greater needs, and the appointment of the national monetary commission by the present Congress, which will impartially investigate all proposed methods, insures the early realization of this purpose. The present currency laws have fully justified their adoption, but an expanding commerce, a marvellous growth in wealth and population, multiplying the centres of distribution, increasing the demand for the movement of crops in the West and South and entailing periodic changes in monetary conditions, disclose the need of a more elastic and adaptable system. Such a system must meet the requirements of agriculturists, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, must be automatic in operation, minimizing the fluctuations in interest rates, and, above all, must be in harmony with



CROWD IN FRONT OF THE COLISEUM TUESDAY AT OPENING OF CONVENTION.

## NATURAL RESOURCES AND WATERWAYS.

We endorse the movement inaugurated by the administration for the conservation of natural resources; we approve all measures to prevent the waste of timber; we commend the work now going on for the reclamation of arid lands, and reaffirm the Republican policy of the free distribution of the available areas of the public domain to the landless settler. No obligation of the future is more insistent and none will result in greater blessings to posterity. In this splendid undertaking, to enter upon a systematic improvement upon a large and comprehensive plan, just to all portions of the country, of the waterways, harbors and Great Lakes, whose natural adaptability to the strength of traffic of the land is one of the greatest gifts of a benign Providence.

## THE ARMY AND NAVY.

The present Congress passed many commendable acts increasing the efficiency of the army and navy; making the militia of the states an integral part of the national establishment; authorizing joint manoeuvres of army and militia; fortifying and modernizing the coast; instituting a female nurse corps for naval hospitals and ships, and adding two new battleships, ten torpedo boat destroyers, three steam-collars and eight submarines to the navy. We commend the administration for its foresight in maintaining peace with all the world and secure in the consciousness that the American people do not desire and will not provoke a war with any other country, and the Republican party pledges its devotion to a policy that will keep this Republic ready at all times to defend her traditional doctrines, and assure her appropriate part in promoting permanent tranquility among the nations.

## PROTECTION OF AMERICAN CITIZENSHIP ABROAD.

We commend the vigorous efforts made by the administration to protect American citizens in foreign lands and pledge ourselves to insist on the just and equal protection of all our citizens abroad. It is the unquestioned duty of the United States to protect all our citizens, without distinction, the rights of travel and sojourn in friendly countries, and we declare ourselves in favor of all proper efforts tending to that end.

## EXTENSION OF FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Under the administration of the Republican party the foreign commerce of the United States has experienced a remarkable growth, until it has a present annual valuation of approximately \$2,000,000,000. It is our policy to give to our American labor and capital the widest possible field for their activity, and we are bringing us into closer touch with our twenty sister American republics, having a common historical heritage, a republican form of government and offering us a limitless field of legitimate commercial expansion.

## ARBITRATION AND HAGUE TREATIES.

The conspicuous contributions of American statesmanship to the great cause of international peace so signally advanced by the Hague Convention, are an occasion for just pride and gratification. At the last session of the Senate of the United States eleven Hague conventions were ratified, establishing the rights of neutrals, limiting the use of force for the collection of contractual debts, governing the opening of hostilities, extending the application of Geneva principles and in many ways lessening the evils of war. We commend the peaceful settlement of international controversies. At the same session twelve arbitration conventions with great nations were confirmed, and extradition, bounty and neutrality treaties in supreme importance as the highest duty a people can perform and proclaim the obligation of further strengthening the bonds of friendship and good will with all the nations of the world.

## MERCHANT MARINE.

We adhere to the Republican doctrine of encouragement to American shipping and urge such legislation as will revive the merchant marine of this country, essential to national defence, the enlargement of foreign trade and the industrial prosperity of our own people.

## VETERANS OF THE WARS.

Another Republican policy which must ever be maintained is that of generous provision for those who have fought the country's battles and for the widows and orphans of those who have fallen. We commend the present Congress and declare for a liberal administration of all pension laws, to the end that the people's gratitude may be expressed in the most fitting manner, and grow more sacred with the passing years.

wage earner is the American farmer. The prosperity of the country rests peculiarly upon the prosperity of agriculture. The Republican party during the last twelve years has accomplished extraordinary work in bringing the resources of the national government to the aid of the farmer, not only in advancing agriculture itself, but in increasing the conveniences of rural life. Free rural mail delivery has been established; it now reaches millions of our citizens, and we favor its extension until every community in the land receives the full benefits of the postal service. We recognize the social and economic advantages of good country roads, maintained more and more largely at public expense and less and less at the expense of the abutting owner. In this work we commend the growing practice of state aid, and we approve the efforts of the national Agricultural Department by experiments to persuade to make clear to the public the best methods of road construction.

## RIGHTS OF THE NEGRO.

The Republican party has been for more than fifty years the country friend of the American negro. It gave him freedom and citizenship. It wrote into the organic law the declarations that proclaim his civil and political rights, and it believes to-day that his noteworthy progress in intelligence, industry and good citizenship has earned the respect and encouragement of the nation. We demand equal justice for all men, without regard to race or color; we declare ourselves, and without reservation, for the enforcement in letter and spirit of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution, which were designed for the protection and advancement of the negro, and we condemn all devices that have for their real aim his disfranchisement for reasons of color alone as unfair, un-American and repugnant to the supreme law of the land.

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## CIVIL SERVICE.

We reaffirm our declarations that the Civil Service laws, enacted, extended and enforced by the Republican party, shall continue to be maintained and observed.

## PUBLIC HEALTH.

We commend the efforts designed to secure greater efficiency in national public health

## FIGHT IN COMMITTEE

### HOW TAFT FORCES WON.

#### Long and Payne Headed Anti-Injunction Plank Supporters.

Chicago, June 18.—It was 2 o'clock in the morning before the final vote was reported in the full committee on resolutions which gave victory to the Taft forces through the adoption of the anti-injunction plank in a form satisfactory to the prospective candidate. For hours behind closed doors the contest had been carried on with speeches for and against the resolution. The debate came up on a motion of Mr. McCarter, of New Jersey, to strike the entire plank from the platform as reported by the sub-committee.

## FOR INTEGRITY OF COURTS.

The concession which brought about the compromise agreement was the insertion of the declaration that the Republican party would "uphold at all times the authority and integrity of the courts" in the plank which otherwise declared, in the exact form suggested by the Taft people, for the regulation of the injunction process. In his speech Mr. Payne said:

Gentlemen, I stand here instructed to vote for New York's great Governor, Charles E. Hughes, and I shall vote for him until he is rejected by the convention; but I realize, as you do, that my vote will be futile and you expect to nominate William H. Taft to-morrow. Gentlemen, two years ago, before he ever thought of becoming a Presidential candidate, he declared for this law, for a statute in accordance with this plank, and only a few months ago he declared for the same thing at Cooper Florida, in New York. And when he is nominated we all hope to elect him.

Are you then going to slap him in the face by rejecting this proposition to which he is publicly committed and which has become an issue in this convention. Are you going to ask the votes of the people for a candidate whom you, by your action in this convention, have repudiated? Gentlemen, I beg you to stand for this plank, as I shall stand for it, for it is a reasonable and a moderate plank, and it makes law of that which all of you who are lawyers admit to be just and right and proper.

## TELEGRAM FROM MR. TAFT.

Frank P. Kellogg, of Minnesota, followed with a strong speech in favor of the plank and read the following telegram from Secretary Taft:

I am heartily and earnestly in favor of the adoption of the judicial procedure plank. I am the last man who would seek to impair the power of the courts. I would rather cut off my hand than do so. But this proposed statute will not do so; neither will it satisfy the extreme labor agitator; but it is right. It will make obligatory that which is right, and if we are right we can make a good fight. Mr. Roosevelt and I are agreed on the absolute justice of this plank, and I hope it will be adopted.

## WILLIAM H. TAFT.

The question was put on Mr. McCarter's resolution and the anti-injunction plank was adopted by a vote of 35 to 15. The vote by states was as follows:

For the anti-injunction plank—Montgomery, of Alabama; Remmel, of Arkansas; Ullman, of Connecticut; Du Pont, of Delaware; Chubb of Florida; Johnson, of Georgia; Hopkins, of Illinois; Hemenway, of Indiana; Long, of Kansas; Bullitt, of Kentucky; Mace, of Maryland; Crane,

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## of Massachusetts; Kellogg, of Minnesota; Tallowley, of Mississippi; Warner, of Missouri; Field, of Nebraska; Payne, of New York; Adams, of North Carolina; LeMoure, of North Dakota; Ellis, of Ohio; Harris, of Oklahoma; Dalzell, of Pennsylvania; Dixon, of Rhode Island; Crawford, of South Dakota; Evans, of Tennessee; Ogden, of Texas; Grover, of Wisconsin; Ballinger, of Washington; Cooper, of Wisconsin; Clark, of Wyoming; Sloan, of Alaska; Flather, of Arizona; Burson, of New Mexico, and the Philippine and Porto Rico committees.

## Against the plank—Melvin, of California; Drake, of Colorado; O'Neil, of Idaho; Lacey, of Iowa; Dunn, of Maine; Fordney, of Michigan; Bennett, of Montana; Nixon, of Nevada; Mosses, of New Hampshire; McCarter, of New Jersey; Stralder, of Oregon; Sutherland, of Utah; Fletcher, of Vermont; Mann, of West Virginia, and the committees from the District of Columbia and Hawaii.

The agreement in the sub-committee, where the fight was really won, came about through the operation of the same forces which had made Mr. Taft's nomination certain. Mr. Taft's friends, who were also Mr. Roosevelt's friends, and Mr. Roosevelt's enemies were brought together in support of the resolutions. The tremendous demonstration for the President in the convention yesterday set the "allies" to thinking, and when they saw clearly that if they did not agree upon a suitable platform the Secretary of War would leave the party without its prospective candidate they quickly rushed to cover.

In fact, the point was squarely put to the conservatives who were threatening that they would consent to no anti-injunction plank whatever that if they refused to make a platform on which Mr. Taft could stand the convention would "nominate a candidate who would need no platform." The forty-six minutes' demonstration for Mr. Roosevelt gave great force to that warning, for it showed how easy it would be to renominate the President if once the delegates who were under instructions for Taft were set adrift by any action which caused him to remove himself from the field. In spite of their intention to vote for other candidates, they realized that if Taft did not run Roosevelt's nomination was inevitable, and they surrendered and in the full committee as strongly supported the anti-injunction plank as did its original proposers.

## "BORAH PLATFORM" ONLY DRAFT.

The platform as adopted completely justifies Wade Ellis's declaration that the alleged platform so widely published earlier in the week and advertised as the true and accurate declaration to be adopted was only one of several preliminary drafts which had been submitted to the Taft managers.

The real platform differs in many and important particulars from the document which is understood to have been in the possession of Senator Borah. Many new planks are inserted and many things in the so-called Borah draft are omitted, while in almost every paragraph verbal changes, often almost amounting to entire rewriting, have been made.

The heralded declaration against construction of the Sherman law so as to interfere with the operation of farmers' associations and labor unions does not appear in the platform. The anti-injunction plank appears in an entirely different place and in entirely different language. The declarations concerning road improvement and the preservation of natural resources are largely rewritten.

Entirely new planks are introduced, commending the action of the administration tending to protect citizens in foreign lands and calling attention to the extension of foreign commerce and the work of Secretary Root in promoting the Pan-American committee.

Other new planks favor the establishment of a bureau of mines and mining and the immediate admission of Arizona and New Mexico as separate states. A new feature of the Porto Rican plank demands the admission of the Porto Ricans to citizenship. The tariff and railroad rate planks are considerably altered. In fact, the platform as adopted differs so widely from the published tentative draft as to show that it was, as declared, merely a skeleton which the platform makers clothed with the really vital features of the doctrine on which the Republican party appeals for the support of the American people.

## LADIES ALL ANXIOUS!

Many women are worried over their complexion. If they could only see the embelishment shown in the wonderful little instrument which is now being shown in New York, it gives such splendid results in beautifying the complexion.

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